"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; winds variable, becoming east.

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CONCLAVE TO MEET A WEEK FROM TO-DAY

Work of Arranging the Cardinals' Apartments Begun.

Gotti's Chances of Election to the Papacy Appear to Have Improved, Though the Fact That He Is a Monk Is Against Him.

ROME, July 24.—At the meeting of the Congregation of Cardinals to-day Cardinal Satolli asked when the conclave would be opened. Cardinal Oreglia replied that he thought that on the evening of Friday, July 31, all the Cardinals might enter their cells and be ready for the first meeting of the conclave Aug. 1, a week from to-morrow.

The work of arranging the apartments for the conclave has been begun. The courtyards of the Vatican are choked with carts, bricks, and building material for raising walls where doors exist, making partitions, &c. The Palatine Guards and gendarmes will be transferred elsewhere, as their barracks are needed for the conclave. This afternoon Cardinal Oreglia, escorted by Swiss Guards, inspected the work, observing everything minutely.

Interest is now largely engrossed with the conclave and its result. The gossip of the day may be summed up briefly by saying that Cardinal Gotti's chances of election seem to have improved in comparison with those of other Cardinals who have been mentioned as likely to succeed Leo XIII., although there still exists a strong feeling that some one, hitherto scarcely talked of, may wear the tiara.

The nearer the conclave approaches the more two distinct tendencies are shown in the Sacred College, especially among the Cardinals of the Curia—that is to say, those living in Rome—but in which the Cardinals from the provinces as well as the foreign Cardinals cannot help participating. These two tendencies spring from the personality of Cardinal Rampolla, as the great struggle continues to be in his favor or against him. If Rampolla finds that in the first ballot he has a considerable number of votes, he will try again. If he has few votes and one of his opponents has many, he will renounce his chance, and he and all his friends will support, first, Cardinal Gotti, with whom he now has come to some such agreement, and attempt to raise Gotti to the supreme office, with Rampolla as an ally. This would assure the maintenance of Pope Leo's policy on exactly the same lines—and intrusted to the same men.

Gotti, however, inspires distrust, because, as he belongs to a religious order, he would render the situation of the Papacy extremely difficult at the present moment, considering the conditions prevailing in France, Spain, and the Philippines. If, therefore, it appears improbable that Gotti can be successful, Rampolla's supporters may decide on Cardinal di Pietro, one of Rampolla's most faithful followers.

Rampolla, being a Sicilian, can count on the two Sicilian Cardinals. One of them, however, Cardinal Celesia, Archbishop of Palermo, is so old (he is almost ninety) that his relatives strongly oppose his going to Rome to attend the conclave. For political reasons all the Spanish Cardinals are favorable to Rampolla, besides a dozen Italians, thus making a total of twenty-five. But to be elected Pope it is necessary to get altogether over forty votes, as of the present sixty-four Cardinals not more than two or three will be absent from the conclave.

The anti-Rampolla factions have several prominent candidates, such as Cardinals Oreglia, Serafino Vannutelli, Satolli, and Agliardi, which will cause difficulty in arriving at an agreement on any one of them. It is already foreshadowed that should the success of their opponents be probable, this group will centre all their votes on Cardinal Capecelatro, Archbishop of Capua.

A Cardinal who seemed to have considerable chance of success was Cardinal Sarto, the Patriarch of Venice, but now he is scarcely thought of, because he does not speak French, and is not likely to learn it at seventy years of age.

It is understood that the Prussian Minister accredited to the Vatican has received instructions to favor the election of Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli or Cardinal Agliardi.

To-night's Italia sees confirmation of the story that Cardinal Gibbons has succeeded in transforming Cardinal Richard, the Archbishop of Paris, into an opponent of Cardinal Rampolla in the alleged facts that Cardinal Gibbons did not leave Cardinal Richard while in Paris, that they left together for Rome, traveled together, and will lodge together at the house of the Order of St. Sulpice. As a matter of fact, only the statement that they will lodge together is true. It is known that they did not start for Rome together. Cardinal Richard is coming via Modane and Cardinal Gibbons via the St. Gothard Pass. The American Cardinal is expected here Sunday evening or Monday morning.

Cardinal Celesia, in an interview on the spirit which should inspire the conclave in the election of a Pope, said:

"Now more than ever we need an energetic Pontiff, but at the same time he must be prudent. With extreme measures one cannot rule. With a middle course there is always something to gain. I have experienced this in my rule of my Bishopric. I have never juggled with my conscience or the duties of my office, but I have maintained most friendly personal relations and also cordial official relations with all the laymen and the authorities with whom I came in contact. This is the secret of success. This was the glory of Pope Leo. With the help of God, it will be that of his successor."

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says that Cardinals Serafino Vannutelli and Rampolla are the most prominent candidates for the Papacy. The former is generally supposed to be the more popular with the Sacred College. The latter's character is a little like Martha's. "Cumbered about much serving," he has sometimes displayed jealousy of others.

Cardinal Rampolla will not get Cardinal Oreglia's vote, neither will Cardinal Vannutelli. That constitutes the real strength of Cardinal Gotti's candidature.

30,000 VIEW LEO'S BODY.

Period of Lying in State Not Curtailed—Requiem Masses in Rome.

ROME, July 24.—Again to-day the body of Leo XIII. lay in state in the basilica of St. Peter, and about 30,000 people passed before the catafalque during the day. This is probably a slight increase over the number who viewed the body yesterday, and the augmentation was doubtless due to the widely circulated reports that to-day would be the last upon which the public would have an opportunity of looking upon the body of the beloved Pontiff. These reports proved to be baseless, and the body will continue in the Chapel of the Sacrament at least during the greater part of to-morrow. The fears expressed by the Vatican authorities concerning decomposition appear to have been exaggerated.

Dr. Lapponi, in the face of the doubts cast on the efficacy of his process of embalming, went with other doctors to-day to examine the body of the Pope and found it to be in a perfect state of preservation. The dark color of the face was attributed to the smoke of the many candles burning around. A large quantity of ice was put under the bier.

Italian soldiers to-day again preserved order inside St. Peter's. The work of the soldiers and police on duty was more arduous owing to the burning sun, the dust, the struggle to enter the cathedral, the fainting of women, screaming of children, and quarrels of men. However, no grave incident was reported.

With impressive ceremonies the body will be interred to-morrow evening in a sarcophagus at St. Peter's, where it will remain until taken to its final resting place in the Church of St. John Lateran.

To-day was notable for the solemn masses celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Pontiff in St. Peter's and other famous churches of Rome. A requiem mass was celebrated in the Church of Saints Vincent and Anastasius. The door of the church, which building contains the viscera of all the Popes since Sixtus V., except those of Pius IX., was decorated in black and gold, and bore a long inscription in Latin.

Inside the church was hung with black and gold. On the high altar was a large golden cross, and in the centre stood an elaborate catafalque, surmounted by a triple crown. In front of the catafalque was the coat-of-arms of the late Pontiff, with a profusion of flowers and many flags of clerical societies.

Among the other funeral masses celebrated to-day, the most imposing was that in the choir chapel of St. Peter's, facing the chapel where the body of Pope Leo lies in state. A grand catafalque draped in black and gold was in the centre of the chapel, and on it a triple crown held a conspicuous position, which, with the flickering candles around the catafalque and the clouds of incense, gave a note of mysticism to the chapel which was wanting in the exposition of the remains of the Pope on the other side of the church. The function reached the height of impressiveness when the voices of the choir rang out the "Dies Irae," which echoed throughout the basilica.

Still another mass was celebrated in the Church of Jesus, belonging to the Jesuits. Father Martin, General of the Order, officiated, assisted by Father Meyer, the Substitute General, who is an American. The large church was filled with people belonging to the upper classes of Rome.

The most significant mass, however, was that celebrated in the Royal Chapel, known as the Church of the Sudario, by the Court Chaplain, by order of the King and Queen of Italy.

Four days after the death of Pius IX., as this is four days after the death of Pope Leo, mass was celebrated in the Sudario Church for the repose of the soul of King Victor Emmanuel, then lately deceased. To-day it was celebrated for the repose of the soul of Leo XIII.

LEO'S BEQUEST TO THE POOR.

ROME, July 24.—In addition to the bequests already mentioned, the will of Pope Leo made provision for the distribution of about $16,000 among the poor of Rome, of Perugia, where the Pope for many years was Archbishop, and of Carpineto, where he was born.

The Congregation of Cardinals to-day approved the bequest to the poor, dividing it as follows: Ten thousand dollars for Rome, $4,000 for Perugia, and $2,000 for Carpineto.

Cardinal Oreglia has expressed the intention of summoning the relatives of the late Pope to attend the Congregation's meeting on Sunday, in order that the will may be read to them.

TO RECEIVE DIPLOMATS TO-DAY.

ROME, July 24.—It has been decided that the Sacred College will to-morrow receive, in the Hall of the Consistory, the diplomatic body accredited to the Vatican.

The Congregation of Cardinals has not yet decided whether the note which the Sacred College intends to address to the powers concerning the situation of the Papacy shall be presented at the reception of the diplomats. The latter will be presented by M. Martins d'Antas, the Ambassador from Portugal, who is Dean of the corps. Mgr. Merry del Val will reply, as Acting Secretary of State.

TO WRITE POPE LEO'S EULOGY.

Mgr. Farabulini Selected—Other Appointments by the Congregation of Cardinals.

ROME, July 24.—Mgr. Farabulini, the famous Latinist, whom Gladstone often consulted and of whom the German Emperor requested advice concerning Latin, has been selected to write the "oratio brevis," the Latin eulogy upon the late Pontiff, which will be buried with him.

The congregation of Cardinals to-day decided to ask Mgr. Galli to deliver the funeral oration upon the late Pope and Mgr. Sardi the oration on the duties of the college in connection with the selection of Leo's successor. These appointments, however, are of a tentative nature, and have not yet been officially communicated to the appointees.

Mgr. Tarozzi was informally asked to pronounce the funeral oration, but declined owing to bad health. For a similar reason Mgr. Pifferi, the confessor of the late Pope, declined the appointment of confessor of the conclave. The Congregation has not yet accepted the declination, however, offering to appoint Mgr. Palmieri as Mgr. Pifferi's assistant. If Mgr. Pifferi persists in his declination to serve the appointment will probably be given to Mgr. Palmieri.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 24.—Frank J. Hearne, ex-President of the National Tube Company, is reported to be slated for the Presidency of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which is under the control of the Gould and Rockefeller combination. The annual meeting of the corporation is to be held on Aug. 18, when Mr. Hearne is to be elected.

The Great Fall River Line Steamer Plymouth and Steel Twin Screw Flier Richard Peck of the New Haven Line will attend the International Yacht Races, commencing August 20th. Tickets and staterooms either steamer now ready at Fall River Line office, Pier 19 N. R. See adv.—Adv.

LATEST RUSSIAN PLEDGE VIEWED WITH SUSPICION

Regarded at Peking as More Than Ever Unsatisfactory.

MORE WARLIKE PREPARATIONS

Troops and Guns Constantly Arriving in Manchuria—Great Activity on Russian Warships.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says the most recent declaration of Russia to the foreign powers, repeating her time-worn assurance that it is far from her intention to place any obstruction in the way of the development of foreign commerce in Manchuria, is regarded at Peking by the powers interested as even more unsatisfactory than her previous assurances, since it is hedged around with more conditions, while throughout it is noted that Russia speaks as if Manchuria is a Russian dependency.

The declaration, which Prince Ching assures the Foreign Ministers was not communicated to China, is interpreted at Peking to mean that Russia will not permit China to make any engagement with other powers respecting Manchuria which may embarrass Russia in the future, when the territory finally becomes a Russian province.

It is openly asserted by Russians that, Harbin being a purely Russian city, although situated in Kirin Province, which Russia undertook to evacuate in April, a foreign Consul could only be appointed with Russia's consent and that an exequatur would have to be applied for at St. Petersburg, not Peking.

If the United States Government considers satisfactory Russia's declaration that she will assist in the development of foreign trade in Manchuria, it must be kept in surprising ignorance of the unhappy experiences of the American Trading Company at Vladivostock and Port Arthur.

During the past three weeks there has been no material change, but the air is full of rumors and the situation seems pregnant with possibilities. The attitude of the Russians since the Port Arthur conference is more confident than before. At present there is no prospect of the evacuation of Manchuria; on the contrary, reinforcements of troops, field guns, and ammunition are constantly arriving.

Since General Kouropatkin's visit to Dalny it has been decided to station 12,000 to 15,000 troops there and to build two powerful forts.

It has also been decided to fortify the coast and railway from Port Arthur to a point two stations above Dalny. The arrival of foodstuffs and coal at Port Arthur is continuous. Naval officers at Che-Foo say they have never seen such activity on Russian ships, such constant drilling, manoeuvring, and gun practice.

The correspondent says this may not forebode war, but it accounts for the fear, common in North China, that war may be possible.

The Russian garrison at Liau-Yang has been increased. From Ta-Shih-Chao, on the railway near Niu-Chwang, to Port Arthur there are now more than 30,000 troops.

At the mouth of the Yalu on the Korean side is a Russian settlement on an excellent site, with a frontage of one mile on the river. Permanent buildings are being erected there. On the Chinese side at the mouth of the Yalu is Ta-Tung-Kao, with 5,000 inhabitants, a head station for the collection of likin duties. From the anchorage to the shore the distance is four miles by a narrow channel, or rather ditch, which is dry at low water. This is the port America desires opened. Thirty miles up-stream is the more important port of An-Tung-Hsien, with 7,000 inhabitants.

The Russian troops in military occupation pay nothing for their quarters and requisition carts and fodder at arbitrary prices. The troops number usually about 200, but they could easily be reinforced, as an important military station on the Manchurian Railway is eight marches distant.

Ten miles from An-Tung-Hsien is Wiju, whose opening was requested by Great Britain and refused out of deference to M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister to Korea. The correspondent says this incident is somewhat ominous, and suggests the possible extension of Russian intrusion on the Yalu. It is causing much misgiving, and people ask, Why should the Russians enter on a provocative course unless they are conscious of superior power?

The dispatch closes by saying that hitherto no policy could be calmer, more reasonable, and more restrained than Japan's, but the uncertainty in regard to the future causes some uneasiness.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 25.—The Standard this morning prints a Tien-Tsin dispatch which says that the Niu-Chwang trains are crowded with Russian troops going in the direction of Port Arthur, that these trains are taking precedence over normal traffic, and that heavy guns and other artillery are also being sent.

JAPAN NOT TO HURRY INTO WAR WITH RUSSIA.

She Decides to Observe a Policy of Waiting and Watching—Russian Preparations for Hostilities Declared to be Precautionary.

LONDON, July 25.—Japan has decided to observe the policy of waiting and watching Russia advocated by Great Britain. In the meantime she will urge China to carry out the assurances given to the United States respecting Manchuria, and will endeavor to obtain the opening of additional ports.

At the Japanese Legation here the following statement was made by an official to The Associated Press:

"I can assure you that the talk of war between Russia and Japan is an invention. Japan has not the least intention of taking that course. She proposes to wait and maintain her attitude of watchfulness. Japan and America are acting on the same lines, and it would be difficult for any other power to withstand the presure they and Great Britain could apply."

It is said that Japan intends to do nothing till October, when the final evacuation of Manchuria should take place. The failure of Russia to withdraw from Manchuria would then be followed by a serious move on the part of Japan.

The Russian Embassy here regrets the confusion which has arisen in consequence of the publication of the report that Prince Ching, head of the Chinese Foreign Office, has written to Minister Conger, refusing to open ports in Manchuria. The Russian officials believe, with Washington, that the note was sent before China gave her assurances, and they assert positively that Russia intends to cary out to the letter the assurances she has given, nad that she will not interpose obstacles in the way of China, observing her pledge to Secretary Hay.

A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated July 20, says:

"The attitude of Japan and the warlike tone of the majority of the Japanese papers have attracted much attention in official circles here. It is declared by the best informed people that there is no likelihood of war, certainly not upon Russia's initiative. It is stated that Russia has every motive for desiring peace, chiefly for financial reasons, with which are bound up a desire for extensive domestic reforms, which the Government considers to be the most efficacious manner of disarming internal discontent and nipping the revolutionary propaganda in the bud.

"It is believed to be impossible from the Russian viewpoint for Japan to embark in a contest with Russia single handed, and it is not thought she will secure the material support of Great Britain or the United States. Nevertheless, Russia is taking every precaution to strengthen her military and naval position in the Orient, believing this to be the surest means of discouraging Japanese aggression.

"M. Lessar's Port Arthur conference is said to have dealt chiefly with these measures, though they are declared to be entirely precautionary, war being the furthest thing from the wishes of the Russian Government."

O. T. SHERWOOD, MISSING CASHIER, CAUGHT IN PANAMA.

Official of Southport (Conn.) National Bank, Accused of Embezzlement, Agrees to Return Home.

PANAMA, Colombia, July 24.—Oliver T. Sherwood, the missing cashier of the Southport (Conn.) National Bank, who is charged with embezzling the funds of that institution, was arrested here this morning upon the request of United States Consul Gudger. He has agreed to return to the United States on the ship sailing next Tuesday, and will be accompanied by the detective who discovered him here. Had he refused to return it would have been necessary to send extradition papers to Bogota and the alleged embezzler would have been obliged to remain here in a very uncomfortable jail for at least four months.

From Canada Sherwood went to Bocas del Toro, Colombia, where he posed as a physician. [illegible]

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24.—In view of Oliver T. Sherwood's arrest in Panama to-day an incident which occurred at the Hotel Garde in this city this afternoon is rather peculiar.

Dennis J. Manning, a conductor on the New York Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, entered the lobby of the hotel shortly after 5 o'clock and was startled to see there a man whom he insists was Oliver T. Sherwood, the missing cashier of the Southport National Bank.

Manning says that he has known Sherwood for fifteen years, and is quite intimately acquainted with him. When he recovered from his surprise he went over to the man, and, calling him by name, held a short conversation. The man conversed with the conductor as Sherwood and talked about personal matters, which were known to the two men, and in a way which Manning says would be impossible for any one but Sherwood to do.

Conductor Manning runs the 8 o'clock express from this city to New York. He says that Sherwood has been a passenger on the train many times and he knows him as well as he knows any man of his acquaintance. Even when informed that Sherwood had been arrested in Panama this afternoon, Manning said that the man he talked with at the hotel was Sherwood and insisted that it was impossible to make a mistake in the identity of a man he has known for fifteen years.

Shortly after Manning left the hotel the man supposed to be Sherwood followed suit. A short time later a Mr. Murphy of Hartford entered the hotel and was told of the incident. He said his wife was a stockholder in the Southport Bank, and asked for a minute description of the man. When it was given to him he said he was sure the man was Sherwood, and he immediately went to Police Headquarters and asked that detectives be put on the trail of the man.

The local authorities said they were not officially aware that Sherwood was wanted in Southport, but if Murphy got the man they would hold him. The supposed defaulter was not seen again after he left the hotel.

The absence of Oliver T. Sherwood from the Southport National Bank one morning about six weeks ago led to an examination of the missing cashier's books, and the result was startling in the extreme. By cleverly manipulating the figures on the books, it is alleged, Sherwood had been able to get away with an amount of money without detection that crippled the bank so badly that it became necessary for the officials to close the doors of the bank and to ask for the appointment of a receiver.

When Sherwood disappeared it was said that $45,000 was the amount of the defalcation, but the longer the expert accountants worked on the cashier's books the larger the amount of missing money grew, and a very conservative estimate now places the loss to the bank at a quarter of a million of dollars.

One of Sherwood's schemes was to sell town bonds which had already been redeemed. The exact amount of money which he stole may never be known. Numerous depositors of the bank can show on their bankbooks credit for various amounts of money supposed to have been deposited in the bank, while the books of the bank fail to show the receipt of any such amount.

Sherwood, according to his friends and relatives, had been leading a double life for some time past.

COPPER FIND IN MEXICO.

Richest Bed of the Ore in the World Said to Have Been Discovered in Mechoacan.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 24.—The official newspaper of the State of Mechoacan, Mexico, which is published under direction of the Governor, says that the most extensive and richest bed of copper ore in the world has just been discovered near the town of Tinguindon, in that State.

The ore bed has been examined by mining experts, and it is said to cover an area of 125,000 acres. Fourteen veins have been located. One vein is 200 meters wide and more than 20,000 meters long, extending on the surface of the soil.

The discovery was made by J. Cicaron Castillor, who has applied to the Government for title to the property.

Stock Exchange Seat at $80,000.

A seat on the Stock Exchange was sold yesterday for $80,000. The last previous sale was at $67,500.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

KING ESTABLISHES NEW PRECEDENT IN IRELAND

First British Sovereign to Visit Maynooth College.

Praises His Irish Subjects and Makes an Appreciative Reference to Pope Leo—Dublin Visit Ends.

DUBLIN, July 24.—Public enthusiasm over the visit of their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra showed no signs of abatement to-day, when the royal pair separately inspected a number of institutions. The weather was perfect, and everywhere the scenes of popular welcome witnessed during the previous days of their Majesties' visit were repeated by the crowds lining the routes followed by the King.

His Majesty first visited the dwellings built for working people by Lord Iveagh (Cecil Guinness) and others. He was met there by Lord Iveagh and Lord Ardilaun (Arthur Guinness) and accompanied by them and Irish Secretary Wyndham, entered the tenements, and talked freely with the inhabitants. His Majesty expressed pleasure at the excellence of the plans.

The King then went to the famous St. Patrick's Cathedral and received an address from the chapter.

After lunching at the Castle the King and Queen visited the Irish Constabulary Depot, where a drill exhibition was given in their honor.

The King and Queen this afternoon visited Maynooth College, attended by Secretary Wyndham and his suite. They were received on their arrival by the Archbishops of Dublin, Cashel and Tuam, twenty Bishops, and other ecclesiastics. In replying to the address of welcome which was presented the King expressed his hearty thanks and said:

"I value highly your true appreciation of my feeling toward my Irish people, who have contributed so much to the strength and honor of my empire and who bring such admirable gifts of mind and heart to the enrichment of the national life.

"It was with saddened feelings that I listened to your references of the venerable pontiff who has just passed away, leaving a memory that will long be cherished far beyond the bonds of the Church of which he was the exalted head. I shall ever retain a pathetic recollection of my interview with him and the kindly interest he showed in the welfare of my people and my empire."

It was noticed that the King wore a black necktie, and the Queen and Princess Victoria half mourning. The royal party remained nearly an hour at Maynooth and then returned to the Vice Regal Lodge.

The evening party given by their Majesties at the Vice Regal Lodge to-night practically closed the visit to Dublin, which has been most successful and devoid of a single untoward incident. Everywhere the greatest loyalty, devotion, and enthusiasm was shown.

The visit to Maynooth was unprecedented, for although the King visited it when Prince of Wales, no English sovereign ever before entered its walls. The King's kindly reference to the Pope was much appreciated.

Their Majesties go in the morning to Mount Stewart, where they will be the guests of Londonderry until Monday. Thence they go to Belfast, where the most elaborate preparations have been made.

SHOOTS WOMEN FROM AMBUSH.

Assassin Mortally Wounds Mrs. Bailey and Injures Mrs. Woods in Colorado—Mrs. Woods's Husband Arrested.

LAKE CITY, Col., July 24.—Mrs. Anna Bailey and Mrs. Mary Woods were shot from ambush last night, about a mile from town, when returning from Lake Shore. Mrs. Bailey is mortally wounded and Mrs. Woods is in a serious condition.

The assassin, who was concealed among rocks in the mountain side, fired a charge of buckshot at the women as they drove past. The charge struck Mrs. Bailey on the side of the face, neck, and shoulders, cutting her windpipe, tearing away part of her nose, and destroying one eye. Many of the shot penetrated Mrs. Woods's body. The shooting caused the horse to run away and both women were thrown out of the buggy, receiving further injuries.

Mrs. Woods's husband, who had quarreled with her, has been arrested and is being held for investigation.

JUDGE HARNEY REVERSED.

Montana Supreme Court Holds He Was Guilty of Misconduct in Famous Mining Case.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mon., July 24.—The Supreme Court to-day reversed Judge Harney of the district court in the famous Minnie Healey mining case, which two years ago he decided in favor of F. A. Heinze and against the Amalgamated Copper Company, resulting in the charges of bribery and corruption against the Judge. The Supreme Court finds reasonable grounds in the charges to send the case back for a new trial, holding that Harney was guilty of misconduct in his relations with Ada H. Brackett, the woman who was alleged to have been in the employ of Heinze to work on Harney.

The court quotes some of the letters that passed between the woman and Harney, and says if a juror instead of a Judge had been involved there would never have been any question as to the right of a new trial. The Minnie Healey is valued at $10,000,000.

TOYMAKERS IN MERGER.

National Novelty Company of This City Will Absorb About Thirty Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., July 24.—Percy H. Brundage of New York City, S. H. Calwell of Pawtucket, R. I., and F. W. Crandall of Philadelphia, Penn., Directors in the National Novelty Corporation, a new toy combination of $5,000,000, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, have been in town to-day pending a transfer of business of the Whitney-Reed Chair Company to the corporation which has options on all of the principal toy goods manufactories in New England.

It is already announced that several concerns have entered the concern, including Mason & Parker, Winchendon; Wilkins Toy Company, Keene, N. H.; A. O. Speare Company, Gardner; R. Bliss Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, R. I. The headquarters of the new corporation is in New York City. It is expected to absorb about thirty toy companies by August.

TROLLEY LINE 150 MILES LONG.

Reaches from Indianapolis to Dayton, Ohio, and Will Be Extended to Columbus.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 24.—The last rail connecting the Dayton and Western Traction Company with the Richmond Street and Interurban Railway Company was laid to-day, thereby completing one of the longest traction lines in the world, reaching from Indianapolis, Ind., to Dayton, Ohio, a distance of 150 miles. In a short time the service will be extended to Columbus, Ohio.

A through service from Indianapolis and Dayton will be established as soon as possible with the largest make of interurban cars. As the line parallels the Pennsylvania Railroad all the way it is expected that company will be given stiff competition.

Begin your vacation by a trip on Hudson River Day Line steamers. Good music.—Adv.

"I AM NOT EMBARRASSED, ONLY ANNOYED," SAYS KEENE.

He Admits That He Will Lose $1,500,000, and Says Talbot J. Taylor "Got in a Hole."

James R. Keene, looking worn and worried after the battle he had fought yesterday in Wall Street, made no attempt to disguise his chagrin and rage at the result of the day's struggle when seen last night in his apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria. He announced that he had no statement to make, and then, when asked if it were true that, previous to the announcement of the failure of Talbot J. Taylor, he had turned over to his son and daughter $5,000,000, he said:

"Well, I have nothing to say about that, but I can say that my fortune and that of my family has not been impaired. I am not connected with the firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., except that it did business for me.

"I was the biggest creditor, and I guess that I lose $1,500,000. I had my office in Taylor's office, it is true, but I was not interested in the firm, except that Talbot is my son-in-law and that he did business for me.

"I would have seen the firm through this thing, but the market was so gloomy and discouraging, with not one bright outlook anywhere, that I began to think of myself, and it seemed best not to put up any more money for the firm. I'm in for it quite far enough in the present state of the market."

"What are their liabilities?" asked the interviewer.

"Oh, I don't know," answered Mr. Keene, "I don't know any of the details yet, and all I do know is that I am annoyed at this thing because they have been improvident and allowed themselves to be stuck by several people."

"What people?"

"That I won't say. The firm had a lot of securities which they could not get rid of, and that was the cause of their failure. It simply goes to show what kind of a market it is when one cannot sell the most valuable securities."

"What were these securities?"

"I won't say. Outside of myself the principal creditors are the banks, and they will lose nothing, because they hold no loans on which they did not have a 20 per cent. margin. Some of these banks wanted more margin and that caused the failure. My own personal fortune is not gone, and the loss outside my own debt is not great. The crisis came when the firm could not get rid of heavy holdings of securities.

"I am not embarrassed, but only annoyed that the firm should get in a hole they could not get out of. They were stuck by several persons."

"Who?"

"I don't care to say."

"Will you help to resume the business of the firm?"

Mr. Keene did not answer the question other than to remark:

"I never before saw such a hopeless market. Where preferred Steel is selling at 68, is it any wonder that I refused to help my son-in-law any longer?"

Mr. Keene refused to talk about the Southern Pacific pool, Mexican Central, or various securities in which he has been interested.

ASCEND MOUNT RAINIER.

Dr. Betts of New Orleans and H. M. Sarvant of Tacoma Prove the Mountain Is Still Surmountable.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 24.—Dr. W. R. Betts of New Orleans and H. M. Sarvant of Tacoma have made a thrilling ascent of Mount Rainier. Dr. Betts read in newspapers that the mountain had not been ascended for four years on account of great breaks in the ice walls about Gibraltar Rock. Old guides had gone to Gibraltar Rock for several seasons past only to turn back without reaching the top.

Dr. Betts was determined to disprove the theory that the mountain is insurmountable. Reaching here last week, he started at once for Paradise Valley on the southern slope. Descending from Pinnacle Peak of the Tatoosh Range, both men took a perilous slide of half a mile down steep snow fields. After previously carrying food to Camp Muir, the climbers started Sunday evening to make the ascent. They camped at Muir until daybreak, but the weather was bitterly cold, making sleep impossible. At 3 A. M. they discarded all unnecessary clothing, taking only alpine stocks and cameras, and started.

Reaching the glaciers about Gibraltar they were compelled to use ropes and to cut 500 steps in ice with a hatchet in making a zigzag journey up ice slopes and around crevasses. They found that avalanches had carried away a great rocky ledge above Gibraltar on which previous climbers had depended in ascending one of the steepest places. The summit was reached at 12 A. M. They visited three peaks. Investigation showed that there has been no recent volcanic activity as was supposed, though steam and sulphur fumes still rise in the craters.

They reached Paradise Valley at 8 o'clock Monday night, twenty-five hours after commencing the ascent.

SERVANT GIRL FAMINE.

Demand for Them in Kansas and Missouri Almost as Great as That for Harvest Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24.—The demand for servant girls in Kansas and Missouri is greater than the supply. In the country the wives of prosperous farmers are having almost as much trouble in securing the services of girls as the farmers are in getting harvest hands.

The scarcity of girls in the country is not difficult of explanation. The farmers and townspeople are all so prosperous that there are few who are willing to let their daughters go out to service. The daughters instead are either going to school, helping mother at home, or else idling away their time at Summer resorts. The housewives offer $3.50, $4, and $4.50, with board.

BALTIMORE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Testimony in Wachter's Contest—Many Now Believe He Was Elected Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Strong evidence of Democratic frauds was given to-day in the hearing in the contest of Representative Frank C. Wachter, recent Republican candidate for Mayor, of the election of Robert M. McLane, Democrat, to that office. The testimony tended to support the charges that the Democratic machine used the police force to help carry the election. George Flynn, a Republican ward executive, told what he knew about the alleged misdeeds of "Skip" Merritt, the Democratic Judge in the Fifth Precinct of the Sixth Ward.

He accused the police of having attempted to intimidate the Republican judges. Regarding the throwing out of sixty-four ballots in the precinct because of a smudge on each of them, Flynn stated that he saw Merritt put his finger between the folds of two ballots and smudge them, and he declared that he suspected him of having put all the smudges on in that manner. He hotly denounced what he termed the rascality in the precinct, and said that a squad of police were sent to the place during the day for the express purpose of intimidating Republican judges, and that their purpose was undoubtedly accomplished. Many Republicans are now convinced that Wachter was elected.

BIG BROKERS FAIL AND STOCKS RALLY

Taylor & Co. and Stow & Co. Forced to the Wall.

Standard Oil Is Supposed to Have Struck at James R. Keene.

Market Demoralized Until After Failures, and Then a Rush to Buy Stiffens Prices Generally.

Failures of two large Stock Exchange houses—Talbot J. Taylor & Co. and W. L. Stow & Co.—were announced on the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon.

The announcement followed a morning of semi-demoralization in the stock market when prices tumbled from two to nine points each in active stocks to the lowest figures recorded on the present movement. The break extended to the outside market, where the decline was led by Standard Oil stock, which fell precipitately 29¼ points.

Immediately upon the announcement of the failures, which came about 2:30 o'clock, the stock market rallied vigorously, recoveries of two and three points from the low prices of the day being recorded in active stocks.

The failure of Talbot J. Taylor & Co.—the firm being known best because of the connection with it of James R. Keene, Mr. Taylor being Mr. Keene's son-in-law, and Mr. Keene's son, Foxhall, being a special partner—is understood to have been due largely to the collapse of the Southern Pacific pool in which Mr. Keene and the firm were heavily interested. No statement of the firm's assets and liabilities has been made, but from the President of a leading National bank it is learned that the liabilities may be well on to $6,000,000. An official statement issued in the late evening explains that the failure was due to inability to liquidate stocks and expresses the hope that the suspension will be temporary.

Mr. Keene said last night that he had lost $1,500,000, but that he and his family are perfectly secure financially. It is understood, however, that only six months ago he gave Mr. Taylor a sum approximating $2,000,000 to tide the firm over the difficulties it was then said to be in, and that since then other generous contributions have been made by him. As for his personal holdings of Southern Pacific stock, some 100,000 shares—this apart from his share in the pool—it is thought they have all been liquidated, some of yesterday's selling of the stock, which broke more than three points to 39½, being credited to Mr. Keene.

The failure of W. L. Stow & Co. was apparently brought about by extensive operations in several stocks of which this firm made a specialty. The principal one of these was Mexican Central, which dropped yesterday nearly eight points, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the extreme decline of which was more than 5. It is believed the firm will be able to pay its obligations dollar for dollar. Estimates of the liabilities range from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000.

Rumor was busy all day with the names of other stock houses in trouble and of additional failures imminent. Up to the close of business none of these failures had materialized. It is not denied, however, that several firms are in trouble, but it is thought that an effort may be made to tide them over.

Bankers seen after the close of business said that the events of the day had considerably cleared the speculative atmosphere and that general conditions continue sound.

Total dealings on the Exchange for the day exceeded 1,300,000 shares.

RETICENCE MARKS FAILURES.

Little Told of the Extent of the Troubles of the Two Big Brokerage Houses.

The announcement on the Exchange yesterday afternoon, within an hour before the closing time, of the failures of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. and W. L. Stow & Co., came as a climax to the protracted period of liquidation in the stock market. The failure of the Taylor firm was read out from the rostrum of the Exchange at 2:35 o'clock. The Stow failure was made public in the same way exactly fifteen minutes earlier.

That Talbot J. Taylor & Co. became embarrassed principally through their connection with the famous Southern Pacific pool, in which the hand of James R. Keene, the Street's hardiest speculator, was seen, was not doubted by any one familiar with the conditions of the market during recent months. However, it was stated further that the firm's attitude in the Northern Pacific incident and its later continued hostility toward Standard Oil interests had something to do with the failure. Then, too, there was a rumor—some people ridiculed it, others credited it—that Mr. Keene, after varied differences and reconciliations with his son-in-law, had determined to "clear his skirts" by taking the easiest way of winding up the firm's affairs.

W. L. Stow & Co. have been prominent as those who bulled Mexican Central Railroad stock. Mr. Stow was one of Addison Cammack's brokers, and acquired control of that railway about two years ago from Boston capitalists for Henry Clay Pierce of St. Louis, who is closely identified with the Standard Oil Company. It is known that the direct cause of the failure was the fact that Mr. Pierce, when appealed to by Mr. Stow for succor in a crisis that materialized three days ago, did not come to the front with the needed money.

The Taylor firm, which is known to have dealt principally in Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania Railroad, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Atchison, Baltimore and Ohio, and Reading stocks for the last few weeks, is composed of Talbot J. Taylor, James R. Keene's son-in-law, and James B. Taylor, with Foxhall Keene, James R. Keene's son, as special partner to the extent of $100,000, it is said.

The firm has been known for a long time as "Keene's brokers," and that the aged speculator has advanced a lot of money to keep it going is current rumor in the Street. About six months ago he is said to have contributed about $2,000,000 to help the firm at that time.

Talbot J. Taylor, who became a member of the New York Stock Exchange on Feb. 1, 1895, was in the firm of Lapsley, Beekman & Co. in 1894, and immediately afterward went into business with Benjamin Kirkland under the name of T. J. Taylor & Co. Mr. Kirkland was out in 1897, and James B. Taylor, Talbot's brother, entered the firm, which was then reorganized

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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under its present name, Foxhall Keene's connection as special partner began in 1900.

Statement by the Taylor Firm.

Late in the evening a statement was given out by the firm, in which it was announced that Philip J. Britt had been named as assignee. Mr. Britt is a lawyer, with offices at 170 Broadway, and lives at 127 East Sixty-fourth Street. He is identified with Tammany Hall politics, in John F. Carroll's district, and some years ago was a Police Court clerk.

The statement in full follows:

"Talbot J. Taylor & Co. have this day executed a general assignment for the benefit of creditors to Philip J. Britt, and he has accepted the assignment and has taken charge of the property and assets of the firm.

"The assignment of the firm is due to their inability to liquidate the stocks which the banks held for their account. All banks having loans with them are well protected; but the inability to liquidate the stocks so held caused the suspension, which, it is hoped, will be temporary, if the banks take the reasonable view that, by waiting, a gradual liquidation can be effected without disturbance to the stock market.

"The largest unsecured creditor of the firm is Mr. James R. Keene."

Although efforts to obtain an additional statement at the Taylors' office were unavailing, it was stated by a prominent banker that the firm's liabilities would aggregate something like $8,000,000. Mr. Taylor declined to be seen by interviewers. Mr. Keene sent out a message to the same effect.

It was learned soon after the announcement of the failure that Mr. Taylor and his father-in-law were closeted together. Two hours later the word was passed round that half a dozen expert accountants were investigating the books. This procedure, it was said, was more for the benefit of Mr. Keene than for the purpose of any immediate statement to the public. Finally a member of the law firm of Weeks, Battle & Marshall went to see the brokers. He said work was being done to discover the exact state of the company's accounts.

Meanwhile the ante-rooms adjoining the brokers' private offices were crowded with those seeking information or bent on making personal visits to the members of the firm. Among the Wall Street men who called to offer their condolences to Mr. Taylor were Mr. Ickelheimer of the firm of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and a member of Goldman, Sachs & Co. To all who were not personal acquaintances of the brokers one of the score or more clerks said:

"They are very busy and cannot be seen."

Mr. Keene left the office and stayed away an hour or so early in the afternoon, but he was not seen going or coming. There are many doors to the spacious offices of Taylor & Co., which are on the fifth floor of the skyscraper at 30 Broad Street. Mr. Keene's name does not appear on the directory of the building, but he has a private office there just as much his own as is the room occupied by his son-in-law, although the latter's name in gilt letters takes up a great space on the front door.

Foxhall Keene, the special partner, it was explained, is in Europe, and the failure will not affect him very heavily, anyway, as he had only a comparatively small interest in the firm, the capitalization of which is recorded as $200,000. One of the attachés in the office, said to be a confidential clerk of high standing, declared that the failure was only a "suspension of business." The rest were incommunicative.

The buying of Southern Pacific and the failure, at least temporary, of the suit brought by the Taylors against the Harriman interests to prevent E. H. Harriman from casting the vote of the Southern Pacific Railroad for what they alleged was the benefit of the Union Pacific, was, in the opinion of the Street, the undoubted cause of the trouble for the firm. It was said that in addition to this stock the brokers held vast amounts of other securities. The first suit against the Harriman interests having been decided against the Taylors and Mr. Keene on a technicality, a second action based upon the same grounds is now pending.

It was learned that the banks of the firm were the National City, Gallatin, Bank of Commerce, and Bank of the City of New York.

An interesting incident in connection with the failure was the sending of $15,000 to the firm for investment by Sidney J. Perry, whose manager reached the Broad Street offices just two minutes after the brokers' troubles were made public.

"A good stroke of luck," remarked the messenger, as he returned with the $15,000.

Statement of the Stow Firm.

Like the Taylor firm, W. L. Stow & Co. have been concerned conspicuously in speculative stock market pools, formed for the purpose of taking on a line of stocks, sustaining their prices, and seeking to realize profits by selling to outsiders at high figures. The stringency of money has caused such operations especially to suffer of late. Bankers have become more solicitous than ever regarding loans to be used for these projects. The public, furthermore, has been showing less appetite than formerly for the securities in question.

Mr. Stow's partner in the firm that bears his name is Henry Coolidge. Not many minutes after their failure was announced, bringing with its publishing a sharp rise of prices and followed by still greater strength when the Taylor failure was given out, they issued a statement naming as their assignee Daniel De Wolf Wever of 120 Broadway. At the same time they declared that their suspension of business was due to the decline in price of the Mexican Central stocks.

The Mexican Central Railway (Limited) of Mexico was incorporated Feb. 25, 1880, under the Massachusetts laws, and holds a Mexican charter subsidy. The Mexican Central Securities Company (Limited) was founded in 1899, to acquire the 4 per cent. consols of the railway, "and to issue in their place two classes of securities." Several prominent Englishmen, including Lord Hillingdon and Lord Revelstoke, were among the original trustees of the securities company.

A syndicate headed by H. Clay Pierce of St. Louis in March, 1901, acquired a majority of the Mexican Central stock, the amount of which outstanding at that time was about $48,000,000. It was in this operation that the Stow firm was concerned. The company issued $10,000,000 collateral trust five-year 4½ per cent. bonds in January, 1902, secured by $15,120,000 consolidated 4 per cents. held in the Treasury, the proceeds of which were used for the retirement of $6,000,000 notes issued in payment of the Monterey and Mexican Railroad. The balance was used, according to report, for the extension of the Monterey Road.

When the firm began to acquire control of that railroad the Mexican National had not yet been taken in hand by the Mexican Government. The great Government's concessions to the National crippled its rival so seriously that the issues of the Central were not so readily marketable. Since then W. L. Stow & Co. have tried in vain to bolster up the stock that they held in large quantities.

On the Street the amount of the firm's liabilities was estimated as high as $2,500,000. Mr. Stow would not be interviewed, and at his office all questioners were referred to the assignee, Mr. Wever, who gave out this formal statement:

"I have not had time to make a detailed examination of the affairs of the company, but from information at hand I believe that the assets will prove more than sufficient to pay all liabilities in full."

Mr. Wever later in the day said he had been attorney for Mr. Stow about eight years. When asked if he had any idea of the extent of the failure he replied:

"No, not the slightest. I have not had time to inquire into the subject as yet."

"What is the extent of the business?"

"I don't know that, either," he replied. "But it goes up into the millions."

Mr. Wever, who is a member of the firm of Marshall & Wever, said he did not know about the report that heavy holdings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit had aided in making the trouble. In fact, he said he knew very little about the affairs of the firm.

"Mr. Stow is a very secretive man," he explained. "He's never told me much, even though I have been associated with him so long as legal adviser."

Mr. Wever said he probably would be able to make a complete statement to-day. He would not say what was Mr. Stow's bank, but from another source it was learned that it was the Hanover National.

W. L. Stow, who became the central figure in the history of Mexican Central stock after the death of Mr. Cammack, began life in Wall Street as a protégé of the late Charles J. Osborne. He became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1882 and founded the firm of W. L. Stow & Co. in 1885, with Howell Osborne as his partner. In the following year W. R. Oliver, Jr., took Mr. Osborne's place in the company, but the firm was dissolved in 1887. Soon afterward Mr. Stow was in the firm of E. H. Watts & Co., remaining with them until 1894.

The present firm was organized in the early Summer of 1899. Mr. Coolidge, the other member, came to New York from Boston in 1884 and joined the Stock Exchange soon afterward. Later he was a member of various firms, including Coolidge & Adams, Coolidge & Bradhurst, and Coolidge & Gould, the latter ending its career in 1894.

Besides the Mexican Central, Mr. Stow's firm has controlled for clients the Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad and also dealt extensively in Evansville and Terre Haute stocks.

In the latter there has been a close connection between the firm and Edwin S. Hooley & Co. Norbert Heimsheimer, who is a partner of Mr. Hooley, was asked yesterday about rumors that this firm also was in trouble. He replied that the report was absurd, and authorized an absolute denial of any embarrassing complications.

Incidentally, neither the failure of the Taylors nor of the Stow firm was announced early enough for the filing of papers in the County Clerk's Office, which closes at 2 P. M. It is expected that records of both will be made this morning.

AFFAIRS OF MEXICAN CENTRAL.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Vice President Morton of the Mexican Central Railroad states that the failure of Mr. Stow will have no direct influence on the affairs of the road.

Officers of the National Bank of Commerce are heavily interested in the Mexican National, but Cashier Edwards stated this afternoon that practically none of the stock was carried by St. Louis banks, and that the heavy holders in this city are all men who are amply able to take care of their holdings.

THE BREAK IN THE MARKET.

Prices Demoralized Most of the Day—Sharp Recovery Later—Scenes in Wall Street.

Despite the fact that all day long the Street was filled with wild rumors dealing not alone with the houses which finally announced their failures, but with a number of others, the stock market at no time was in a panicky condition. On several occasions it was semi-demoralized, thus, when the bears, taking advantage of the generally nervous condition, literally flooded the market with stock—but from some quarter or other support was always extended sufficiently strong to prevent any panic.

Greatest weakness showed just before the announcement of the Stow failure, this being followed soon by the announcement respecting Talbot J. Taylor & Co. The Street was not unprepared for the failures, inasmuch as rumors had previously suggested them. In addition heavy selling of Mexican Central and Brooklyn Rapid Transit stocks had foreshadowed the Stow collapse, while the enforced liquidation in Southern Pacific, United States Steel, United States Steel preferred, Texas Land Grants, Rubber Goods, Reading, Erie second preferred, and other so-called Keene stocks had indicated the trouble in that direction.

When the market was at its lowest some of the extreme declines were:

RAILROAD STOCKS—Atchison 2, Chicago and Alton 2½, St. Paul 3, Delaware and Hudson 4, Lackawanna 5½, Denver and Rio Grande 2½, Erie second 4, Fort Worth and Denver City 3, Hocking Valley 6, Iowa Central preferred 4, Mexican Central 7½, Minneapolis and St. Louis 14½, Nashville and Chattanooga 5, Nickel Plate 6, Pacific Coast second preferred 5, Reading 2¾, Rock Island 3, Southern Pacific 3, Union Pacific 3, Wabash 2½, Wheeling and Lake Erie 3.

INDUSTRIALS—Car and Foundry 3½, Amalgamated Copper 3¾, American Smelters 4, Anaconda 5, Colorado Fuel 4½, Consolidated Gas 3½, General Electric 6, International Paper 6, National Lead preferred 3½, Pressed Steel Car preferred 5, Rubber Goods preferred 5, Sloss-Sheffield 5½, Virginia Chemical 3¼, Virginia Chemical preferred 6½, Westinghouse Manufacturing preferred 6.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES—Brooklyn Rapid Transit 3¾, Manhattan 1¾, Metropolitan 2, Metropolitan subscriptions 4½.

From these low prices there was, as has been said, instant and decided recovery when the news of the failures was made known, with the advances led by St. Paul, which rose 3 from the low; Union Pacific, which was up nearly as much, and Steel Trust common stock, which rose over two points, and was one of the few issues to close for a net gain. The close, while highly irregular, and in some cases wild, was nevertheless decidedly strong at practically the top prices of the recovery.

It is now generally understood that the mysterious selling of the Steel Trust stocks lately was for Keene account and was of a forced nature and not through any fear of a reduction in the common stock dividends.

The morning was rather a foreboding one on the floor of the Exchange. Right from the opening vague rumors about houses in trouble were circulated, but as they resembled the same rumors which have been floating around in Wall Street during the continued declines in the market of the last month nobody was inclined to believe that a decisive moment had arrived.

In the meantime, however, the declines were keeping up their steady pace, and about noon values were sliding away at every bid. The rumormongers were busy whispering stories of things to come, and, though most of the brokers on the floor were too busy to pay much heed to the tales, the most optimistic began to feel the influence of forebodings.

It was about 2:30 o'clock when the storm broke. At that time the clerks in all the offices near the Stock Exchange were working with the windows open and persons in Wall Street were startled by the ringing of the gong which the Chairman of the Exchange sounds if he wishes to make some announcement.

Every one knew what it meant. In every office men rushed to the telephone to ask: "Who is it?" From the Exchange came the answer: "W. L. Stow & Co." On the floor when the announcement had been made there was a rush of brokers to the telephones to give the news to their respective offices.

The announcement was greeted with something resembling a cheer on the floor, not that the brokers were glad to hear that one of their number had been forced to the wall, but because at last the trouble that had been hanging over the market had been disclosed. In a few minutes those who were short of the market began to cover and buy back.

In fifteen minutes the Street had resumed its everyday humdrum, the tickers were going, and the clerks in the offices were calling out the quotations which showed a slightly better tone to the market, when again the gong rang out. Again there was the rush to the telephones. This time it was shouted: "T. J. Taylor & Co."

Again there came the glad sigh from the open windows, and again Wall Street returned to its work.

Only a few minutes more for the transaction of business on the floor were left, and these were anxious ones for many whose ruin was staring in the face. Here the tide turned. Stocks began to move up. Brokers on the floor thought they detected what is called good buying, and they jumped in to help the returning wave along.

Nevertheless most of the traders were glad when the day was done and the big gong sounded the call for the close. The Chairman, usually quiet, finished off the work of the gong with a quick, sharp rap of the hammer, as if he were glad that the thing was over. The brokers relieved their feelings with a long-drawn-out cheer, and the visitors who had thronged the galleries since the reports of the failures had become noised about slowly made their way down the elevators.

There were many members on the floor who are not often seen there, among them Louis V. Bell, Bird S. Coler, Henry Clews, and others. They did not disperse at once, as is the custom, but stood around in groups discussing the events of the day.

Meanwhile the outer Wall Street took up the refrain from the Exchange. Newsboys came yelling "Big failure in Wall Street," and there was no one to stop their cry, as had been done only a few days previously when the boys tried to find purchasers for their wares by falsely calling out this alarm. They found ready purchasers in almost every one that passed through the streets.

Most of those who are actively interested in the affairs of the Street went home last night with a mixed feeling of relief that the worst had happened and apprehension that something more might come.

WAR OVER SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Mr. Keene Clashed with Mr. Harriman and Millions Were Lost by His Pool.

The history of the Southern Pacific pool, managed by James R. Keene, which, started early in 1902, expired by limitation April 9 last, has a close bearing on the failure of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. On the day that the pool expired Mr. Keene, who managed it, gave out figures which showed that the pool's losses, estimated on the closing price of the stock April 9, 58¾, were $2,300,237, or an individual loss to each of the twenty-four members of the pool of about $117,000.

Southern Pacific closed on Thursday at 43. Yesterday it touched, low, 39¾, and closed at 41¾. As of the four-hundred-thousand-share pool 344,400 shares were taken up, the shrinkage since the pool expired, with the stock at 58¾, was yesterday, at the "low" quotation of 39¾, $4,613,900. The pool loss, added to this, would make a total loss on the pool stock to date $7,018,137. It is asserted that Talbot J. Taylor & Co. had 80,000 shares in the pool and James R. Keene 90,000, so that their losses, supposing that they did not get rid of the stock, traded in from April 9 to date, [illegible], and to the Taylor firm $1,[illegible].

Mr. Keene's accounting to the members of the pool as of April 9 last did not include his personal holdings, which he stated were not for sale. If he has not liquidated, his loss in the past fifteen weeks has been $1,227,500. The detail of the accounting included this table of stock bought, with date and average price:

1902.	Shares Bought.	Average Price Paid.	Total Cost.
Feb. 4 to 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	25,800	64.76	1,[illegible]
April	[illegible]	68.00	1,42[illegible]
May	1,100	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	1,000	64.81	64,815.54
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],014.95
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	22,850	71.83	1,629,007.81
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,117,011.77
December	21,000	62.37	1,3[illegible],701.31
1903 to April 10	Int.	....	2,497.[illegible]
	344,400		$[illegible]

Another of Mr. Keene's tables in regard to the calls on the pool members to take their shares, and the price at delivery, with the totals, follows:

1902.	Shares.	Price at Which Delivered.	Total Price.
March 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 17	32,700	65½	2,141,850.00
May 9	20,000	[illegible]	1,360,000.00
Sept. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],220,000.00
Sept. 30	27,000	75	2,025,000.00
Oct. 7	18,000	71½	1,287,000.00
Nov. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. [illegible]	15,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 11	20,000	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
April 10, balance undelivered	2,100		171,087.00
	344,400		$[illegible]

The 344,400 shares, of which all but 2,100 were delivered, were acquired between Feb. 4 and Dec. 31, 1902, and the stock cost between [illegible] and 62.37, the deliveries of stock beginning in March, 1902, so that the pool members had to add heavy interest charges to their losses. The losses of some of the members were, however, reduced by their selling personally short. When the pool dissolved it was found that the holdings would be thrown on the market, but it was argued that the price then would not warrant such a course, as it was about that at which the Union Pacific acquired its large blocks of Southern Pacific.

In furthering the interests of the pool, Mr. Keene, at an expense of $10,000, brought out a very elaborate pamphlet to place Southern Pacific in the best light. It was replete with a table of statistics prepared by expert accountants, had fine maps of the system, and inducements to invest were fortified by statements—the stock was around 80 just then—that a dividend might shortly be expected.

The stock declined, the Street became inquisitive, and finally E. H. Harriman came out with the statement that no such prosperity as Mr. Keene promised might be expected. Following came statements and counter statements from the majority and minority camps, with accusations on both sides, and finally litigation, which is still pending. The effect of the warring was to upset and cloud the stock market, and as the tactics of the factions were developed they served to render the situation more confused.

Talbot J. Taylor & Co., March 18 last, sought in the Sixth United States Circuit Court to restrain the Union Pacific from voting its holdings in Southern Pacific and announced their intention to invoke the Sherman act in an appeal to Attorney General Knox. This litigation was decided April 6 at Cincinnati by Judge Lurton, who refused to issue a permanent injunction to restrain the Harriman interests from voting the 900,000 shares of stock held by the Union Pacific at the Southern Pacific election of April 8. An appeal was taken from this decision June 10 at Cincinnati, through Senator Foraker of Ohio and other lawyers acting for the minority interests.

Answering one of Mr. Keene's statements, Mr. Harriman on April 1 attacked his methods and motives and denied that the Union Pacific contemplated severing Central Pacific from the Southern Pacific system. He made the interesting statement that Edward Lauterbach, who came out in a denial, offered to sell him Keene Southern Pacific pool stock at 70 and Keene personal stock at 75 "to avoid trouble" to illustrate that "Keene was working for his own pocket." Mr. Keene was a few days later out in another statement in which he stated why he was at war with Harriman. In it he said:

"The main question is whether Mr. Harriman and the Union Pacific Railway Company shall be permitted to control the 9,000 miles of the Southern Pacific, its competitor, ignoring the rights of stockholders, establishing practically a complete monopoly of transcontinental business, and dictating which line shall earn money and which shall lose it."

In the course of the squabble a member of the firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. said that the Harriman interests were in a conspiracy to bear Southern Pacific and ruin his firm.

LOW PRICES ARE RECORDED.

Many Stocks Go Below the Level Reached in the Panic of May 9, 1901.

At this particular time it may be interesting to call attention to the fact that so great has been the continuing market decline of recent months that yesterday's low figures were in most important instances well below the lowest figures recorded in the memorable Northern Pacific panic of May 9, 1901. A comparative table, which sets out this fact in detail, is as follows:

	Low May 9.	Low Yes'd.	Close Yes'd.
Amalgamated Copper Co.	90	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Car & Foundry Co.	[illegible]	29¼	30¾
American Smelting	[illegible]	37¾	41¾
American Smelting pf.	90	89	89
American Sugar	[illegible]	112¾	114
Anaconda	[illegible]	64	64
Atchison	43	62¼	64¾
Atchison pf	70	87	87¾
Baltimore & Ohio	84	81	82¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	[illegible]	41	43¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	210	..	..
Canada Southern	64	60¼	60¾
Canadian Pacific	87	119¾	123¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	[illegible]	31	32¾
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	19½	20
Chicago Great Western	15	14½	15
Chicago Great Western pf. A	[illegible]	..	..
Chicago Great Western pf. B	40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Northwestern	190	160	161
Chicago Terminal Transfer	10	10¼	10¾
Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	30	18	19¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron	80	41	41¾
Colorado Southern	[illegible]	10	10¾
Consolidated Gas	[illegible]	181½	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	105	151	154
Delaware, Lack. & Western	[illegible]	230	233
Erie	[illegible]	27¼	[illegible]
Erie 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	67
Erie 2d pf.	47	44	[illegible]
General Electric	200	156	158
Hocking Valley	[illegible]	73	76
Illinois Central	124	126	128¾
International Paper	20	10	11
International Paper pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa Central	[illegible]	20	20
Long Island	[illegible]	..	..
Louisville & Nashville	76	101¾	[illegible]
Manhattan Elevated	83	131	132¾
Metropolitan Street Railway	150	114	114¾
Mexican Central	19	11	12¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	21	18¾	18¾
Missouri Pacific	72	[illegible]	97¾
New York Central	140	116¾	117¾
Lackawanna	200½	230	[illegible]
New York, Ontario & Western	24	21¾	22
Norfolk & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	137¾	119¾	121¾
People's Gas	[illegible]	92	[illegible]
Pressed Steel Car	37¾	43¾	45
Pressed Steel Car pf.	80	80	[illegible]
Pullman Company	[illegible]	200	[illegible]
Reading	34	46¾	[illegible]
Republic Iron & Steel	15	11	[illegible]
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rubber Goods	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rubber Goods pf.	80	70	70
Sloss-Sheffield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	29	39¾	41¾
Southern Railway	20	20	[illegible]
Southern Railway pf.	75	84	84
Tennessee Coal	50	[illegible]	39
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	24¾	25
Union Pacific	76	72¾	75¾
Union Pacific pf.	[illegible]	83¾	85¾
United States Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Leather pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Steel	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Steel pf.	69	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Wabash pf.	[illegible]	34¾	36¾
Western Union	[illegible]	81	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	18	[illegible]
Wisconsin Central	15	16	17

BANKERS' HOPEFUL ATTITUDE.

Declaration Made Privately That the Air Has Been Cleared and Improvement Is Expected.

While that part of the Wall Street population which is generally termed "small fry" was whispering fearfully that the great power in the big building facing Bowling Green had finally succeeded in crushing its enemy against the wall—for many believe that the Standard Oil contingent have been back of the market decline because of animosities stirred up by the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific fight as well as by the Northern Pacific contest—the big men who, in a measure, at least, represent that power or its friendly connections declined to say anything for publication.

Some of the great bankers received the reporters very graciously and with smiles which bespoke anything but regret at the events of the day, but for publication they would say nothing. Privately they expressed the opinion that they were very sorry for what had happened, but that it could not be helped.

Some of the bankers intimated that the failure of the Taylors was due mostly to the mistaken idea which they had conceived that the Southern Pacific Railroad was really worth more than it was selling for even at the high price of six months ago, and that it should and ought to pay a dividend.

Others said that the events of the day had certainly cleared the atmosphere. Of course, it was impossible to say whether the storm had passed, or would be followed by other storms, and it was not unlikely that the failures of these large firms would involve some smaller houses, but on the whole, the market situation was decidedly improved. They declared that the mystery which had been hanging over the market, and which had been partly responsible for the continued decline in prices, had been removed and had left a vacancy which might now be appropriately filled by public confidence in securities which were now at bargain prices.

Among those who said they did not care to make any comment were James A. Stillman, President of the National City Bank; Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & Co.

F. L. Hine, Vice President of the First National Bank, said: "The failures to-day were speculative episodes, and in no wise affect the business situation, which I believe to be thoroughly sound."

A member of one of the large banking houses, who would not permit the use of his name, said:

"All the banks with which we have been in communication report that their loans are in as good shape as they ever were. I have no doubt that a number of smaller houses were in the same boat as Taylor & Co., but they are houses that are of little importance in financial circles. After this I think there will be a clearing of the atmosphere. The failure of a firm like that of Taylor & Co. is deplorable, but what must be, must be."

Jefferson Levy, the broker, expressed the opinion that the worst was over. "Every one of the fellow brokers of the concerned members cannot but feel sorrow for their misfortune. The members of both houses have always borne an excellent reputation, and their courtesy and friendliness have been a pleasure to all who had dealings with them. As to the condition of the market, I believe that the end of the long period of depression is now in sight. There is no doubt that prices of many securities are ridiculously low and a natural reaction may now be expected."

John H. Prall of Weber & Prall, known as brokers for the Vanderbilt interests, expressed himself in a similar way. He added that the buying in the afternoon which had brought about the rally at the close had been due mostly to covering by bears and to buying for long account by professional operators.

Marcus Mayer of Mayer & Whitehouse, specialists in Delaware and Hudson, said that, in his opinion, the buying after the announcement of the failures had been unusually good, and that he firmly believed that nothing more was to be feared. He did not think that the announcement of the failures or the weakness of the market would bring about any large amount of selling orders from outsiders, as these accounts, so far as they were of a speculative nature, had long ago been wiped out or sold out.

"Deacon" S. V. White, who has seen many years of active business in the Street, said that, in his opinion, the atmosphere had cleared.

Another prominent broker said:

"If you want an explanation, it is this: Walk up from Bowling Green to Pine Street and put two and two together."

A. A. Housman of the firm of Housman & Co., 20 Broad Street, said last night at the Waldorf-Astoria:

"This is the culmination of the whole thing that has been brewing for the last few weeks. Stocks cannot go much lower, as they are paying dividends. There is no use in fearing hard times. There are thirty million farmers in the United States and they are prosperous and are not dependent on Wall Street. There are enough farmers wealthy with their harvests to insure the continuance of prosperity.

"The market will straighten out. This affair is the crisis of the Wall Street debauch. I believe that the embarrassed firms will get on their feet, and am particularly sorry that W. L. Stow & Co. got into trouble. There is no fear for the future, because Wall Street has wakened after the debauch and will behave."

PERSONS CONCERNED IN CRASH.

James R. Keene and Relatives Interested in Racing—Mr. Stow Known at the Tracks.

Talbot J. Taylor, senior member of the suspended firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., is a well-known man about town, and belongs to the Racquet, Union, Turf and Field, and various other clubs. He spends part of his time at the Waldorf-Astoria, where James R. Keene makes his home, and part at Cedarhurst, L. I., where he has a fine home. He goes to the race track, but is not reputed to be devoted to the sport of racing.

The broker figured conspicuously as a witness in the recent Amory-Vreeland libel hearing, a proceeding that grew out of published statements reflecting upon the integrity of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company's management. To the bad blood engendered by that controversy Wall Street attributed in part the trouble of the firm, and some men well versed in financial affairs were disposed last night to trace the origin of the failure almost as close to Metropolitan influences as to the ill-feeling arising out of the anti-Harriman quarrels over Southern Pacific.

It was T. J. Taylor, together with Mr. Keene, whom the Metropolitan officials charged with circulating the report about "false accounts" and "juggled figures." When this report became current, President Vreeland issued a statement attacking Col. W. N. Amory, who had helped to get out the figures used in the statement that emanated from Mr. Taylor's office. Amory sued unsuccessfully, charging Mr. Vreeland with criminal libel. During the trial it was brought out that Mr. Taylor once owned the report published in a newspaper, but it was never divulged how he transferred it to the editor.

Philip J. Britt, who is now assignee of the Taylor firm, was also a witness in the case, and an attempt was made to show that he acted as agent in spreading the anti-Metropolitan rumors. He denied this positively.

Mr. Taylor was subpoenaed to the trial with much difficulty, and it was said he dodged the process servers in an automobile traveling at a breakneck rate through the countryside north of this city. Mr. Keene, though it was stated he was sought by the Metropolitan lawyers, never could be reached by a server, and so his testimony was not taken.

Foxhall P. Keene, the special partner of the Taylor firm, is noted as a rider, polo player, automobilist, society man, huntsman, and sportsman in other directions. He passes a great part of his time abroad, and not long ago he was reported in a serious condition as a result of a fall from a horse. Since then, however, he has been home, and now he is amusing himself watching the races in England and riding to the hounds. He is a member of the Racquet, Jockey, Carteret, and other clubs of New York, and has homes at Melton Mowbray, England, and Bayside, Long Island.

Mr. Keene's Racing Interests.

The elder Keene, although a member of clubs and apparently fond of some social life during between times at the Waldorf, is said to take little real interest in anything but finance and racing. He speculates and runs his stables, and there is not much time left for other things.

Horse racing has been his recreation for more than twenty years, and it is doubtful if any turfman in the United States, aside from the great professional breeder J. B. Haggin, has more money invested in thoroughbred horses and breeding farms.

Mr. Keene was one of the founders of the Board of Control when that body took charge of Eastern racing affairs back in the early nineties, and when the present governing body of the Eastern turf, The Jockey Club, was formed he became a Steward at the beginning, and has taken a prominent part in the management of racing affairs ever since.

In his first year on the turf Mr. Keene became a leader, Spendthrift alone winning $23,425. At the beginning of his turf career Mr. Keene was known as a heavy bettor, and he was freely criticised for giving orders that resulted in Spendthrift being "placed" second to another horse owned by Mr. Keene, Dan Sparling, in the race for the Withers Stakes of 1879, at Jerome Park, this being done in accordance with the rules of racing, to suit Mr. Keene's betting interests, though Spendthrift was a strong Winter favorite for the race.

Mr. Keene's career on the turf on this occasion extended through three years, his greatest fame as a turfman being reached when his colt Foxhall, named for his son, took rank in England with the first American winner of the English Derby, Iroquois. Financial reverses compelled his temporary retirement from American racing for nearly ten years. He retained his land, [illegible] for the score, however, and in 1890 was supposed to be the actual owner of a stable of horses that raced in the name of Foxhall P. Keene. In the following year a tremendous price was paid for the then four-year-old [illegible], the star [illegible] of his time. [illegible] a failure under the Keene colors, but the purchase marked the return of James R. Keene in person to the patronage of the turf. Since that time he has maintained one of the largest and most successful racing stables in the United States.

Four times in a little more than ten years Mr. Keene's stable has been at the head of the list of American winning stables, the best year, however, having been in 1893, when the phenomenal colt Domino, then two years old, raced to the star of the Keene establishment, and in his unbeaten career as a two-year-old won $200,000, winning the Futurity among others. The same owner won the Futurity again in 1898, with the colt [illegible], which he bought a day before the race from his breeder.

Large Investment in Horses.

This season Mr. Keene practically has maintained two racing establishments, in deference to the rules of The Jockey Club, one racing in his name and the other in the name of Foxhall P. Keene, though both are under one management, and trained by James Rowe. Mr. Keene also has an expensive stable racing in England under the management of W. H. Allen, with the noted American rider Lucien Lyne, retained for $20,000 a year, doing the riding.

Since he won the most prominent of the great English handicaps with Foxhall, Mr. Keene's greatest triumph abroad was two years ago, when he won the Oaks with the fast filly of his own breeding, Cap and Bells.

Mr. Keene is lessee of the celebrated Brookdale Farm, at Redbank, N. J., where he keeps his training quarters, and but a short time ago bought the Castleton Stud Farm, near Lexington, Ky. It is estimated that he owns at present horses that would be worth approximately a million dollars, valued under the present conditions of turf affairs.

W. L. Stow, head of the other failed firm, besides being well known in financial circles, is a familiar figure at the race tracks, where he is celebrated to a degree as a wearer of gorgeous clothes. If a Spring meet at Morris Park takes place without the appearance of a Spring suit of the latest and most extreme cut worn by the broker, the occasion is not considered worth while by the coterie that models its coats after the Stow pattern. The broker is popular at a number of clubs, including the Manhattan, Racquet, Lambs, Country, and New York Yacht Club, and his homes are the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and his cottage at Great Neck, L. I. His office is in the Broad Exchange Building, 25 Broad Street.

NEW TRIAL FOR REARDON.

Appellate Division Sets Aside Captain's Sentence of Dismissal by Commissioner Partridge.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, yesterday reversed the findings of ex-Police Commissioner Partridge in the case of Police Captain John Reardon, formerly in command of the Greenpoint Station, who was dismissed from the force, and ordered a new trial.

Among the charges made against Capt. Reardon by Deputy Police Commissioner Ebstein was one that the Captain forwarded to the District Inspector reports not countersigned by him, but by another person. Justice Bartlett holds that it was shown satisfactorily that Reardon did not know of this, the reports having been taken to his home when he was sick or asleep and signed by some member of the family, who did not want to disturb him.

Another charge, accusing him of having attempted to deceive his superiors when on May 8, 1902, he was asked by Deputy Commissioner Ebstein where he had been, and he replied that he had been in the station house all the time, Justice Bartlett holds not to have been proved.

"The two findings," continues Justice Bartlett, "with regard to spaces left on the blotter to cover unauthorized absences can be regarded as established."

The court decided that if only the latter charges had been found true against Reardon, his punishment might have been made less severe.

FLAYS ALABAMA MAGISTRATES.

Federal Judge Jones Says They Have Re-established Slavery for Debt.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 24.—Charging the jury this afternoon in the case of R. N. Franklin, a wealthy planter on trial for holding negroes in peonage, United States Judge Jones attacked the Magistrates of certain Alabama counties, who, he said, were using their office to turn negroes over to those engaged in peonage.

Judge Jones said that the conduct of Magistrate Cause, who turned a negro named Hill over to Franklin was especially outrageous. The whole thing, he asserted, was lawless, violating the rights of citizens. A Magistrate, he said, has no authority to order the arrest of a man unless a warrant is issued, except when the offense was committed in his presence. He said Hill was never convicted. Continuing, the Judge said: "The counsel of the defendant spoke of the negro as a so-called citizen. A man is a citizen whether he can vote or not, and nobody loves a Government that would not protect him. The Magistrates," concluded the Judge, "have re-established slavery for debt in this State."

ALDERMAN GAFFNEY PLEADS.

Arraigned in General Sessions Court on Indictment—John J. Murphy Released.

Alderman James E. Gaffney, who has been indicted for violation of Section 1,533 of the City Charter, which provides that no city official shall be interested in leases of property belonging to the corporation, appeared before Judge McMahon, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and entered a plea of not guilty. The charge against Gaffney grew out of pier leases which he secured for his firm, the New York Contracting Trucking Company, from the Van Wyck Dock Board.

Peter A. Hendrick, who represented Gaffney at the proceedings, secured leave for his client to withdraw his plea on July 28 and substitute a demurrer, should he so desire. He also got permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury.

John J. Murphy, brother of the Tammany leader, appeared before Justice Mayer and was formally released from custody on the charge preferred against him and Gaffney in connection with the West Seventy-ninth Street pier lease. The examination of Gaffney on this charge has been set down for next Tuesday. It is understood that arrangements have been made by his counsel to take the case to the Supreme Court to have the legality of the proceedings tested.

DEATHS IN BERING SEA.

Steamship Sadie Brings News of Seven Fatalities in Northern Waters.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 24.—Nome advices by the steamship Ohio state that the coal ship Elwell reached Port Clarence July 13 from San Francisco with coal for steam whalers, of which there were ten awaiting the Elwell's arrival. First news of points north of Nome was brought by the steamship Sadie, arriving from Teller and Cape Prince of Wales July 14.

She brings news of seven deaths on the Bering Sea, north of Nome. The boat steerer of the whaler Morning Star cut his throat and bled to death. Early in June a native was carried out from Cape York on an ice pack and drowned. A short time previous two natives of Diomede Island met a similar fate. Natives from Metletarvik, eighteen miles north of Cape Prince of Wales, reported that a boat containing four white men was crushed by ice the first week in July. Three of the men were drowned, but the fourth reached shore.

Contempt Commitment Annulled.

In an opinion written by Justice Bartlett, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, yesterday annulled the commitment of John Palmieri, a Brooklyn lawyer, who was fined $50 by Justice Marean for contempt. Justice Bartlett holds that while the facts as stated are sufficient to uphold the charge of contempt, the omission of specifications in the commitment are fatal.

FAVOR RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA

Furniture Association of America Declares for a Treaty.

Demand for Cheaper Raw Material and Opportunity to Develop Export Trade.

The second session of the convention of the Furniture Association of America was held in the Murray Hill Hotel last night, with the President, W. L. [illegible] of Boston, in the chair. The address of the evening was made by Eugene N. Foss, a Boston manufacturer, who was a Republican candidate for Congress in that city in the last election. His subject was "Reciprocity with Canada," and he said in part:

"Our demand for closer trade relations with Canada rests upon broad foundations. Pre-eminent is the need of our manufacturers for cheaper raw material, iron, coal, wood, hides, &c. I am a manufacturer and a protectionist, yet I say to you that we must develop our export trade or suffer serious consequences. Canada can and is anxious to supply us with what we need in our industries, and if we enlarge our free list, particularly under the conditions of give and take incident to the negotiation of a trade treaty, we supply our manufacturing plants with their natural material and place ourselves in a position to compete for the trade of the world.

"Our ultra-conservative friends argue that we are doing that now, and urge us to stand still and let the game go on, but they forget that other nations are progressing, and that while capturing the trade we have also aroused the hostility of the world and must prepare ourselves against tariff attacks all along the line.

"What renders it peculiarly important that action be taken at once is the fact that negotiations already are under way for the reconvening of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission, which is charged with the task of arranging a treaty, and unless these are brought to a successful consummation the chances of improving our trade relations will be gone. A Government friendly to reciprocity is in control in Canada, with the power to ratify a treaty. Within the next year this country will be absorbed in the excitement of a Presidential campaign, while not later than 1905 the Dominion Government must go before the country. Unless, therefore, the joint high commission shall meet this Fall it is manifest that nothing can be done for several years, if ever again."

Brief addresses were also made by Elmer E. Beach of Detroit on "Commercial Bookkeeping" and C. C. Cosard of Chicago on "The Value of Good Credit." Resolutions were adopted approving the action of the Government in reconvening the Anglo-American Joint High Commission, and declaring for reciprocity with Canada.

TRAP FOR BICYCLE THIEVES.

New Rochelle Police Bait It with a Wheel That Cannot Be Pedaled, and Get Two Prisoners.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 24.—The police have in custody two young men said to be bicycle thieves. For a week or more the stealing of wheels from in front of stores on Main Street has been going on at an average of one a day. This afternoon Police Sergeant Cody borrowed an expensive bicycle, and after the coaster brake had been so adjusted that the pedals could not be thrown into connection with the gearing the machine was placed against the curb on Main Street.

Policemen Sutton and Cody were on watch close by, when a man on patrol indicated two young men to them as the men he suspected. After half an hour's wait the two men came down the street and passed the wheel. Then they halted, and one of them walked into a department store close by, and immediately emerged, buttoning his coat and walking briskly. He mounted the bicycle and pushed off, but when he put his feet on the pedals they spun around without effect. He endeavored to throw on the connection, at the same time dismounting and walking beside the wheel. Before he could arrange the gearing he was under arrest by Sutton, and Cody has arrested the man who had been with him.

The prisoners said they were Frank Green of 209 Eldridge Street and Thomas Breslin of 406 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York.

NO AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

President Palma Does Not Expect Washington to Supervise the Cuban Loan.

HAVANA, July 24.—In reference to the statement cabled from the United States to the effect that the Government at Washington, under the authority of the Platt amendment, would exercise supervision of the Cuban loan, President Palma informs The Associated Press representative that any such supervision would be considered odious by the people of Cuba, and further, that he anticipates none will be regarded as necessary. He explains that Cuba has fully met the requirements of the Platt amendment in this regard by providing for an increase in the public revenues in excess of what would be required to meet the interest and sinking fund of the loan and that, in addition, there is already a surplus of more than $3,000,000 in the treasury.

While it would be natural and proper for the United States to satisfy itself that the conditions of the Platt amendment were being complied with, President Palma does not believe that any sort of intervention or supervision is contemplated. The appointment of three Commissioners, authorized to proceed to the United States and possibly to Europe to negotiate and report upon the loan, will be announced shortly. President Palma has decided that it is unnecessary to summon the Senate in special session in connection with the Electoral bill or the bill extending the authority of the President in the matter of the loan, as both can be acted upon in November.

NEGROES PRAISE PRESIDENT.

Action of United Brothers of Friendship in Convention at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—At the final session to-day of the National Convention of the United Brothers of Friendship, a colored organization, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the United Brothers of Friendship, in convention assembled, express their appreciation of the brave, generous, and humane attitude of President Roosevelt on all questions affecting the rights of Afro-Americans under the Federal Constitution, and his declaration that the door of opportunity should be closed against no man on account of his race, color, or previous condition; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the United Brothers of Friendship consider it fortunate in this crisis in the history of the Republic that a man of the courage and broad humanity of President Roosevelt should occupy the chief executive office in the gift of the people."

ACTOR IN BANKRUPTCY.

John Griffith Files Petition in Illinois—Also Sues for Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24.—With no assets except wearing apparel, and liabilities reaching $7,500, John Griffith, the well-known actor and tragedian, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. Yesterday he filed suit here for a divorce from his second wife.

His creditors extend from New York to San Francisco and into Canada.

DISAPPEARED FROM LINER.

Charles Flink Was Lost While Returning from Sweden on the Hekla.

The Hekla of the Scandinavian-American line arrived here yesterday and reported the disappearance of Charles Flink, a second-cabin passenger, who was in the express business in Manhattan. He was not seen after the night of July 12.

When Flink boarded the vessel he placed [illegible] in the keeping of the steward, and gave 173 Franklin Street, a restaurant, as the address of his brother, John A. Flink. It was the general belief that the man fell overboard, as none of his actions had given any one reason to believe he contemplated suicide.

John A. Flink lives at 293 Dean Street, Brooklyn. His wife said that night that Charles had gone to Sweden, where he was born, last May for his health. He was prosperous in business and unmarried.

ALL REDUCED TO

$13.50

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

Prices pounded down to powder. Think of buying $20, $25, $28 or $30 suits at $13.50. It's ridiculous, isn't it?

But here are the facts: We have a big stock of summer goods which we MUST sell. We have an organization of cutters and tailors which MUST be kept busy. Reduced prices will do it.

Are you going to let this chance pass?

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.
Custom Tailoring Only.
1191 Broadway, near 28th St., New York.

HIGH BALLS or Cocktails are best when made from

OLD CROW RYE

Sold in bottles only by all reputable dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N.Y.

SUMMER REQUISITES

EVERY department is filled to overflowing with all the needful articles for dress, comfort and sport, and all at Reduced Prices. No fuss, no delay.

SPECIAL SALE.

Bicycle Suits at $5, reduced from $8, $9, $10 and $12.

White and Fancy Wash Vests at $1.05, reduced from $2.50 and $3.

Store Open Until 5 P. M.

A. RAYMOND & CO.
Nassau cor. Fulton St., N.Y. Est. 1857.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

EXCELSIOR LIQUID POLISH.
A Very Superior Article
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING
Sterling Silver, Plated Ware, Plate Glass Windows and Mirrors.
For Sale by
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

NONE BUT IMPORTED FRAMES IN
Le Bihan Umbrellas.
That's why every one is guaranteed one year. For your protection you should buy a LE BIHAN, $3.00 UP.
1 BARCLAY ST., near B'WAY.

TWO YOUTHS HANGED.

Only Seventeen Years Old, but They Had Murdered A. B. Chinn, a Lexington (Ky.) Merchant.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 24.—Claude O'Brien and Earl Whitney, both about seventeen years old, were hanged here at 8 o'clock this morning for the murder of A. B. Chinn, who was a wealthy merchant and an ex-Confederate soldier. The boys met their fate calmly and said they were ready to die.

Chinn was killed during a pistol fight between Asa Chinn, son of the murdered man, and O'Brien and Whitney, while the latter were attempting to rob the Chinn home last October. Asa Chinn was wounded, but recovered.

Jackson Indicted for Murder.

Charles Jackson, the negro accused of murdering Charles W. Roxbury on the night of July 10, was indicted for murder in the first degree by the Grand Jury yesterday. He will be arraigned before Judge McMahon to plead to the indictment on Monday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Two buildings of the Omaha Packing Company, at [illegible] and Halsted Streets, were practically destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 24.—The Southern Foundry and Machine Company's plant was destroyed to-day by a blaze which started in a working room. The total loss is $60,000, with $34,000 insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

9:40 A. M.—115 Mott Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

9:45 A. M.—156 Ludlow Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:25 A. M.—227 Cherry Street; Joseph Boduzimo; damage slight.

12:05 P. M.—160 Suffolk Street; David Schorr; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—151 Ridge Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:30 P. M.—Second Street, near Avenue C, Unionport; Joseph Wagner; damage, $50.

5:50 P. M.—2 Doyers Street; Wing Fong Fook; damage, $25.

6:15 P. M.—23 Wooster Street; H. Semkowitz; damage, $300.

8 P. M.—1,392 Second Avenue; F. Block; damage, $10.

8:05 P. M.—550 to 560 West Thirty-third Street; the United Engineering Construction Company; damage, $2,000.

8:45 P. M.—365 Henry Street; Louis Friedman; damage, $1,500.

9:50 P. M.—268 Cherry Street; B. Lowenstein; damage slight.

10 P. M.—125 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

10:45 P. M.—422 First Avenue; Hing Kock; damage, $1,500.

YACHT KANAWHA WON THE LYSISTRATA CUP

William B. Leeds's Noma Beaten in Race for Big Prize.

Sixty-Mile Course Covered in Little More Than Three Hours—N. Y. Y. C. Cruise Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—The race for the Lysistrata Cup, the concluding racing event of this year's annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, was won this afternoon by Henry H. Rogers's fast Kanawha, and to-night the disbanding of the big fleet of yachts was celebrated by a magnificent illumination of the harbor.

In the race for the twenty-five-hundred-dollar gold cup offered by James Gordon Bennett for steam yachts, and named after his vessel, the Kanawha, over a sixty-mile course, defeated the new steam yacht Noma, built this year for William B. Leeds, by 4 minutes and 56 seconds. The Kanawha averaged 19.65 knots an hour for the sixty miles, and on the second leg she made 20.60 knots an hour. She made thirty-five miles under forced draught, and the last leg, twenty-five miles, under natural draught. The Noma's hourly average was 19.01. Mr. Rogers expressed himself as greatly pleased with the result, and Mr. Leeds also said that he was quite satisfied with the showing of the Noma, inasmuch as she had exceeded her contract speed of 18 knots by more than 1 knot an hour.

The official summary of the race is as follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Kanawha	2:02:36	5:05:45	3:03:09
Noma	2:02:46	5:10:51	3:08:05

On account of the speed of the contestants in the race the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton, and Edward H. Wales, was obliged to make special arrangements to get a vessel fast enough to enable them to take the times at the different marks. Accordingly, by permission of Secretary of the Navy Moody, Admiral Sands of the North Atlantic fleet detailed the torpedo boat destroyer Barry, which has a speed of twenty-five knots an hour, for the use of the Regatta Committee for that occasion. The Barry proved quite suited to her duties to-day, for she covered the fifteen miles from the starting line to the Vineyard Sound Lightship at the rate of twenty-five knots an hour.

The day was perfect for a steam yacht race, and much regret was expressed that more yachts had not entered the race. Nevertheless several of the faster boats, including F. M. Smith's new Haoull, Eldridge T. Gerry's Electra, and the small but fast launches Vixen, owned by John D. Archbold, and the Belthorn, owned by [illegible] Parker Brewer of Boston, started out with the racers and followed them around by cutting inside the triangle. There was scarcely any wind to affect the speed of the yachts, but a very long roll caused them to toss considerably.

TRIANGULAR COURSE LAID OUT.

The course was sixty miles triangular, and the start was from a line established two and one-quarter miles east-southeast from Brenton's Reef Lightship. Thence it ran fifteen miles east-southeast to and around the Vineyard Sound Lightship; twenty miles south-southwest one-half west to and around a float, and twenty-five miles north by west one-half west to the finish line. The Kanawha led all the way around and among the yachts that followed inside and assembled at the finish were Commodore Bourne's Delaware, James Gay Butler's Duquesne, Isaac Stern's Virginia, N. G. Herreshoff's Roamer, and Edwin C. Lee's Sagamore.

The Kanawha holds the cup for one year, and if she wins again next year the trophy becomes hers permanently. For to-day's race, the first of the series, she gets also $2,500.

The Kanawha was designed by Charles L. Seabury and built in 1899 for John P. Duncan by the Gas Engine & Power Co. & Charles L. Seabury, and was purchased by Mr. Rogers from the Duncan estate. She is 475 tons gross and 323 tons net, American yacht measurement; is 227 feet long over all, 192 feet on the water line, 24 feet 4 inches beam, 15 feet depth, and 11 feet 8 inches draught. She can develop 5,000 horse-power, is fitted with triple expansion engines, and has six cylinders.

The Noma is a new yacht, and had her trial trip last Spring. She is painted black and while not so graceful, is a larger and more powerful looking boat than the Kanawha. She is 253 feet long over all, 226 feet on the water line, 28 feet 6 inches beam, 16 feet 6 inches deep, and 13 feet 6 inches draught. She was designed by Clinton H. Crane and built by the Burlee Dry Dock Company of Port Richmond, S. I. She, like the Kanawha, is a twin-screw vessel, and is equipped with triple expansion engines. She has 8 cylinders and 6 Almy water tube boilers.

Besides Mr. Rogers on the Kanawha were H. H. Rogers, Jr., and R. A. Rogers, Charles L. Seabury, her designer; John D. Archbold, Joseph K. Nye, Dr. White, C. Peade, and Thomas A. Tripp of New Bedford, Dr. C. C. Rice of New York, W. R. Coe, Wilson Marshall, and W. A. Parslow. The Kanawha's Captain is William A. Miller, Chief Engineer William T. Smith. Her crew numbers forty-two men.

The guests of Mr. Leeds on the Noma were Designer Clinton H. Crane, C. Oliver Iselin, Woodbury Kane, W. Butler Duncan, Newbury D. Thorn, and Herbert C. Leeds. Capt. G. E. Breckwith commands the Noma, with F. M. Amazeen as Chief Engineer. The yacht carries a crew of forty-five men.

The starting gun for the race was fired at 2 o'clock, and ten minutes was allowed for the yachts to get over the line. They were all ready, however, and came tearing down at terrific speed, crossing within ten seconds of each other, and little more than two minutes after the gun had been fired. The graceful white Kanawha, which went over first, looked very speedy as she passed the committee boat, and the fact that she used Pocahontas hard coal made the contrast with the big, black, powerful Noma still more striking. Great clouds of black smoke were pouring from the Noma's smokestack as she started away. The torpedo boat destroyer Barry, which got under way at the same time, also uses soft coal, and the volume of smoke which poured from her four stacks obscured everything in sight. For ten minutes the relative positions of the yachts remained unchanged. When the smoke of the start had cleared away, fifteen minutes later, Kanawha already had begun to pull out ahead. She went along smoothly, making very little fuss and leaving no trail of smoke behind her, while the Noma made a great path of it tearing through the sea. The Barry, which was delayed a little at the start in getting up her anchor, soon made up the distance, and before two miles had been covered the long, low black destroyer was showing the way to the first mark.

Kanawha gradually increased her lead, and she rounded the Vineyard Sound Lightship ahead of the Noma.

The times of rounding and the elapsed times were:

	First Mark.	Elapsed Time.
Kanawha	2:48:27	00:45:31
Noma	2:50:23	00:47:37

Kanawha gained 1 minutes 36 seconds.

The Rogers yacht had covered the fifteen miles at a rate of more than nineteen knots an hour, and she started on the second leg, twenty miles, a good half mile ahead of the Noma. Her propellers, which lie deep in the water, drove her along at a great rate, while the Noma's propellers, nearer the surface, seemed to waste energy in kicking up a fuss. Kanawha gradually opened out a bigger space and she had a commanding lead at the second mark. The times of turning and the elapsed times were as follows:

	Second Mark.	Elapsed Time.
Kanawha	3:46:37	00:58:10
Noma	3:50:41	1:00:18

Kanawha gained 2 minutes and 8 seconds.

The Kanawha made better time on the second leg than on the first, for she covered the twenty miles at a rate of 20.60 knots an hour. With such a lead the fast yacht had no fear of being overhauled even in the twenty-five miles that intervened between the second mark and the finish line. Kanawha finished an easy first amid a terrific din of salutes from the steam yachts assembled around the line. The Noma tore in 5 minutes and 6 seconds later, and also got a round of salutes.

The finishing time and the elapsed times for the race were:

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Kanawha	5:05:45	3:03:09
Noma	5:10:51	3:08:05

Kanawha gained 1 minute and 2 seconds.

In the morning the gig races for the Owl and Gamecock colors were rowed, and the races for yacht launches run off. The four-oared gig race for the Gamecock colors was won by the Katrina's crew, who rowed a mile in 7 minutes and 10 seconds, defeating the Corsair II.'s men by 35 seconds. There was only one entry for the Owl colors, that from Seymour Husted's Crusader, and as there was no competitor, Mr. Husted would not accept the prize.

Reliance's crew won the eight-oared gig race after a good race with Columbia's men, who finished 18 seconds after her.

Constitution had a six-oared crew in the race, and they did very well until turning the coal barge, which was the first mark, the coxswain's oar by which he was steering pulled out of the rowlock and the coxswain tumbled overboard. The gig turned around and picked him up, but it was too far behind to have a chance in the race, and it retired. The launches from Lewis Cass Ledyard's Rambler won the race for both the large and small classes.

The display in the evening was one of the finest ever seen here, and the fleet of yachts included the best-known and handsomest vessels in the country. Prominent among them were J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, Commodore F. G. Bourne's Delaware, P. A. B. Widener's Josephine, the Yacona, formerly owned by the King of Portugal and now the property of Henry Clay Pierce, and the Safa-el-Bahr, once owned by the Khedive of Egypt and now chartered by Francis L. Leland. Altogether there were more than fifty steam yachts. Among the sail yachts the Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia, of course, were the most conspicuous, but altogether there were more than a hundred sailing vessels in the harbor, and besides there were the Argentine cruiser Presidente Sarmiento, the United States training ships Prairie, Hartford, and Monongahela, and a fleet of torpedo craft.

The signal for the illumination was given at 9:30 by a gun from the Delaware, followed by a rocket. Five minutes later the searchlight of the flagship was turned on the National ensign at the torpedo station and then the yachts displayed their New York Yacht Club night signals, 1 forward, 1 amidships, and 1 aft.

The searchlight display followed the signal display and then each yacht was left to its own devices in the way of illumination, and the result was a brilliant and remarkable spectacle.

Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia will race to-morrow under the auspices of the Eastern Yacht Club for a cup offered by ex-Commodore A. S. Bigelow of that club. The other entries in the Eastern Yacht Club races are: Class H, Neola and Weetamoe; Class I, Isolde and Senta; Class J, Challenge, Louise, Cossack, Meemer, and Katonah.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Both of the New York Teams Were Defeated—Brooklyn Beat Boston.

Pittsburg's baseball team, after a day of leisure, resumed the pennant struggle yesterday and defeated the St. Louis nine. New York was shut out in Philadelphia and Chicago lost to Cincinnati, so that eight points separate New York and Chicago in the second and third positions. Brooklyn played and won a good game in Boston, and now is right on the heels of Cincinnati for first-division honors.

Boston scored a batting victory over the local Americans on the Washington Heights grounds yesterday, and this sent Griffith's men back to the second division, as Detroit advanced from the tie into last place in the first division. The Washingtons beat the Philadelphia champions 5 to 4, and St. Louis administered a shut-out to Cleveland's strong team.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

Philadelphia, 3; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 3.
Pittsburg, 7; St. Louis, 4.
Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 5.

Boston, 8; New York, 2.
Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Detroit, 4; Chicago, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

An error by Ganzel in the fourth inning of yesterday's baseball game at American League Park practically gave the victory to the Boston visitors, who batted Griffith out of the box in that inning, and Howell replaced him during the remainder of the game. New York had the better of the game from the start by scoring a run in the first and another in the second, but these were all the local men could get, as Gibson, backed up by steady and at times sharp fielding, held them safely to the end of the game.

In the fourth Collins hit to left field for two bases and O'Brien followed with a liner to Ganzel, which the big first baseman muffed and lost an easy chance for a double play. Freeman, a hard hitter, was the next man up, but he struck out, and the crowd thought that the error would not prove serious after all. The spectators soon changed their minds, however, for five singles came almost consecutively and were as good for as many runs, so that Boston won the game right there. The visitors tallied once in each of the three following innings off Howell's delivery, but failed to score in the eighth or ninth, winning out decisively by 8 to 2. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dough'ty, lf.	0	1	2	1	0	Keeler, rf.	1	3	2	0	0
Collins, 3b.	1	2	1	4	0	Elberf'd, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
O'Brien, cf.	1	0	2	0	0	Conroy, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Freeman, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Williams, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Parent, ss.	2	1	4	0	0	Davis, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
La Ch'ce, 1b.	2	2	14	0	0	McFarl'd, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	1	1	4	7	1	Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	13	0	1
Criger, c.	1	2	1	1	0	Beville, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Gibson, p.	0	3	1	2	0	Griffith, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						Howell, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	8	13	27	19	1	Total	2	7	27	12	1

Boston ....0 0 0 5 1 1 1 0 0—8
New York ....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 6; New York, 6. Two-base hits—Ganzel, Collins, (2.) Three-base hits—McFarland, Criger. Sacrifice hit—Gibson. Stolen base—Gibson. Double plays—Collins, Ferris and La Chance; Collins, Parent and La Chance. First base on errors—Boston, 1. First base on balls—Off Howell, 2; off Gibson, 5. Struck out—By Griffith, 3; by Howell, 2; by Gibson, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

DETROIT, 4; CHICAGO, 3.

DETROIT, July 24.—At the close of the eighth inning the visiting Chicago team had to-day's game well in hand, as they had made three runs through Mullin's wildness, and the local team had made only one, and that was in the first inning. A triple by Carr followed by three singles tied the score in the ninth. Then followed a battle between Kissinger and Patterson, which lasted until the fourteenth inning, when McGuire's single, two outs and Carr's drive into right field brought in the winning tally for Detroit. The score:

R. H. E.
Detroit ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—4 15 4
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 12 3

Batteries—Mullin, Kissinger, McAllister, and McGuire; Patterson and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

ST. LOUIS, 2; CLEVELAND, 0.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—St. Louis turned the tables on Cleveland to-day and shut the local team out in a well-played game, Sudhoff pitching in excellent form. Bernhard had a finger on his pitching hand broken by a ball batted by Friel in the third inning. He retired in favor of Dorner. Wallace's fielding was a feature. Score by innings:

R. H. E.
St. Louis ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2 12 1
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 1

Batteries—Sudhoff and Kahoe; Bernhard, Dorner, and Abbott.

WASHINGTON, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 4.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Washington to-day won its first game of the season from Philadelphia, and to Wilson, the ex-Philadelphia pitcher, is due the lion's share of the credit. Over half the hits made off his delivery were scratches, while Bender was batted freely. Score by innings:

R.H.E.
Washington ....0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 x—5 11 1
Philadelphia ....0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1—4 9 4

Batteries—Wilson and Kittridge; Bender and Schreck.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	51	29	.638	New York	37	37	.500
Philadelphia	48	33	.593	Chicago	34	42	.447
Cleveland	42	36	.538	St. Louis	32	41	.438
Detroit	38	36	.514	Washington	26	53	.329

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston in New York.
Philadelphia in Washington.
Chicago in Detroit.
St. Louis in Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—For the second time this week Mathewson pitched a losing game to-day. Last Tuesday a run in the ninth inning saved his team from a shut out by the Brooklyns on their home grounds, Washington Park, Brooklyn, but to-day the looked-for run was not forthcoming, as the visitors could not find Duggleby's deceptive curves when hits were needed. The visitors tried hard to effect a second defeat, but their efforts were futile and they had to suffer a shut-out as well. Five scattered hits were allowed by Duggleby, while the local men batted Mathewson eleven times safely. With the exceptions of a wild throw by Lauder and Barry's fumble, the fielding on both sides was very good. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Van H'n, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	Wolve'n, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0
Mertes, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Keister, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Babb, ss.	0	1	2	1	0	Barry, lf.	1	1	1	0	1
Lauder, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1	Doug'ss, 1b.	0	2	9	2	0
Gilbert, 2b.	0	2	5	4	0	Hulswitt, ss.	0	2	4	4	0
Warner, c.	0	0	7	3	0	Roth, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Mathe'on, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Duggleby, p.	0	1	1	4	0
Total	0	5	24	15	1	Total	3	11	27	16	1

New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 x—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Hulswitt, Duggleby. Stolen bases—Thomas, Barry, Roth. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Duggleby, 5; Mathewson, 2. Struck out—By Duggleby, 2; Mathewson, 6. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 7; BOSTON, 3.

BOSTON, July 24.—Careless fielding by the Brooklyn team in the sixth inning allowed the local Nationals to take away the lead from the visitors, but the latter tied the score in the seventh, and, aided by wildness on the part of Willis and an error by Tenney, they tallied four times in the ninth and won by that margin. Jones pitched a fine game, although he was hit more frequently than were the curves of Willis, but he managed to keep these hits well scattered, except during his temporary weakening in the fifth. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 3b.	2	0	0	3	1	Cooley, lf.	0	3	2	0	1
Sheck'd, lf.	2	1	5	1	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	1	7	1	1
Dobbs, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Stanley, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0	Carney, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	4	0	0	Moran, c.	1	1	7	4	0
McCreery, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Ab'tichio, 2b.	0	1	4	1	0
Flood, 2b.	1	1	0	5	1	Grem'ger, 3b.	1	3	1	1	0
Ritter, c.	0	0	5	4	0	Aubrey, ss.	0	2	4	0	0
Jones, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Willis, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	7	8	27	14	2	Total	3	12	27	13	2

Brooklyn ....0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 4—7
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Flood, Abbaticchio. Stolen bases—Strang, (2;) Moran. First base on balls—Off Willis, 6; off Jones, 1. Hit by pitched balls—By Willis, Strang; by Jones, Moran. Struck out—By Willis, 8; by Jones, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

PITTSBURG, 7; ST. LOUIS, 4.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—Leach started the winning gait in to-day's game by bringing in two men with his home-run hit in the first inning. Timely hitting in the remaining innings of the game prevented St. Louis from catching up, though the local players made five errors, three of them being credited to Leach. Score by innings:

R. H. E.
Pittsburg ....3 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 x—7 14 5
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0—4 9 2

Batteries—Phillippi and Smith; M. O'Neil and J. O'Neil.

CINCINNATI, 8; CHICAGO, 5.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Hard hitting in the first inning gave the locals four runs. Hahn then settled down and was invincible until the ninth, when he was hit for a triple and a single, tying the score that the visitors had made by bunching hits in the fifth, sixth, and eighth innings.

A home run by Steinfeldt and three singles gave Cincinnati three runs in the eleventh. Score by innings:

R.H.E.
Chicago ....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—5 11 0
Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 2 2 0 1 0 0 3—8 11 1

Batteries—Taylor and Kling; Hahn and Bergen.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	54	26	.675	Brooklyn	39	37	.513
New York	47	31	.603	Boston	31	45	.408
Chicago	50	34	.595	St. Louis	31	51	.378
Cincinnati	42	39	.519	Philadelphia	25	56	.309

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Brooklyn in Boston.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Chicago.

Eastern League Games.

AT PROVIDENCE.

R. H. E.
Jersey City ....0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0—4 11 2
Providence ....2 1 0 1 0 0 3 0 x—[illegible] 10 7

Batteries—McCann and Dillon; Conn and Duggan. Umpire—Mr. Shannon.

AT BALTIMORE.

R. H. E.
Baltimore ....1 1 2 5 1 2 2 1 x—15 23 4
Rochester ....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—4 7 3

Batteries—Burchell and Robinson; Leary and Steelman. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 4; Binghamton, 1.
At Gloversville—Utica, 7; A., J. & G., 6. (11 innings.)
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 5; Ilion, 2.

RUMSON WON AT POLO.

Meadow Brook Defeated in a One-Sided Game at Great Neck.

Rumson scored an easy victory over the Meadow Brook second team yesterday in the third competition at the Great Neck Polo Club (Long Island) for the Great Neck Cups. Rumson won by 15½ goals to 2¾ for the Hempstead team. The latter was only 2 goals weaker by handicap allowance than the winners, Rumson having a total of 12 and Meadow Brook 10, but the Rumson team work was immeasurably superior. Page did some good hitting for Meadow Brook and he made the only goal for his team, as the other two were received by handicap allowance.

The game began well, as only two goals were made in the first period, Rawlins and Collier scoring. In the second period Rumson knocked seven goals. Meadow Brook's defense was virtually of no effect. Collier and Cary did telling work for Rumson, riding and hitting admirably.

Page made the only Meadow Brook goal at the opening of the third period, but Rumson did all the scoring after that, and there was nothing particularly noteworthy except the one-sided score. The line-up and summary:

RUMSON.		MEADOW BROOK 2D.	
1—Seward Cary	3	1—H. S. Page	2
2—J. A. Rawlings	2	2—W. R. Grace, Jr.	2
3—R. J. Collier	4	3—Robert Bacon	2
Back—H. M. Earle	3	Back—J. W. Appleton	3
Total	12	Total	10

Goals earned—Rumson, 16; Meadow Brook, 1. Allowed by handicap—Meadow Brook, 2. Lost by penalties—Rumson, ½ for two safeties; Meadow Brook, ¼ for one safety. Net score—Rumson, 15½; Meadow Brook, 2¾. Referee—Morgan Grace.

The game to-day will be between the Country Club of Westchester and Rockaway.

HARNESS HORSEMEN FINED.

Pacing Race at Detroit Marred by Suspicious Work—Bets on One Race Called Off.

DETROIT, July 24.—As the result of queer driving in the 2:18 pace, the last event on to-day's card at the blue ribbon meeting of the Detroit Driving Club, at Grosse Pointe track, Driver Al Proctor of Aurora, Ontario, who was behind Darky, was fined $200 and suspended for thirty days. Driver Vance Nuckols, who was behind Theron Powers, was fined $200 and all bets and pools on the race were declared off. Darky opened favorite. The Canadian horse won this heat with ease, finishing under a pull. For the second heat the betting changed. Joe Rhea opened at 6 to 1. Joe Rhea trailed after Darky to the upper turn, when he won by more than a length. The time was 2½ seconds slower than the first heat. When the horses appeared for the third heat, Driver Ben Walker had superseded Proctor in Darky's sulky, but this arrangement did not suit the judges, who decided to place Driver Jack Curry behind Darky. Curry worked Darky up and down the stretch once, the horse acting queerly. Theron Powers, who had finished fifth in the preceding heat, won by a comfortable margin in 2:12¼. This made Theron Powers favorite and the gelding took the fourth heat from Darky and Joe Rhea.

James Butler's East View Farm had two winners in Monroe in the 2:20 trot, and Trilby Direct in the Chamber of Commerce Consolation Stakes. In the 2:04 pacing event Carthage Girl and Nonamie paced the first dead heat seen here in years. Nonamie had no trouble in disposing of the black mare in the next two heats. Billy Buck was an almost prohibitive favorite for the 2:15 trot, which he took in straight heats with ease.

Baseball to-day, 3:30 P. M. American League Greater N. Y. vs. Boston. B'way and 168th St.—Adv.

HYLAND SAVED BACKERS

Mirthful Colt, at Odds On, Was the Only Winning Favorite.

Long-Chance Horses Captured Five of the Six Races at the Brighton Beach Track.

Sad things befell the followers of public form at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, and a sorrowing crowd made the homeward trip after the defeat of five favorites in straight order. The only successful favorite of the afternoon was Hyland, a three-year-old of obscure past, who saved the more faithful of the backers of public form by winning the last event of the day after a harrowing struggle, for Hyland was backed down to the point where his supporters had to bet odds on, and though he finished first it took all the strength and art that Jockey Tommy Burns is possessed of to get him to the post first.

The most amazing upset of the day was that which occurred in the fifth race, when Daisy Green, a red hot favorite, was beaten so far off that her backers could hardly find her at the finish. In this event Cincinnatus, owned by the ex-champion featherweight pugilist "Terry" McGovern, starting at 10 to 1 and better, made all the running and won ridden out by a good margin, while Daisy Green never showed speed enough to get out of the way of the trailers in the race and finished far back. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.
The Mexican Stable's Divination, ch. f., by Horoscope-White Rose, 112 pounds, (Hicks,) 10 to 1 and 8 to 5....1
R. W. Walden's The Southerner, br. c., 102, (Gannon,) 3 to 5 and out....2
J. B. Haggin's October Flower, b. f., 90, (Wilkerson,) 50 to 1 and 10 to 1....3
Time—1:15. Won handily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third. Geld Dome, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1; Diplomat, 25 to 1 and 6 to 1, and Donnelly, 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, also ran. Diplomat ran out at the quarter stretch turn. Value to the winner, $760. Winner trained by H. M. Mason.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.
Fred Gebhard's Gay Boy, b. c., 4 years, by St. Savior-Orile, 126 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1....1
L. V. Bell's G. Whittier, b. g., 4, 116, (Gannon,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1....2
A. Featherstone's Ingold, b. g., 3, 117, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5....3
Time—1:12 4-5. Won handily by a length and a half; a head between second and third. Operator, 122, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5; Syrilin, 118, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1; Bonner, 120, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1; Demurrer, 113, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1; Knight of Harlem, 105, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; Mary Worth, 110, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Orloff, 97, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1; Monte Carlo, 109, 25 to 1 and 10 to 1; Neither One, 102, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, and Flying Buttress, 107, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, also ran. Value to the winner, $900. Winner trained by George Hill.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,500 down to $1,500; six furlongs.
H. F. Meyer's Sailor Knot, b. c., by The Sailor Prince-Seabird, 107 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1....1
The Lotos Stable's Ishiana, br. f., 105, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5....2
Miss Masie Olivers's Shortcake, b. f., 103, (Fuller,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1....3
Time—1:14 3-5. Won cleverly by two lengths; two lengths between second and third. Escobar, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2; Fernrock, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Miss Shylock, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1; Emergency, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1; Luminosity, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1; Anna Hastings, 60 to 1 and 25 to 1; Revelation, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1; Tendercrest, 4 to 1 and 8 to 1; Silent Water, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1; Pompano, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, and Extralaw, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, also ran. Extralaw was left at the post. Value to the winner, $840. Winner trained by James Frayling.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.
W. C. Daly's Colonsay, ch. c., 3 years, by Inverness-Black Cap, 100 pounds, (Fuller,) 9 to 1 and 5 to 2....1
H. F. Meyer's W. R. Condon, b. c., 3, 112, (Redfern,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5....2
J. P. Lambert's Bar Le Duc, br. h., 104, (Connell,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1....3
Time—1:53 4-5. Won, ridden out, by a length; a head between second and third. Flara, 97, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1; Sambo, 117, 7 to 2 and even, and Cogswell, 90, 7 to 1 and 2 to 5, also ran. Value to the winner, $1,005. Winner trained by D. Carter.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $[illegible]; one mile and a sixteenth.
T. McGovern's Cincinnatus, ch. c., 3 years, by Ornament-Emma Primrose, 90 pounds, (Desouza,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1....1
T. D. Sullivan's Homestead, b. h., 4, 111, (Fuller,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2....2
O. L. Richards's Lord Advocate, ch. c., 3, 107, (Redfern,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1....3
Time—1:47. Won, ridden out, by three lengths; a head between second and third. Anak, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1; Petra II., 12 to 1 and 4 to 1; Leipsic, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2; Courtenay, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1; Merry Maker, 20 to 1 and 7 to 1; Daisy Green, even and 2 to 5, and Early Eve, 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $870. Winner trained by J. Smith.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.
Frank Clarkson's Hyland, br. c., 3 years, by Mirthful-Koumiss, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3....1
J. N. Megargee's King Carter, ch. c., 3, 105, (Mathews,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1....2
George H. Avery, Jr.'s, Aminte, br. m., 5, 105, (Fuller,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1....3
Time—1:48 3-5. Won, ridden out, by a length; a head between second and third. Albany Girl, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5; Pass Book, 100 to 1 and 25 to 1; Vartray, 200 to 1 and 60 to 1; Williamstead, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1; Ben Cotta, 100 to 1 and 25 to 1; Hugh C. Barrett, 60 to 1 and 15 to 1; Royal Pirate, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1; Lord Sterling, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, and Thoughtless, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $870. Winner trained by E. L. Graves.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; beaten non-winners at the Brighton Beach meeting; special weights, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Bob Murphy and Haselwood, 112 pounds each; Petunia, 109; Gold Tip, Ned Moore, Head Lad, Topic, and Phaser, 102 each, and Oradell, My Sister, Belle of Wakefield, Glad Smile, Destiny, and Ointment, 99 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Aintree Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half through the field. Lavator, 165 pounds; Tip Gallant, 160; Eophone, 157; Fulminate, 158; Judge Phillips, 142, and Monihan, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Neptune Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Pentour, 112 pounds, and Midshipman, Sir Carter, Ormonde's Right, Yellow Hammer, and Juvenal Maxim, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Derby, of $10,000 guaranteed value, for three-year-olds; with weight allowances; one mile and a quarter. River Pirate and Rigodon, 126 pounds each; Illyria, 118; Cardinal Wolsey, 111, and Charles Elwood, Slave, and Tantalus Cup, 108 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap at one mile and a furlong. Lux Casta, 126 pounds; Sambo and Mackey Dwyer, 110 each; Sir Voorhies, 109; Lady Potentate, 98; Blue Victor, 97, and Daly, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; six furlongs. Paramiane and Candling, 118 pounds each; Khitai, 111; Locket, Brunswick, and Roua, 110 each; Isia, Eloim, and Ascension, 108 each; Gen. Prig, Forward, and Brixton, 106; May Allen, 104; Double Six, 103; Gagood, 102; Bailest, 101; Presentation, 100; Interval and Our Nugget, 97 each, and Judge Fulton, 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for Brixton, Judge Fulton, Interval, Presentation, Isia, Eloim, Locket, and Ascension.

BIRCH BROOM PROTESTED.

G. B. Morris Claims Oaks Stakes for Gravina Because of Faulty Registration.

Green B. Morris, owner of the filly Gravina, the second horse in the race for the Brighton Oaks, run at the Brighton Beach race track Thursday, yesterday lodged a protest with the Stewards of The Jockey Club against the payment of the stakes to James R. Keene, in whose name the winner, Birch Broom, ran. The protest is based on the fact that in all her races in the West Birch Broom was raced in the name of S. W. Streett & Co., while upon her return to the New York tracks she raced as the property of James R. Keene. Mr. Keene bred Birch Broom, and it is said she still is his sole property, but as Streett raced her in the West with a partnership interest, there is technical ground for the protest, as Morris claimed that the filly was not registered properly when she raced for the Brighton Oaks, under the precedent established when Leonore Loring was disqualified after winning the Great Filly Stakes, two years ago, because of insufficient registration, and there seems a fair chance that the Brighton Oaks Stakes, worth $2,300 to the winner, will be awarded to Gravina.

Small Boats Race at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 24.—The mid-week race of the thirty-one-foot raceabouts, which was postponed on Wednesday on account of the fog, was sailed this morning over the course in the upper bay. V. E. Macy of New York, in his Papoose Third, won, with the Cricket second, and the Bat, with Champion Scott, trailing in fourth place.

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SHAMROCK III. WON EASILY.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenger Was Lucky in the Light Airs Off Sandy Hook.

Sir Thomas Lipton had the satisfaction yesterday of seeing the challenger redeem herself handsomely for the defeat she sustained on Thursday. The weather was light again, and as the luck was not with the old boat the new one sailed away from her. A ten-knot course was logged from the Sandy Hook Lightship, with a view to having the yachts run out, beat back, and go twice over the course. The wind, however, fell from eight knots at the start to three or four before the run was finished, and although it freshened later it did not have the strength to warrant sending the yachts a second time over the course. Instead they reached, with lifted sheets, to the Scotland Lightship and back after completing the twenty-knot course.

In the run out the challenger gained 8:11, and on the beat back 5:10, so she won by the comfortable margin of 13:21. On the reaches between the lightships she made an additional gain of 7:19, so that her total gain for the day was 20:40. Here is the tabular showing of the race:

Shamrock III.	11:15:44	2:28:26	3:08:42
Shamrock I.	11:16:12	2:30:15	3:22:03

The Shamrocks will have a race this morning, but the course will be made short enough to enable them to reach the Erie Basin before night. They will be dry-docked during the night and cleaned in time to be put overboard Monday morning. They will have an informal spin on Monday if they reach Sandy Hook in time, but the Erin will not be with them. The Erin will devote Monday to coaling. Regular racing trials will be resumed on Tuesday.

Sir Thomas Lipton will spend to-morrow at West Point as the guest of Gen. Corbin, who has arranged to have a dress parade of the cadets for his entertainment.

SURPRISES IN TENNIS.

Larned and Wright, After Beating Wrenn Brothers, Are Defeated by Ward and Ware.

BOSTON, July 24.—Ward and Ware practically won the Eastern doubles championship at Longwood to-day, defeating Larned and Wright, who had just finished victorious in their contest with the Wrenn brothers. Both matches were hard, and took the full five sets, and although the result proved Ward and Ware and Larned and Wright practically evenly matched, it seemed to indicate that the Wrenn brothers were not in a class with either of the other two teams. Whether they will be able to improve enough to justify their selection as defenders of the Davis cup is of course another question.

The weather conditions were perfect, and the courts were in splendid shape. When the Larned-Wright and the Wrenn brothers match was called off last Wednesday the former team was in the lead two sets to one, and 6 to 5 in the fourth set. Both teams were nervous at the start to-day, and the Wrenn brothers by careful playing won three games straight. The fifth set Larned and Wright took in a decisive manner, and then after a short rest met the Ward and Ware team in what proved to be a still more exciting match. As Ward and Ware are the only formidable team left in the doubles they will doubtless win the Eastern championship, and then will play the Western champions for the honor of meeting the Englishmen at Newport.

To-morrow the Dohertys will play an exhibition match with Mahoney and Clothier, and other matches in the four events will be played. The semi-finals in the cup singles will be played Monday, which will put the finals on Tuesday and the challenge match on Wednesday.

ELECTROLYSIS OF A BIG PIPE.

As a result of the bursting of a six-inch water main in the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday an investigation is being made by the authorities there to determine whether electricity escaping from the wires of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is responsible for the corrosion of pipes in the yard. It is said that if this theory is found to be correct a suit for damages may be brought against the railroad company by the Government.

Engineers at the yard believe that the corroded condition of the many water and other pipes laid there is due to electrolysis. The theory is that a part of the heavy electric current concentrated at the Brooklyn terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge escapes from the wires and finds its way back to the powerhouse on Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, passing through the navy yard, where the water pipes act as conductors.

It is asserted that the escape of much of this electricity could be prevented by the use of improved appliances. There have been several investigations of this matter from time to time, but nothing has come of any of them. The present investigation is being conducted by the Chief of the Yards and Docks Department.

Dropped Dead on North River Pier.

Frank L. Ditman, sixty years old, who lived in Rahway, N. J., dropped dead yesterday afternoon on the Pennsylvania Railroad Pier 28, North River. He had been employed by the company as chief shipping clerk for the past thirty-five years. An ambulance surgeon who examined the body said that death was probably caused by heart disease.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises..	4:50	Sun sets..	7:28	Moon sets..	8:03

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...	8:01	Gov. Isl'd...	8:23	H. Gate...	10:19
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...	8:21	Gov. Isl'd...	8:45	H. Gate...	10:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Altai, Fortune Island, Samana, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Inagua, Haiti, and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Macon, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown	12:30 P. M. *3:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Caracas, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Castilla, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Columbia, Glasgow	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	....	3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada, Trinidad, and Ciudad Bolivar	8:30 A. M.	....
Minnetonka, London	....	6:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Cuba via Havana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Syracusa, Pernambuco and Santos	3:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull	....	....
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, JULY 27.		
Jefferson, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JULY 28.		
Citta di Milano, Genoa, Naples, &c	6:30 A. M.	....
City of Birmingham, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Central America	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.		
Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	....
Comus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
Monroe, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, JULY 30.		
Allendale, St. Croix	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	....
Fluminense, Barbados	12:00 M.	....
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	....	10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	....	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.)

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, June 24; Shanghai, June 27; Yokohama, July 4, and Honolulu, July 14, reached San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched East at 10 A. M. July 21, and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 25.

Arcadia, Hamburg, July 7.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, July 22.
Coamo, San Juan, July 21.
Colorado, Hull, July 10.
Comanche, Jacksonville, July 21.
Cymric, Liverpool, July 17.
Havana, Havana, July 22.
Kiowa, Jacksonville, July 21.
Parima, St. Thomas, July 20.
Principessa Mafalda, Gibraltar, July 9.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 18.

SUNDAY, JULY 26.

La Bretagne, Havre, July 18.

MONDAY, JULY 27.

American, Liverpool, July 17.
Anchoria, Glasgow, July 16.
City of Savannah, Savannah, July 24.
Comus, New Orleans, July 22.
Kroonland, Antwerp, July 18.
Minneapolis, London, July 16.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, July 18.
Roma, Naples, July 15.
Zulia, Caracas, July 19.
United States, Christiansand, July 17.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

Alliance, Colon, July 21.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, July 21.
Menominee, Southampton, July 18.
Picqua, Gibraltar, July 14.
Umbria, Naples, July 15.

Arrived.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Andrews, Bristol City, July 6, and Swansea, 9th, with mdse. to James Arkell. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Monroe, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Dorado, Prescott, Galveston, July 18, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Company.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Hempel, Copenhagen, July 7, Christiania, 9th, and Christiansand, 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) De Barbieri, Genoa, July 6, and Naples, 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster & Co.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettencourt, Lisbon, &c., July 7, with mdse. to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Le Barrier, Havre, July 10, with mdse. to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Athalie, (Nor.,) Hansen, Tilt Cove, N. F., July 17, with copper ore to the American Metal Company; vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Livietta, (Ital.,) Dallorso, Licati, &c., June 20, with sulphur to the International Paper Company; vessel to C. Palomo Rossi. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS St. Andrew, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp, July 11, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS York Castle, (Br.,) Freeman, Cape Town, June 27, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3:08 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north, light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Gulf of Ancud, (Br.,) for Cooper River, S. C.
SS Celtic, (Br.,) for Liverpool via Queenstown.
SS Edda, (Nor.,) for Washington, D. C.
SS Sabine, for Brunswick and Mobile.
SS Erna, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Ja.
SS Niagara, for Tampico, &c.
SS Northtown, for Port Arthur.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS City of Memphis, for Savannah.
SS Washington, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS St. Fillans, (Br.,) for Singapore, Manila, &c.
SS Indrani, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Huelva, (Br.,) for Tusket, N. S.

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JERSEY CITY: 18 Newark Ave.

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE
It is unequalled for table use and as a light refreshment for special occasions.
Try this delicious Punch—
Take the juice of three lemons and one orange, one pint Welchs Grape Juice, one quart water, one cup sugar. Serve ice cold.
Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

THE TURF.

LAST DAY OF
Brighton Races
Greatest Day's Racing of the Meeting.
$10,000 Brighton Derby,
$5,000 Neptune Stakes,
Aintree Steeplechase
And Three Other Sterling Contests.
Beginning at 2:30 P. M.
MUSIC BY FULL MILITARY BAND.
Reached by all Coney Island Routes.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1837.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 24.—SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Pritchard, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Crookhaven at 5 A. M., 25th.

SS Citta di Napoli, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavarello, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen, passed Scilly at 9:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenhold, from New York via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Arabic, (Br.,) Capt. Hayes, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Hambleton, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlesmilch, from Rotterdam for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Phoebus, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlerhorst, from Cuxhaven for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Star of New Zealand, (Br.,) Capt. Hart, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Sydney, N. S. W., &c., arr. at Melbourne previous to to-day.

SS Monte Video, (Span.,) Capt. Gonzo, from New York via Cadiz, arr. at Barcelona July 19.

SS Louisiana, (Dan.,) Capt. Lissner, from New York via Christiania and Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin July 20.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundell, from New York via Christiansand, arr. at Copenhagen July 21.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York via Malta and Venice, arr. at Trieste July 21.

SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) Capt. Umbert, for New York, sld. from Genoa July 21.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Everest, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dampwolf, from Hamburg for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 5:30 P. M. to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Eleonora, (Ger.,) Capt. Full, from Algoa Bay for New York, was spoken on June 26 in latitude 1 degree, longitude 27 degrees.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 12 o'clock Today

What Have You Forgotten?

Men's Double-breasted Suits Of Blue Serge

They are, without much doubt, the swellest of all summer suits, when properly fashioned.

And we know how to bring out the good points in a blue serge suit, by careful tailoring, so that it will capture the favor of the most particular man.

We build these suits with stylish broad lapels, hand-made collar and button-holes, of blue serge that you can rely on to keep its shape, its color, and its looks.

Wear the coat with white ducks or light crash trousers, if you choose, or the whole suit—the effect is stylish in any case.

The Suits are $12, $15 and $18.
The White Duck Trousers are $1.50.
The Wool Crash Trousers are $3.50 to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

$1 Bathing Suits for Men

The privilege of owning your own bathing suit, that will fit you, and always be on hand, dry and clean, when you want it, is certainly cheap at a dollar.

And particularly so, when the suit is as attractive as these are at the price. Well-made, light and comfortable to swim in, of cotton in absolutely fast colors—plain blue, or blue or black with colored bands on trunks and jersey. $1 a suit.

Stop in and get one this morning, on your way for a dip.

Woolen Bathing Suits, too, plain, $3.50; with colored bands, at $5, up to $12.

Broadway and Ninth st.

Men's Lisle Thread Socks, 20c

A Stock-righting Movement

These Lisle Thread Socks were priced at 25c, 37½c and 50c a pair when the season began. But June, as you remember, was cold and rainy; sales of these half-hose were correspondingly slow.

That's why 275 dozens of them are offered today at

Twenty Cents a Pair

They are in numerous pretty openwork designs, of fine lisle thread, in black, cadet blue, navy blue, tan, cardinal and white.

Ninth street aisle.

Colored Shantung Pongees

It's a hard, and little known trick, to secure a handsome, lasting color in Oriental Shantung Pongees. The uneven, tough silk does not lend itself readily to dyeing.

But some excellent navy blue and black Shantung Pongees have just come to us from a manufacturer who knows how. The colors are bright and clear; the silks are 34 in. wide; wear splendidly, and their regular price is $1.50 a yd.

These are specially priced

At $1 a Yard

Entrance.

Saturday Snaps In Handkerchiefs

Two for women, one for men. Handkerchiefs that you can rely on for being pure linen, hence cool and pleasant for summer use, not fussy or linty.

And you never saw the likes of these prices:

Women's Handkerchiefs, made of the same pure Irish linen that goes into 15c quality. These have a narrow punch-stitched hem instead of a hand-drawn one. 3,000 dozens of them in our purchase, 60c a dozen.

Women's Handkerchiefs, plain hemstitched, with hand-drawn threads; ⅛, ¼ and ½-in. hems; fine, smooth finish. Sold regularly at 20c and 25c; now 12½c each, or $1.50 a dozen.

Men's Handkerchiefs, plain hemstitched, full size; finely finished; ¼ and ½-in. hems. Same quality linen that sells regularly at 25c; now 12½c each, or $1.50 doz.

Tenth street Elevator counter.

Everybody has holiday plans in mind—some to go away, some to stay at home. Almost every man and woman will think of something that would help the day's enjoyment, that is not yet provided. We can fill most of the needs most promptly and satisfactorily—and WANAMAKER'S is likely to be right on your way to train or boat, for almost all car lines pass by or near our door.

We're organized to serve you quickly this morning; and you're safest in depending on finding just what you want here.

Supplies for Tennis, Golf, Baseball, Photography, Bathing, Fishing, a new Straw Hat, Canvas Shoes, Belt, Necktie, Candy; or a piece of Fancy Work, or the materials for it.

Big things, too—a new Suit or Dress, or whatever the need may be.

Our best service until 12 o'clock today.

Stockings and Vests

When good Stockings cost as little as these, what's the use in darning? They really encourage laziness; but then, this is hot weather.

At any rate, here are Stockings for women and children, and Summer Vests for women, on which you save a third or so:

Women's Stockings

At 12½c a pair; regular 18c value—A pretty pattern of all-over openwork; fast black lisle thread, light weight; fine gage, and elastic.

At 25c a pair; worth 38c—Of lisle thread, imported fast black; Richelieu ribbed. Very fine stockings for this price.

Women's Vests

At 12½c each; Seconds of 25c grades—Of light-weight white lisle thread; low neck, sleeveless; in plain or fancy ribbed effects. Very slightly damaged by a small spot or mended break.

At 18c each; 3 for 50c—Fine new White Lisle-finished Vests; low neck, trimmed with pretty lace effects. Regular 25c grades.

Children's Stockings

At 15c a pair; formerly 20c and 25c pair—Of fast black lisle thread, in pretty patterns of all-over openwork. Sizes suitable for children aged from 3 to 16 years.

Broadway.

White Shirt-waists

If you find, at the last minute before going off over Sunday, that you're short a shirt-waist or two, here's where you can fill the gap, at a moment's notice, from among a charming collection of white shirt-waists in new styles. Prices run as high as $15.

At $1.75—Of lawn; full plaited front, trimmed with embroidery; plaited back, waist buttoned at side.

At $2.75—Of lawn; full front, with plaits from shoulders; plaited back and sleeves, fancy tab stock.

At $3.50—Of linen; full front, with stitched plaits forming yoke effect; plaited back, tab stock.

At $4.25—Of fine linen; full plaited front, with inlaid vest trimmed with pearl buttons; plaited back and sleeves.

At $6—Of lawn; full front, trimmed with plaits and lace insertion; cluster-plaited back and sleeves; waist buttoned in back.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Cameras and Supplies

If you see a pretty picture on your summer vacation—snap it.

If you meet a friend whose picture you would like to bring home—snap it.

If you want to retain in memory the picture of some interesting incident—snap it.

If you take a camera with you, you can bring much of your vacation home with you for future enjoyment.

If you want a new camera to start in with, we can start you right. If you want a better one than you had last year, we can supply it. If you merely want supplies to use in your own camera, here all sorts are at lowest prices:

No. 5 Pony Premo, 5x7 in. cameras for all around work; with all improvements to be found on an up-to-date machine. Price, including case and one holder, $29.70.

No. 3 Folding Pocket Kodak, automatic shutter, $17.50.

Pocket Premo, for film packs, 3¼x4¼ in., $18.

Premo Box Camera, for 3¼x4¼ films, $3.60.

Romo, solution for making sepia prints on velox, 25c.

Soline, for printing on silk and cloth, 40c.

Acid Hypo, enough for 16-oz. solution, 5c.

Selio, for velox, 25c.

Rubberoid Fixing Boxes, for 4x5 or 5x7 in. plates, $1.25.

Zinc Wash boxes, any size up to 5x7 in., 65c.

Albums, Card Mounts, Trays, Drying Racks, Developing Machines, Films, Paper, Plates and Chemicals.

Annex.

The Wrapper Wind-up

Lots of pretty styles are still to be selected from this half-price round-up of our Summer Wrappers.

There are practically no exceptions to the reducing process; and wrappers of lawn, percale and dimity are alike affected.

Some are plain white, others in pretty colored stripes or figures. There are wrappers in Empire style; others with full fronts and fitted backs. Some have large sailor collars; with lace insertion or embroidery; skirts are flounced. Broken sizes.

And the prices—

Formerly $1 to $8.50
Now 50c to $3

Second floor, Tenth street.

Decorated Fancy China

Here is a collection of prettily Decorated China Pieces, whose attractiveness is doubled by the little prices:

Chop Trays, $1.25, $2 and $3, from $1.75, $3 and $4.75.
Salad Bowls, 50c, 60c, $1.25 and $1.50, from 75c., $1, $2, and $2.25.
Bread Trays, $1, from $2.
Olive Dishes, 35c, from 50c.
Spoon Trays, 60c, from $1.
Cake Plates, $1.25, from 2.
Ash Trays, 35c, from 50c.
Ice-cream Sets, $3, from $4.
Fancy Plates, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1, $1.25, up to $1.75 each, from 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50, up to $3.50.

Basement.

Dinner Sets

At this season most people wish moderately priced Dinner Sets. These told of below have the merit of low prices with the desirability of artistic shapes and decorations.

American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two pretty flower decorations; each piece with gilt on edge; complete with soup tureen and three large platters.

$10, worth $15

Austrian China 102-piece Dinner Sets, made specially for us, so near the French that you would have to look for the stamp to tell the difference; two styles of floral decorations.

$16, worth $22.50

English porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, with heavy border of scroll designs; in three colorings—dark blue, light blue and green.

$17 and $16.50

French China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three platters; full flower decorations; all handles gilt.

$20, from $25

Basement.

To Polish Shoes At Home

Polishing shoes at home is mean work, unless you have right things to do it with. Then it's clean work, and easy.

A good shoe holder is the first necessity.

We offer today five hundred sets of excellent *Shoe Holders at 75c each.*

A flat bracket fastens to the wall, and the holder can be slipped in when you want to use it. Adjustable to all sorts of shoes.

Basement.

$2.50 Spent Today Will Buy a $6 Shirt-waist Dress

For there are just about enough of these charming, fresh Shirt-waist Dresses of white lawn to last the half day out, if women take advantage of the opportunity as briskly as they did yesterday.

At $6 these dresses represent a fair purchase; at their present price, $2.50, they mean—getting the shirt for nothing while getting the waist at a bargain—the whole making the prettiest sort of a thin summer gown at a nominal price.

They are of sheer lawn, with front of waists embroidered in various pretty patterns, and hemstitched skirts. All sizes, up to 38.

Choose at

$2.50 Each

Then, to make full measure of good Saturday news, here's a group of seventy-five

$2.50 Walking Skirts at $1.75

Of crash or pure linen, cool, dressy and comfortable. In convenient walking length, with seven gores and well tailored. A splendid investment at $1.75 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

12½c for This Pretty Neckwear

Women are interested—there's a saving of a third to one-half involved.

Some of these Summer Neck-pieces are from our own stock, that have become mussed from handling; others are purchases under-price from a maker of neckwear.

There are stock collars with or without tab effect, made of light-weight linen and sheer lawn and embroidery, but together with laces, embroidered and fancy stitchings, white and colored effects. They will wash and launder. Nearly all are 20c and 25c values, while some are of better qualities. Choose at

12½c Each

Broadway.

Queen Mary Comforts

Things that soothe and cool the skin have much to do with making the whole body healthful as well as comfortable in hot weather.

Important items are these:

Queen Mary Violet Talcum Powder, 15c a box, double violet talcum, 25c and 50c.

Queen Mary Eau de Cologne, 40c and 75c.

Perfumery Counter, Tenth street.

Summer Favors

Entertaining does not stop in summer, by a long shot, and the giver of teas, dinners, lawn parties and other festivities is just as anxious to have things look pretty as she is when planning her winter affairs.

So the dinner and party favors we provide nowadays have a pretty summer tinge, suggestive of outdoor sports and pastimes, and the like. Here's a hint of some of the ice-cream cases, candy boxes, and other trifles:

Sail Boats, 20c and 25c.
Tennis Rackets, 15c and 25c.
Golf Balls, 5c.
Caddy Bags, 20c, 25c and 30c.
Basket Balls, 10c.
Bowling Boxes, 25c.
Steins, 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c.
Card Boxes, 5c and 25c.
Dolls, 25c and 35c.
Japanese Dolls, 5c.
Japanese Parasols, 10c.
Japanese Fans, 3 and 15c.
Dishes, 25c and 30c.
Napkins, 30c a hundred.
Snakes, 10c

Basement.

Reliable Rubber Goods

Our assortment of hot water bottles, air pillows, and other rubber goods is excellently complete. And every article sold is guaranteed and absolutely reliable.

Hot-water Bottles, 50c to $1.50.
Rubber Sheeting, 55c to $1 a yard.
Air Pillows, silk covered, $2.75 to $4.
Air Pillows, linen covered, $1.60 to $3.
Fountain Syringes, 50c to $2.50.
Infants' Diapers 25c.
Stock Pants—Infants' lightweight waterproof Diapers; all sizes; 50c.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St. Rev. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sermons by Rev. JNO. T. BRISCOE, D. D., Pastor City Road Church, Bristol, England.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., REV. Dr. Morse Preaches.—Morning, "Some of the Uses of Affliction." Evening, "Who Are Going to Heaven?"

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—The Rev. J. W. Goodhue will preach Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31st St. Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., Pastor. REV. GEORGE HANSON, D. D., of London, Eng., will preach at 11 A. M. "The Uniqueness of the Gospel Christ." 8 P. M. on "The Foundation on Which We Build." Seats free. All welcome. Sunday school and Bible Class 9:45 A. M.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16th St., Near 8th Av.—Rev. Arthur S. Burrows of Worcester, Mass., will preach 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Fine music. Everybody welcome.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—8, 11, and 4 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER STRONG, Rector. Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; seats free; preacher, Rev. J. L. Lasher. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Av. and 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M., Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith preaching. Evening service, 8 P. M., the Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., Ph. D., preaching. Seats free at all services.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. The Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., 55th St.—Rev. Mr. Rudolph, assistant pastor, preaches at 11; Rev. Dr. Dager of Philadelphia preaches at 8.

ST. ... CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

34th St. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. The Pastor will preach 10:45 and 8:00. Illustrated lecture Tuesday. Prayer meeting Wednesday. Open all Summer. Seats free. Popular Concert To-night.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av., Rev. Andrew Gillies, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Lord's Man and the Lord's Day." Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH —West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. R. J. Treverrow. Subject: "The Debts of Sin." No evening service; prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av., Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor, Preaching 10:30 and 8 by Rev. William B. Tower, assistant pastor.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Services Sunday, July 26th. Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin of Washington, D. C., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Shepherd Knapp at 4:30 P. M. Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Wendel Prime Keeler; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Ave. and 55th St. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on July 26th. Rev. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D., will preach at both services. Doors open at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Rev. A. W. McCURDY will preach. 11 A. M., "The Strength of Catholicism."

PRESBYTERIAN TENT "GLAD TIDINGS," ... Av. 110th St., Sunday, 8 P. M., Children's meeting, led by Rev. F. H. Jacobs, Gospel singer and evangelist. 4 P. M., F. H. Jacobs, speaker. 8 P. M., Violinist Dr. Nice of Salvation Army sings and plays. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday evenings, Rev. Mr. Jacobs; Wednesday, Rev. A. H. McKinney; Thursday, S. B. Rossiter. Saturday night, illustrated Gospel songs, Supt. Schaeffer, Mr. and Mrs. George.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d Street. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor. Service, 11 A. M. Preaching by the Rev. John Lew Clark, D. D.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45; also evening at 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. H. R. Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. Samuel H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th St. Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. The Rev. W. B. Bebb will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 210 West 23d St., Rev. John Lloyd Lee, D. D., Pastor. Preaching, 11 A. M., by Rev. De Witt M. Benham, D. D., of Baltimore, Md. Strangers are cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, Rev. CHAS. J. SCUDDER will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"An Inspired Definition of Faith." Evening—"The Story of a Vineyard."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 48th St., Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Church will reopen August 2. Preacher, Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister. Rev. A. V. V. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Morning service until September, with the Church of the Epiphany, Madison Av. and 64th St. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening all Summer.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, 57th St., near 8th Av. Rev. D. ASA BLACKBURN, Pastor. Rev. Easer Matyn, D. D., will preach morning and evening. Visitors to the city cordially invited. Everybody welcome. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St.—Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 10 to 4.

FIRE DEPARTMENT REFORMS.

Commissioner Sturgis Tells of Improvements in the Service—Tells of Croker's Dismissal.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis's annual report on the department for the calendar year 1902 has been submitted to the Mayor, and yesterday was published in The City Record. The report shows that while the appropriation for Manhattan and the Bronx during the year was $2,954,879.98, the disbursements and expenses chargeable against it reached only $2,710,318.46, leaving a balance of $244,566.52. For Richmond the appropriation was $46,000, and every cent of it was spent. In Brooklyn and Queens $2,184,941.02 was appropriated, and the disbursements reached $2,054,833.21, leaving a balance of $145,107.81.

The Fire Commissioner devotes a great deal of space to a showing of the good things he has done since he has been in office.

Most of the report is taken up with declarations that he has rigidly observed the principle of making transfers only for the good of the service and for the purpose of bringing the men nearer to their homes. He also asserts that favoritism and politics have been rigidly excluded from the department. He declares that this policy has resulted in a reduction of the fire losses and quotes figures recently printed in THE TIMES.

This reduction, he holds, is because of his administrative policy in regard to the uniformed force and to "the constant presence and watchfulness of the Commissioner, who has not left the city for a week during the last twelve months." Merit alone now rules in the department, he says, and the custom of levying assessments for promotions, which he asserts existed in the past, now has disappeared.

In summing up the dismissal of Edward F. Croker as Chief of the department, he says:

"His offenses may be briefly summarized as incapacity, both from temperament and acquirements, to control great conflagrations; a perverted view of the obligations of a public trust which permitted him to use the city's property for the use of himself and his friends; insubordination to proper authority, and, lastly, a desire for self-aggrandizement and personal power which was so absorbing as to lead him to prostitute all the powers of his great position to that end. During the three years of his incumbency he labored to establish a personal following to the sacrifice of the welfare of the men of the department as a whole."

Sundays on the Hudson River.

Announcement is made that the Sunday trips of the Norwich Line steamer City of Lowell up the Hudson River to Poughkeepsie and return will be continued during the Summer, the excursion taking up ... ... day.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Aug. 2, 1903.

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SUBJECT.—Samuel anoints David. I. Sam., xvi., 4-13.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart. I. Sam., xvi., 7.

The career of Saul did not at once end when Samuel said to him, "The Lord hath rent the kingdom of Israel from thee this day, and hath given it to a neighbor of thine that is better than thou," (xv., 28.) For more than twenty years, probably, he continued to rule with great advantage to his people, and with their cordial acceptance. During that time God was preparing the man that in His sight was "better than" he, to be his successor. That man was David, "the son of Jesse the Bethlehemite."

Of Saul it is said: "Thou hast not kept the commandment of the Lord thy God, which He commanded thee," "and because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord He hath also rejected thee from being King," (xiii., 13; xv., 23.) Of David it is said: "I have found David, the son of Jesse, a man after mine own heart, which shall fulfill all my will." (Acts xiii., 22.) Thus Saul was apparently rejected because he did not do—and David was chosen because he would do—what God commanded. And yet, if the case of these two men was submitted to a jury of ordinary men it is more than probable that their verdict would be that Saul was a better man than David, that he actually did what was right between man and man more truly than he. For there appears in the life of David vastly more that good men justly condemn—and which the word of God also condemns—than in that of Saul. Why then did God reject the one and choose the other? If acceptance with Him does not depend upon conduct among men—upon what a man does—upon what does it depend? This is the great question brought before us in the incident of this lesson.

It must have been with a sad and heavy spirit that Samuel returned from Gilgal to Ramah after he had pronounced judgment upon Saul, for, although he did not rebel against the will of God, still he "mourned for Saul," (xv., 35.) He had looked upon him with great admiration, and had evidently hoped great things of him, and for him. And now all of these hopes had been blasted, for God had rejected him.

After many years, however—some chronologists make it fifteen, some twenty, and some thirty—God spoke again to Samuel to awake him out of his sorrow, and fill him again with hope. "How long," He said, "wilt thou mourn for Saul, seeing I have rejected him from reigning over Israel? Fill thine horn with oil and go—I will send thee to Jesse the Bethlehemite; for I have provided Me a King among his sons." (V. 1.) Now he was to know who was that "neighbor" of Saul's who was "better than" he.

Although well aware from the known developments of Saul's character that it was a dangerous mission on which he was sent, Samuel did not for a moment object or hesitate. He simply asked: "How shall I go? If Saul hear it, he will kill me." (V. 2.) For this question was not prompted by either fear or unwillingness. These were never traits of Samuel's character. From the very beginning of his history to its close his attitude was always, "Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth." (iii., 9-10.) We must, therefore, understand that the question was prompted by a wise prudence, and not by any doubt or fear. It was simply an earnest and honest seeking for direction, that he might, in view of all the circumstances, execute his commission in the wisest and best way—the way appointed by God.

SAMUEL A CIRCUIT RIDER.

The answer he received, "Take an heifer with thee, and say, I am come to sacrifice to the Lord," made his way perfectly clear and plain. It needs no apology or explanation as if it involved a matter of duplicity, that he was to go on one errand, and pretend to go on another, as some have understood it. For it was the plain direction that he was to go as he usually went from place to place, to go in fact, just as he went when he was sent to anoint Saul, (ix., 10-17,) and Samuel undoubtedly so understood it. Going thus from place to place to offer sacrifices was his usual habit, the accustomed routine of his life and ministry, for "he went from year to year in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mispeh, and judged Israel in all those places. And his return was to Ramah, for there was his house, and there he judged Israel, and there he built an altar unto the Lord," (vii., 16-17.) To this list of places, Bethlehem was now, at least for a season, to be added. He was to go there at this time just as he went to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mispeh, at other times.

With his way thus clearly pointed out, Samuel promptly, faithfully, and fearlessly, "did that which the Lord spake and came to Bethlehem," (v. 4.) But as his visits to different places were generally to sit as judge in their midst, to examine into some offenses which had been brought to his attention, the Elders of this city seem to have been apprehensive that his coming at this time was for some such purpose. So they "came to meet him trembling, and said, Comest thou peaceably?" (v. 4, R. V.)

Kitto says that "some Jewish writers supposed that there had been a man slain in the neighborhood, and as it was not known by whom the act had been committed, Samuel—to whom such a case would naturally be referred—went to sacrifice a heifer, according to the law as laid down in Deut., xxi., 1-9." Josephus, however, interprets their question as only the ordinary way of asking "the occasion of his coming." The Scriptures give no explanation, but simply inform us that his reply assured them that he came "peaceably"—not as Judge, but as priest—for he said: "I am come to sacrifice unto the Lord; sanctify yourselves, and come with me to the sacrifice." (V. 5.) To this sacrificial feast Jesse, the grandson of Ruth and Boaz, (Ruth, iv., 21-22,) who appears to have been one of the most important men of the place, was especially invited with his sons, as they naturally would be on any great occasion.

Now Jesse had living at that time "seven sons," (V. 10.) Their names are given in I. Chron., ii., 13-15. As they came to the feast, beginning with the eldest, each one was presented to Samuel, according to the custom of the times. As his human eye looked upon Eliab, who came before him first—tall, manly, and probably in appearance very much the same kind of a man as Saul—he said to himself that it was surely the Lord's anointed on whom he looked. But he was mistaken. For the Lord said to him—so that he could understand, but all unheard by others—"Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature; because I have refused him; for the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart." (V. 7.) So in turn each of the six sons of Jesse who had come to the feast, were now introduced to Samuel, but as each one passed before him the Lord whispered in his ear again and again, "Neither hath the Lord chosen this." (Verses 8 and 9.)

But the feast could not begin—any more than it could when Saul was expected at Ramah—until the man who was to "sit in the chiefest place among them that were bidden" (ix., 22) was present. So, turning to Jesse with the remark, "The Lord hath not chosen these"—the meaning of which Jesse did not understand, and to which he probably gave but little thought—Samuel asked, "Are here all thy children?"

The reply was, "There remaineth yet the youngest, and behold, he keepeth the sheep."

THE CHOOSING OF DAVID.

Apparently in the eyes of Jesse, his father, he was too young, or of too little importance in the family circle, to be summoned to such a feast. So when the others were called, he was left at home to care for the flocks. At Samuel's bidding, however, he was now sent for. As soon as the prophet saw him he was struck with his appearance, for he was young, and "ruddy, and withal of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to," (v. 12.) Then the Lord, as He had spoken to him concerning all the others, said to him again all unheard by those about him, "Arise, anoint him, for this is he." So "Samuel took the horn of oil, and anointed him in the midst of his brethren, and the spirit of the Lord came mightily upon David from that day forward." (x., 6, 10, R. V.)

Now as we look at the outward circumstances connected with these two men, Saul and David, we find that they had very much in common to recommend them to their fellow men. Both belonged to families of influence and importance. Kish, the father of Saul, is described as "a Benjamite, a mighty man of power," (ix., 1,) and the father of David was "that Ephrathite of Bethlehem—Judah, whose name was Jesse," (xvii., 12.) Evidently he was as prominent a man in Bethlehem as was Kish in Gibeah.

As regards personal appearance also both alike commanded attention wherever they were seen. Saul was "a choice young man and a goodly, and there was not among the children of Israel a goodlier person than he; from his shoulders and upward he was higher than all of the people." (ix., 2.) there was "none like him." (x., 24.) David also, although probably not tall and of a commanding presence like Saul, was yet of remarkable beauty and attractiveness. He is described as "ruddy and withal of a beautiful countenance and goodly to look to—cunning in playing and a mighty valiant man, and a man of war and prudent in matters and a comely person," (vi., vv. 12, 18.) There was something about his appearance which drew every one to him. Even Saul, as soon as he "stood before him, loved him greatly," and said: "He hath found favor in my sight," (vv. 21, 22.)

In their daily occupations as young men they were also very much alike. Saul had the care of his father's asses, and David of his father's sheep. Both of them were thus accustomed to an outdoor life in the open fields, which gave a large measure of quietness and opportunities for meditation, and which demanded a vigorous activity to protect the animals committed to their charge. Only the one spent his youth on the hills of Benjamin and the other on the hills of Bethlehem.

Thus, whatever advantages the one possessed from family connections—attractiveness of person, freedom from the excitements of the busy world, and opportunities for physical development—the other also possessed. Yet they developed into radically different men.

Saul was apparently an only child, whose father was rich and looked up to as a man of importance by his neighbors. Being of remarkable beauty, he probably grew up as the idol of the household, and, as has often been the result in such cases, with every wish gratified, and without much parental restraint. His father also was more noted for being "a mighty man of power" than for attendance upon the sanctuary, for we never hear of his having a yearly sacrifice for all the family," (xx., 6,) or of his being invited by Samuel to a sacrifice, or of his taking any part in any religious service whatever, or even of knowing much about the prophet. So Saul grew up not only without that necessity of condition which awakens activity, sound judgment, and self-restraint, but without any careful religious instructions, without either fear or love toward God to guide him—and free to follow his own will. If there were any religious influences in his home, he evidently did not yield himself to them.

But he was naturally modest and retiring, and apparently preferred to have his own way on his father's estate than to come in contact with other people. So he developed, as we have seen, into a man with no knowledge of affairs about him, and without any desire or aptitude to learn. When he awoke to a consciousness of the high position to which he was called, and was inflated by it, he only became more energetic, more daring, more susceptible to flattery, more jealous of others, and more self-willed. But he became a noted commander, and won the admiration of the world about him. During his entire reign of forty years, however, he seems to never have had a thought concerning the Tabernacle or the Ark, or of their importance to the people and to himself. Even God's priests had no sacredness in his eyes, (xxii., 17-19.) God evidently was "not in all his thoughts," (Psa., x., 4.) Probably he was not in any of them. His one aim in all his history seems to have been to have his own will gratified, his own pleasure satisfied, and his own self glorified. He was just the kind of man that the great world—forgetful of God and seeking its own ends—always approves, admires, and exalts.

CHILDHOOD OF DAVID.

The spirit of David was very different. His father was as rich and as important in Bethlehem as Saul's was in Gibeah, and he was evidently a God-fearing man, who so brought up his family, and was known to hold "a yearly sacrifice" for them "in the city," (xx., 6, 29.) So we find him among the very first to be invited to the sacrifice which Samuel made at this time, and he is always spoken of as "the root" of good things, (Isa., xi., 1, 10.) "He had eight sons," (xvii., 12,) one of whom must have died in infancy, and two daughters, (I. Chron., ii., 13-16.) Of these sons David was the youngest, and although as beautiful a child as Saul, yet he was evidently not so much indulged. As a boy he was apparently gentle, uncomplaining, obedient, modest, and never asserting himself. His father, apparently, never exalted him above the others, and his brothers rather looked down upon him. To men he seemed to be only a handsome, gentle youth, fond of poetry and music, and communion with God, but not at all as one fitted for a high position in the world.

And yet his very occupation cultivated in him the spirit of watchfulness, self-restraint, and courage, and, yielding himself to the religious influences of his home, toward God he was strong in faith and love. He had no will but God's will, no ambition but God's glory. When he went out against Goliath, it was not in his own strength, but "in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel." (xvii., 45.) When he cared for and defended his father's sheep it was he said, "the Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion and out of the paw of the bear." (xvii., 35.) As he sat upon the hills of Bethlehem watching the flocks feeding in green pastures, his meditations were upon God, and he sang with a trusting spirit:

"The Lord is my Shepherd,
I shall not want."

When he was established upon the throne, his first thought was for the Ark of God, and his great purpose was to build a temple for its reception. When he fell under the power of temptation he fell toward God, and not away from Him; and when he arose he went to Him with bitter tears, praying for forgiveness. Not so with Saul. When he fell, he fell away from God, and when he rose up he went further away from Him, arrogant and self-satisfied.

As God sent Samuel to both Saul and David to anoint them before they were called to the throne, so undoubtedly they were both visited time and again with the same spiritual influences as they grew up. When they were anointed "the Spirit of God" came upon both in a special manner. (x., 10; xvi., 13.) The one opened his mind and heart to receive Him. The other resisted and rejected Him. The one was accepted by God and highly exalted. The other was rejected by God and miserably perished. The attitude of the mind and heart toward God—and not the conduct before men—made the essential difference between these two men and their destinies. It does yet with all men.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What was said concerning Saul and concerning David—and what, therefore, is the great question of this lesson?

What direction did Samuel receive, and how is it explained?

How was he received in Bethlehem, and what is the explanation?

Who was called to the feast which he made, and how was he guided?

In what respects were Saul and David alike?

In what respects were they different, and how did each develop?

What was the essential difference between them, and how does it answer the question of this lesson?

NORTH RIVER TUNNEL WORK.

One Bore from Jersey City Finished to Within 200 Feet of New York End.

President Thomas N. McCarter and General Manager Walter W. Wheatley of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and William G. McAdoo, President of the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company, yesterday inspected the trolley tunnel, which the latter company is building for the use of the former.

The south bore, President McCarter afterward stated, is now completed to within 200 feet of the foot of Morton Street, at which point it will enter Manhattan. When the party reached the end of the bore it was photographed by flashlight.

Work on the north bore will be started as soon as the south bore is completed, and it is expected that the tunnel will be in operation by Oct. 1, 1904.

DRESSER OBTAINS A STAY.

Not to be Arrested for Twelve Months or Until He Applies for Bankruptcy Discharge.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, yesterday signed an order continuing the order made Wednesday, granting the stay asked for by Daniel Le Roy Dresser, to prevent the Sheriff from executing the order of arrest issued by the Supreme Court, secured by Mary R. H. Mayer. The order signed yesterday is extended for twelve months, or until such time as the bankrupt applies for a discharge in bankruptcy.

The court also orders Dresser to file a bond of $50,000, to be approved within five days. The order also states that the bankrupt must hold himself in readiness to obey all orders of the court and not depart from its jurisdiction during the pendency of the order.

Free Ice for Brooklyn's Poor.

It is expected that the free distribution of ice to the poor of Brooklyn, under the fund being raised for the purpose by Vice President Frederick C. Colton of the Brooklyn Trust Company, will be begun to-day. The ice is to be distributed from the docks of the American Ice Company in the borough, twenty pounds to be given to each family applying. Tickets for the ice will for the present be given out by the doctors of the Summer Corps of the Health Department. It is expected that sufficient subscriptions will be received from time to time to enable Mr. Colton to keep up the free distribution of ice all Summer.

E. H. LOW'S BODY FOUND.

Yachtsman Was Lost in Gravesend Bay While Race Was in Progress.

The body of Edwin Hollis Low, a member of the New York Yacht Club, who was lost from his knockabout in a squall while a race was in progress in Gravesend Bay on Saturday last, was found yesterday afternoon off Cliff Street, Rosebank, S. I., by George Stanfield, a boatman. The body was clad in oilskin and rubber boots, and on the head was a sou'wester hat. In a silver cardcase which bore his initials were several of Mr. Low's cards. There was also found a watch that had stopped at 3:55 o'clock.

Coroner Schaefer ordered the body to be taken to the morgue in Stapleton. Relatives in South Brooklyn, where Mr. Low resided, were notified.

Coroner Schaefer also notified the Lotos Club, of which Mr. Low was a member, of the finding of the body. The club last evening sent an undertaker to the morgue and the body was removed to Manhattan.

Truce in Anti-Tramp Crusade.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 24.—Plans of the Middlesex County Board of Freeholders to rid the county of tramps have been rendered futile by the voluntary bankruptcy of Harry V. Oliver. Oliver recently sold the county a stone crusher. Half of the price was paid, and the county was to have six months in which to pay the balance. As a result of the bankruptcy proceedings, a Somerville man who holds a chattel mortgage on the crusher has attached it. The crusher was to be used to keep the tramps employed.

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MR. LOVERING'S HOPES.

Mr. LOVERING of Massachusetts, who professes with emphasis that he is an old-time protectionist, makes an earnest appeal to his business associates for a change in the fiscal policy of the country that will promote the export trade. His general notion seems to be that this can be accomplished by a liberal rebate on the export of materials that have paid duties on arrival in this country.

The purpose is a laudable one. The means suggested for securing it are entirely inadequate. Under the law as it now stands, a drawback of 99 per cent. is allowed on all imported materials on which duties have been paid when these articles are used in articles exported. On the face of it nothing could be more liberal, and your convinced protectionist, especially if he be not engaged in the manufacture of articles for export, will tell you that there is practically free trade in all materials of exported manufactures. In theory there is. In practice there is nothing of the sort. The drawback is hedged around with conditions that render it almost worthless. In the first place, exported articles are seldom made wholly of imported materials. When they contain both imported and domestic materials, the former must "so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained." It is easy to see that in case of textiles partly made of imported fibres this condition is almost impossible to meet. It is almost as nearly so in the great body of exported manufactures. In the next place, the imported materials on which drawback is claimed shall "in all cases be identified, the quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, and the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles [as are claimed to contain imported materials] in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined."

In practice these requirements limit the drawbacks to an insignificant amount and do little or nothing to encourage the American manufacture of imported materials for export. The law does not give free trade, or anything approaching it, in such materials for that purpose. But it is not apparent that much more liberal treatment could be accorded while preserving the efficacy of import duties as a check on importations. The conditions are a nearly complete obstacle to the trade the drawbacks are supposed to stimulate, but the conditions are, nevertheless, what the system demands. The only way to foster the manufacture of imported materials for export is to take the duties off the materials that can so be used, and make an open market for them within our own borders. Manufacturers who hope to compete on equal terms with their rivals abroad must have a free choice as to the purchase of materials without reference to the country of the origin of such materials. Our present plan not only forbids them such choice, but by closing our markets to materials of manufacture drives such materials in larger volume to the markets in which our rivals buy, giving the latter a larger choice at lower prices.

The plain fact which the protectionists do not see, or will not confess, is that all protective duties are intended to hamper foreign trade. They do it in proportion as they meet the views of the men who aim at the monopoly of the domestic market. If we want the export end of foreign trade we must be willing to take the import end as well, and this we can do with great advantage. Our infant manufactures have long since lost all need of protection from their foreign rivals in our own markets, and, with emancipated trade, would gain largely in foreign markets as well. The best possible beginning of that emancipation would be the repeal of the duties on the materials of manufacture, starting, say, with fibres and metals.

WASHINGTON IN LONDON.

Nothing could possibly appeal more to the Anglo-Saxon "understanding," for these latter years so happily established, than the project of erecting a statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON in London.

When, after two centuries, British feeling so far yielded to a sense of the fitness of things as to induce the recognition that OLIVER CROMWELL was, in spite of his political questionabilities, a "British worthy," whom all Britons might delight to honor, the ice was broken once for all. Only consider how all British history, as "she has been wrote," concurs to exhibit the Great Protector as, in the words of CLARENDON, a "great wicked man." And yet even that great Tory historian did not forget, in writing about OLIVER, that OLIVER was an Englishman, and that CLARENDON was one, too. Nor did he omit to commemorate, with patriotic pride, how this "usurper" defied France and with immunity insulted Spain. It would be most absurd if Parliament Yard should contain no effigy of this great man, even if his corpse, in the days of that cheerful "Defender of the Faith" who sold Dunkirk to France, had been exposed not so far from Parliament Yard, and "in terrorem."

After CROMWELL, according to the British superstition, a statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON would be the merest peccadillo. And, since the question is of a statue of WASHINGTON in London, we really hope that they will get a good one. We have two very good ones in New York—BROWN'S, in Union Square, of WASHINGTON the soldier, and WARD'S, in Wall Street, of WASHINGTON the Magistrate. We really could not expect the Britons, no matter how warm their good feeling toward their revolted and revolting colonies, to put up in London that former and militant figure. But WASHINGTON in the robes of peace, WASHINGTON the Magistrate, WASHINGTON the first President of the United States, has lessons, according to MATTHEW ARNOLD'S sentence about EMERSON, for "both the branches of our race." He says to Great Britain that she made a great mistake in the treatment of her colonies. But he also reminds her, consolingly, that she has not repeated that mistake. When the United States became "by the grace of GOD free and independent," their establishment reminded British statesmen that Great Britain had not treated her colonies well. The lesson has been learned. The difference between the conception of the British Empire entertained by Lord NORTH, in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and that entertained by the Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, in the last quarter of the nineteenth and at the beginning of the twentieth, is simply the recognition of the work of GEORGE WASHINGTON and of his coworkers.

Whether it would have been better for the world in general and for the English-speaking world in particular if GEORGE the Third had been a great statesman, and if the United States had remained British, is one of the questions to which no wise man will venture to hazard an answer. In the words of the late SAMUEL J. TILDEN, to venture an answer to it is to embark upon "considering the consequences of things that never happened." But Britons who are engaged in this amiable project of erecting a statue to GEORGE WASHINGTON in London are upon much securer ground. They may even say, with plausibility, that they are engaged in erecting a statue to the founder of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain, to the man who showed Great Britain, once for all, how great colonial empires cannot be built up or maintained, and, by a wholesome inversion, how they can be.

WALL STREET.

The failures in Wall Street yesterday, while they cannot be said to have been foreseen, certainly did not surprise the best informed. One of the official statements called forth by the unfortunate situation attributes it to inability to "liquidate" a large quantity of stocks held by the banks, which, being interpreted, comes near to being an acknowledgment of matured indebtedness beyond available assets, a condition of things that is apt to bring trouble anywhere. During the past few months two terms have been invented to describe the securities which cannot be sold at prices adequate to the desires and needs of the holders. Mr. MORGAN some time since called them "undigested." President HILL more recently amended this to "indigestible." Perhaps they now may be called inedible. In the first stage, money could not be got by selling them at satisfactory prices. In the second, it could not be borrowed in satisfactory amounts. In the third, apparently, it can hardly be borrowed at all. The men who cannot pay, and cannot borrow enough, have to suspend until matters can be settled or the debt marked off for good.

The recovery in good part of the declines of the earlier hours of yesterday, so soon as the failures were announced, is a fair indication that the "Street" felt that the worst was over for the time. For how long a time cannot be accurately foretold. So far, as we have already pointed out, the difficulty and the excitement, what there is of it, are confined to speculative circles. There is no sign of their extension.

JAPAN, RUSSIA, KOREA.

That is a very miserable muddle into which Japan and Russia are getting themselves in Korea. It is a disgrace to the beginning of the twentieth century that such an international misunderstanding should be still possible. Russia has her perfectly legitimate desire of eastward expansion. It is one of the conditions of her national existence. Japan has her equally legitimate desire of immunity from Russian aggression. That is one of the conditions of her national existence. Why should these legitimate desires collide until there seems to be no solution except that of arms? Why should not, for example, Count ITO, on the part of Japan, and the most intelligent of the Russian statesmen, whom we suppose to be M. WITTE, "come together" and confer, and bring about a modus vivendi, tolerable to each party, and fulfilling the legitimate national aspirations of each nation?

That is a question which every intelligent observer must for months have been asking himself. It must be gratifying to all Americans to have it announced that our own State Department has been taking a hand in this conflict as a peacemaker. We have ourselves had our troubles with Russia in the Far East, troubles which have been occasioned purely and simply by the failure of that great empire to keep its word. Nowhere is it better understood than in Washington that whoso does business with Russia "needs a long spoon." All the more creditable is it to the State Department that it has exerted itself to procure some kind of understanding between Russia and Japan which should secure the rights of either party. War between them, on any issue which has thus far appeared, would be disgraceful and abominable. Moreover, it would be all but impossible, being a conflict, according to BISMARCK'S famous figure, between "an elephant and a whale." Japan could not invade Manchuria with any hope of success. On the other hand, Russia could not venture out upon the Pacific against the Japanese Navy with the smallest hope of success, even without the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which is belated by some seven years. Evidently the case is one for the good offices of a disinterested Power. Evidently nothing could be more in line with the Czar's aspirations toward universal peace than the reported action of our State Department.

THE PUSHCART NUISANCE.

It will be a misfortune if the discussion of the pushcart nuisance in New York is obscured by sentimental consideration for the people who elect to make their living in this way or by the mistaken notion that they render services which are indispensable to the welfare and happiness of the tenement dwellers, who are their principal patrons. It would be impossible to establish the contention that any public good is served by pushcart peddling. No one would be put to greater inconvenience by the abolition of this system of itinerant merchandising than would be compensated by the public advantage resulting from keeping these hawkers off the streets. These advantages would be found in restoring the streets to the traffic for which they are designed, in the resulting economy in public expenditures for policing and cleaning our thoroughfares, and in maintaining over the distribution of food supplies the sanitary supervision necessary to prevent, as far as possible, the sale of unwholesome fish, meats, and vegetables.

The pushcart evil is one which it is safe to assume does not admit of regulation. No matter how clearly the rights of a pushcart peddler may be defined by ordinance, he will exceed them as far and as often as the police permit, and the value of such permission—or its equivalent, negligence in the enforcement of the law—establishes a "graft" which, because small and contributing directly to the gains of the patrolman, corrupts the force and greatly increases the difficulties of maintaining good police discipline. To license a man to occupy even for a limited period a station in the public street to sell his wares from a pushcart or a wagon is an invasion of the public right. Moreover, the shopkeeper, who pays rent and taxes and has such responsibility as is conferred by a local habitation and a name, who can always be identified if he practices fraud and whose wares are liable at all times to Police and Health Department inspection, has some rights which should be considered and respected. The itinerant vendor of fruit or job-lot merchandise who sets up his booth on wheels in front of the merchant's store or market, depriving him of the right of access for vehicles and obstructing his sidewalk, is an intruder, and the present right of such licensed intruder to take such a position and maintain it for thirty minutes, only to push along and surrender his stand to another following behind, is very like an outrage.

Commissioner WOODBURY'S plans for concentrating hawking and peddling in open-air markets, conveniently located and under proper police and street-cleaning supervision, where each standowner has absolute rights in the area assigned him, and where the professional Cheap Jack may serve the needs or amuse those who care to do business with him, is the only tolerable modification of the ultimate reform which will do away with these street peddlers altogether. Meanwhile it is impossible to resist the conclusion that in the office of the Mayor's Marshal a much stricter analysis of applications for peddling licenses would promote the public interest. A sharp reduction in the number of licenses granted would be within the official discretion of the Mayor, and a consensus of opinion among those responsible for the administration of departments having to do with the streets would sustain and approve a decision to reduce the peddling nuisance in New York to the least expression.

BLACKMAIL IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

The practices of which knowledge is beginning to reach the public through the trial of Treasurer MURPHY of the Stonecutters' Union for alleged embezzlement, and from the investigations of the District Attorney's office, of blackmail in the building trades are chiefly surprising when it is understood that the sums demanded were in many instances paid in cash, checks, or promissory notes, as might be most convenient. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that blackmail was demanded by leaders clothed with the arbitrary power of ordering strikes for any reason which seemed to them sufficient, or no reason at all. The whole system tended to favor conspiracy, and conspiracies are commonly conducted with a view to the advantage of the conspirators. If large sums were to be had for the asking, as the condition of permitting work to be continued or resumed after it had been stopped to furnish a basis of negotiations, there is no occasion for surprise at the fact that they were demanded. The wonder is that those upon whom the demand was made were willing to honor it.

It should require very little knowledge of the world to make it apparent to the business man of average intelligence that one who begins to pay blackmail cannot even estimate when it will end. The only thing he can be sure of is that the demands upon him will become more frequent, more insistent, and more unreasonable, and that to purchase immunity from persecution by money payments is a very foolish procedure. The average citizen will also wonder why the instinct of self-preservation did not long ago bring together in a defensive alliance those upon whom such demands were made, and who, single handed, were powerless to protect themselves.

Meanwhile, what do the intelligent and right-minded wage earners, whose delegated authority has been thus criminally abused by the men who have made themselves leaders of the labor movement, think of the practice of "toasting the bosses"? If they do not appreciate the salutary influence of the frightful exposures which the trials now in progress have made, and are not led thereby to re-examine their position, take steps to wrest the control of their unions from the men who have disgraced them, and replace them with honest men restrained by a proper conservatism in the administration of their official trusts, the conclusion will be inevitable that the tendency of unionism is not what the optimistic student of social tendencies has supposed. If these blackmailing conspirators of the secret committees really were representative of the membership of the unions for which they acted; if they really reflected in their own ethical codes the moral standards of organized labor, it would be the duty of employers to combine to destroy the unions at any cost. It rests with organized labor to answer the grave questions which recent revelations of oppression and blackmail have raised.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our assumption that the recent failure of a dam near Jeannette, Penn., was the result, not of "an act of GOD," but of poor engineering either in construction or maintenance, and that, therefore, somebody was directly responsible for the deaths which followed, is very fully supported by facts presented in an article contributed to Engineering News by Mr. WILLIS WHITED after carefully examining the scene of the disaster. He had no difficulty in discovering why the dam broke and let the water accumulated above it rush down upon the holiday crowd in the valley below. Passing over the technical details of construction given by Mr. WHITED, it is enough to say that he declares the dam to have been in most respects a very good one, and quite strong enough to do the work expected of it, but that the lower slope of the dam was faced with stone laid "dry," or without mortar, and on July 5, when exceptionally heavy rain fell, the spillway at one end of the dam proved inadequate to carry off the excess of water, and it poured in a stream six feet deep over the whole face of the structure. This water worked its way behind the facing, dissolved the puddled clay on which it rested, and, in about an hour, breached in two places the stone heart wall that ran through the centre of the dam. Through these openings, only one of which was of considerable size, the water imprisoned in the lake above made its escape. Mr. WHITED'S conclusion is that "if the down-stream slope wall had been laid in mortar the dam would probably have stood," and his opinion, plainly enough, is that it certainly would have done so. Twenty lives and several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property were lost, at least probably, because mortar was not used in making a wall the purpose of which was not to support but to protect. It was injudicious economy, to speak very mildly.

—Considered in all its aspects, the Fourth of July row in which certain passengers on the Oceanic engaged, the inevitable conclusion is that everybody concerned in the affair would be decidedly the better had their parents or guardians taken timely pains to teach them the rudiments of ordinary good manners. There is nothing to choose, if the published reports are true, between those who started the trouble by singing songs they knew would cause annoyance, and apparently hoped would give offense, and those who chose to take seriously and resent vehemently what they could as easily, and much more wisely, have ignored. If a group of Britishers can extract pleasure from singing their national anthem in the presence of Americans on the Fourth of July, their joy need not be begrudged to them, and for the Americans, of whatever species, to get excited over the incident and make scornful speeches about it was a great waste of energy. A gentle smile would have been quite enough—and also it would have been likely to give much more pain, a circumstance by no means to be neglected. As for indulging in reminiscences in regard to who licked whom, and in prophecies as to who could do it again, there was nothing satisfactory in that—not a thing. One side could boast as loudly as the other, and, with the officers of the ship close at hand, the pretense of starting a fight was worse than ridiculous. None of these misguided patriots honored himself or his country by engaging in a squalid little squabble, and the better-bred passengers on board, of any and every nationality, might well have suggested that the business of transporting cattle is for the most part, and very properly, conducted on ships especially adapted for that trade.

—As is usually the case when one dislikes a judicial decision, there is no trouble in finding fault with the logic by which the Court of Special Sessions has reached its conclusion in regard to the use of soft coal on vessels in the harbor. It holds that the Board of Health has no control over any of these vessels and can neither dictate to them as to the fuel they shall use nor punish them if they use forbidden kinds. Most vessels entering our port, says the court, burn soft coal, and the power which the board wants to exercise would be an unwarrantable interference with commerce. Why would it? Nobody, so far as we know, ever thought of troubling the ocean steamers, all the complaints having been against the harbor craft, the ferry-boats and tugs, and the big railway transports that never go outside and contribute at least nine-tenths of the smoke that at present defiles our atmosphere. Why there cannot be applied to these craft regulations that should not be imposed on the far-journeying ships is hard to understand. They belong to a different category, they are local institutions, and they are the beneficiaries of innumerable local favors the acceptance of which places them under deep obligations to be good, or, if they cannot be good, to be as good as they can. And surely they could either burn hard coal or burn soft coal in such a way as not to make nuisances of themselves. The court was too cautious and too kind. Evidently the Board of Health thinks so, for it intends to appeal from the decision, and the hope that a reversal will be the result is quite strong enough to pass for a belief—as do so many other hopes. As for the "interference with commerce," that is all nonsense. In the first place, nobody wants to interfere with commerce—except a few of its self-constituted representatives—and, in the second, between commerce and the bad habits of those engaged in it there is a wide distinction, and the reform of those habits never hurts commerce, and is often of even more advantage to it than to the community in general.

—Whatever else the Grand Jury at Evansville may be doing in regard to the recent disgraceful riots in that city, it is not, as recently reported, considering the indictment of the members of the local militia who were forced to fire on the rioters in order to put an end to the rioting. Under the laws of Indiana, as it happens, militiamen engaged in the performance of their duty, as beyond any question these were, are not amenable to the civil laws for their actions while thus employed, but must be tried by military court-martial. Moreover, there is a law in Indiana which imposes a heavy fine for hooting at or ridiculing a company of militia, so it is not likely that the Evansville guardsmen, unpopular as they doubtless are with the vicious and violent element in the city's population, will even be subjected to the insults which a Pittsburg company had to endure this week as it marched away to its Summer encampment. There, as elsewhere, the manifestation of hostility against the militia is a most curious phenomenon. The citizen soldiers are such so distinctively, they are so thoroughly representative of "the people" and of government by the people, and their record so good, their potentialities so safe, that hostility to them in any quarter is nothing less than open confession of antagonism to law and order, and its expression is, to say the best of it, a tactical error of which even burglars are not guilty.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

Complains of Street Car Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My wife and I boarded an Eighth Avenue trolley car on Wednesday evening, July 15, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street for home, on Sixty-eighth Street. At Sixty-ninth Street I notified the conductor, who was standing on the running board at my right, to let us off at Sixty-eighth. The car came to a dead stop opposite the Christian Science Church, and I, weighing 200 pounds, arose to alight.

As I was about to step to the street the car started, and of course I fell flat on my back. My wife was still on the car, as she was not given time to follow me. The car stopped again, and she got off in great excitement, thinking I was dangerously hurt. I lost no time in getting up and securing my hat.

The conductor asked, "Are you hurt?"

"Oh, I am all right!" I responded.

However, I soon learned that my right shoulder pained me when I moved my arm to adjust my tie, and I have found it impossible to lie on my right side for the past week, notwithstanding a liberal use of lotions. I sent a communication to the company stating the facts, but no notice was taken thereof. My left leg sustained a contusion, but I scarcely noticed it.

The conductor was a young man who, no doubt, was ambitious to make a record for himself as a time-saver regardless of the safety of the passengers. I never attempt to get off a car while it is in motion, but I am always ready to leave it at the proper moment, so as to avoid delay. Luckily I am able to attend to my profession, but the railroad employe referred to deserves no credit for that fact. I have been called a fool for taking the matter so coolly and for not taking the number of the conductor and that of the car. However, I am not on the lookout for causes of action for damages.

W. J. D.

New York, July 22, 1903.

Fires on Electric Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of yesterday, "Panics on Electric Cars," is all very well, as expressing the notions of a suffering and lamblike public; but it's only one way of looking at the matter. There's another point of view—that of the railroad people.

Did it never occur to you that they take a keen delight in these holocausts on wheels, furnaces crammed with their innocent victims, whizzing through the streets in smoke and flames?

The idea is worthy of Nero. That poor soul lived too soon. If he had had modern knowledge and advantages, instead of lighting the Coliseum with a string of burning Christians, he would have sent blazing trolley cars filled with them round and round an electric road encircling the arena, and at a rate of, say, twenty miles an hour, to produce a good, stiff draught and insure combustion.

RUSTICUS.

Litchfield, Conn., July 23, 1903.

Temporal Power of the Pope.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of the temporal power of the Popes was settled thirty-three years ago by the will, not of the House of Savoy, but of the Italian people. Only a dreamer, unaware that we live in the twentieth century, or one thoroughly ignorant of the Italian history of the last half century, may assert the contrary.

B. V. GIANNINI.

New York, July 23, 1903.

NUGGETS.

A Humane Aristocrat.

"The Ka Flippes evidently feel very aristocratic."

"Oh, they are! Mrs. Ka Flippe wouldn't think of having anything but real Panama hats for her horses."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Random Remarks.

A postal employe, arrested last week for stealing letters, stated that the hot weather had affected his thinking powers. Another case of being "crazy with the heat."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

That M-I-L. Joke, Variation No. 8964511823.

Van Quiss—You shouldn't growl at your mother-in-law. Didn't she save you from drowning?

Fitz Bile—Yes, but didn't she save herself, too?—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Explicit.

Van Quiss—Where does young Chipston work?

Fitz-Bile—In a wholesale grocery concern.

Van Quiss—I know, but for whom?

Fitz-Bile—Oh, for a gambling house.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

OVERSIGHT.

From The Washington Star.

By poets and sages you've oft heard it told
That friendship is precious; more precious than gold;
And yet when a stranger approaches our gate,
We bring forth our best and we serve him in state.
But scant is the cheer that we ofttimes extend
When the guest who approaches is only a friend.

Alack! 'tis too common a rule on this earth;
We treasure the dross and we squander true worth.
We greet his ambitions with critical sneers,
We laugh at his hopes and encourage his fears,
Though kindly the purposes which we intend,
We forget to express them, because he's a friend.

PRESIDENT HOME AGAIN

Makes Thirty-five-Mile Horseback Ride from Sayville in Fair Time.

Secretary Moody Calls to Confer on Naval Increase—Bishop Hendrick Discusses Catholic Church in the Philippines.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 24.—President Roosevelt arrived at Sagamore Hill from Sayville at 11:35 o'clock to-day. He left Lotos Lake, the country home of his uncle, Robert B. Roosevelt, at 4 o'clock this morning, accompanied by his eldest son, Theodore, Jr., and his two nephews. Their trip consumed seven and a half hours.

On account of the bad condition of the President's mount, Bleistein, the party was obliged to ride comparatively slowly. Last evening the President feared that the horse might not be in condition this morning for the return trip, but it was decided that by riding easily he could cover the distance—thirty-five miles—without serious difficulty. The President and his young companions arrived at Sagamore Hill somewhat fatigued, but otherwise in excellent condition. Including the President, all were enthusiastic over the trip, which they greatly enjoyed.

The President explained this afternoon that he and his little cavalcade, on their return journey, had followed a Western practice of riding an hour and then walking an hour, in order to prevent the horses from suffering from the heat and fatigue. Thus the trip had consumed much more time than was expected. All of the horses were in fine condition when the party arrived at Sagamore Hill.

During the journey the President frequently was greeted by farmers and others whom he passed, and often he stopped to greet them and exchange a few words. It was a ride that appealed strongly to the President as well as to his youthful companions.

President Roosevelt soon after his arrival began with Secretary Barnes to dispose of the business which had accumulated during his absence.

This afternoon the President received a call from Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by the Rev. Thomas Augustine Hendrick of Rochester, N. Y., who recently was appointed a Bishop of the Catholic Church. After his consecration, which will occur in Rome soon after the expiration of the stated period of mourning for Pope Leo, Bishop Hendrick will proceed to the Philippine Islands, where he will assume the duties of the Bishopric of Cebu.

Bishop Hendrick called on the President to discuss with him conditions in the Philippine Islands, especially those directly affecting the Catholic Church. He told the President that it would be the particular effort of the four American Bishops appointed recently for service in the Philippines to build up in the archipelago a high-class native priesthood. It was the belief of the authorities of the Catholic Church, after an exhaustive investigation, that the solution of many problems of both the Church and the State in the Philippine Islands was dependent, in a great measure, on the creation of a native priesthood. During the Spanish régime in the islands every possible obstacle was placed in the way of the education of native Filipinos as priests. The Catholic Church, as stated by Bishop Hendrick, now will encourage the education of native priests. Seminaries will be established in the islands—both new institutes and old ones re-endowed—and every facility will be accorded natives who desire to study for the priesthood. In addition the suggestion of Father Edward Vattmann, Chaplain of the Twentieth United States Infantry, that Filipino priests be brought to this country to complete their education at the Catholic University at Washington and other institutions in this country will be followed.

By this means the native Filipino priests will familiarize themselves with American methods and American ideals. The services of such a body of trained priests, it is pointed out, will be of incalculable value, not only to the Catholic Church, which has to contend with the Aglipay movement, which already includes several hundred thousand Filipino Catholics, but also to the American Government in the islands. It can be said that both President Roosevelt and Secretary Root are in hearty sympathy with the proposed effort, because they realize fully its importance to the United States Government.

Secretary of the Navy Moody arrived at Sagamore Hill this evening about 6 o'clock on a tug from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He came to discuss with the President some departmental matters, including, it is understood, the report respecting the increase of the navy. It is believed that, with the approval of the President, Secretary Moody will recommend the construction of several additional battleships and a number of scout ships—vessels of comparatively light draught and great speed.

They also discussed the Summer manoeuvres of the North Atlantic squadron, which soon are to take place.

A meeting of the various branches of the Holy Name Society of Brooklyn and Long Island, which was to have been held here next Sunday and be addressed by President Roosevelt, has been postponed indefinitely on account of the death of Pope Leo.

WILL OPPOSE A CITY DUMP.

West Washington Market Dealers to Protest Against One on the Land Adjoining.

Wholesale dealers of West Washington Market are about to send a protest to Mayor Low and Dr. John M. Woodbury, the Street Cleaning Commissioner, against the building of a public dump on the land adjoining the market. Recently the Street Cleaning Department has found it necessary to have a dumping place on the middle west side, and Dock Commissioner Hawkes was asked to find a site for it. He recommended the water front at the foot of Bloomfield Street, immediately adjoining the market.

The site contains the Adams House and several warehouses, which are soon to be condemned for the city's use. The building which the city purposes to place here will be a model of its kind. It will be a two-story white stone structure, running about 400 feet into the river. From the river side will be an entrance for scows, which will be filled on the inside. From the street side of the building there will be a run, up which the wagons loaded with refuse will go to the second story, where they will be emptied into the scows waiting below.

When the news of the improvement was made known several protests were sent to Commissioner Woodbury by the marketmen, but without result. All of the dealers complained, but there was no concerted action until yesterday, when a letter was sent to each dealer asking his opinion of the proposed improvement and providing for a meeting of all of the dealers on Monday, when a protest will be made to the Mayor. The letters are signed by four members of the Marketmen's Association.

T. Albeus Adams, the President of the Gansevoort Market Bank, and one of the committee which issued the letters, said yesterday: "By placing the dump in that spot the city will ruin the business of the largest wholesale market in the world. Every day there is a congestion of wagons for blocks about the market of men who ship their goods to that place for sale. Other dealers come here from all over this section of the country to buy.

"There are all of those wagons standing on the street with their loads exposed to the air. Now, have the city come along and place its dump there, and see what is going to happen. Some day a good wind will blow and the dust from the refuse wagons will blow onto the merchandise about. The dealers will refuse to buy it, and after a time the men who supply it will go to a market where their goods will not be spoiled and where they will sell, and the result will be that West Washington Market will have to go out of business."

ST. GEORGE TERMINAL HEARING.

Commission Considers Problems of Trolley and Railway Entrances.

The commission, consisting of W. J. Wilgus, E. W. Winter, and E. P. Bryan, appointed by Commissioner Hawkes to ascertain whether the trolley and railroad passenger entrances at the St. George terminus of the new Staten Island Ferry shall be on one or separate levels held a meeting yesterday, at which the desires of the railroad and trolley road companies were [illegible] talled.

C. A. Speer was the chief representative of the electric railway interests, Mr. [illegible]dolph of the steam road interests and [illegible] A. Bensel was present on behalf of the Dock Department. The Commissioners made an inspection of the St. George terminus. A meeting at which the railroad interests will be the chief topic of discussion will be held Monday at the offices of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

COURT UPHOLDS FRAUD ORDER.

Brooklyn Post Office May Hold Back Mail of Ticket Selling Concern.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday vacated a temporary injunction he had granted restraining Postmaster Roberts of Brooklyn from holding up the mail of the American Street Car Transportation Company.

The mail of the concern is being held up on a fraud order issued by the Postmaster General. The company operates a sort of endless chain system of selling street car tickets. Counsel for the concern contended that the law vesting the Postmaster General with authority to hold up any one's mail without a hearing was unconstitutional.

"Congress established the machinery for the transmission of mails, a purely artificial function," says Judge Thomas. "Congress had a right to decide what mails should be transported and to the executive, the Postmaster General, has been delegated the power to judge.

"I intend to respect that authority. It is not for this court to say, nor am I permitted to decide whether the scheme in question is fraudulent, or in the nature of a lottery; that is within the right and province of the Postmaster General. The Postmaster General takes the entire responsibility, and it is not within the province of this court to review or demur it."

GROWING TRADE WITH CHINA.

Total Exports from This Country in the Past Fiscal Year About $27,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Recent developments with reference to additional facilities for trade with China lend interest to some figures showing the growth of our commerce with that country, presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. Exports to China in the fiscal year 1903 aggregate about $19,000,000 against less than $4,000,000 in 1893. The total value of our exports to China in 1903 exceeds those of any earlier year except 1902, when they were above the normal by reason of the very light exports to China in 1901, in which year importations were greatly interfered with by existing hostilities in that country. This figure of $19,000,000 of exports direct to China does not by any means show, however, the total of our exports to that country, as a large proportion of our exports to Hongkong also enter China. Exports to Hongkong in the fiscal year just ended aggregate over $8,000,000, making our total exports to China and Hongkong above $27,000,000, against a total of $8,000,000 in 1893.

The growth in our American exports to Asia has been more rapid than those to any other section of the world, except Africa, and the growth in the exports to China has been a very important factor in the growth of shipments to Asia. The following table shows the total value of exports from the United States to China and Hongkong, respectively, in each year from 1893 to 1903, the figures for June, 1903, being estimated:

Year.	Exports to— China.	Hongkong.
1893	$3,900,457	$4,318,[illegible]
1894	5,862,326	4,908,[illegible]
1895	3,603,840	4,253,[illegible]
1896	6,921,933	4,687,[illegible]
1897	11,924,433	[illegible]
1898	9,992,894	[illegible]
1899	14,493,440	7,[illegible]
1900	15,259,167	8,[illegible]
1901	10,405,834	[illegible]
1902	24,722,906	[illegible]
1903	*19,000,000	*8,000,000

*June, 1903, estimated.

NAVAL OFFICERS ASSIGNED.

Capt. Nicholson Will Command the New Cruiser Tacoma—Rear Admiral Bradford Given Sea Duty.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson of the Bureau of Navigation will command the cruiser Tacoma on the completion of that vessel next Spring. Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has applied for sea duty, and will be given command of the Illinois.

Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton has been selected to command the South Atlantic Station, and will hoist his flag on the Newark early in September. He relieves Rear Admiral Sumner, who retires in December. It is probable that Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, recently in command of the receiving ship Minneapolis, will be assigned to command of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

Capt. William S. Cowles will hoist his flag on the battleship Missouri, now nearing completion, about November, and will take her south with the North Atlantic fleet for the Winter manoeuvres.

NAVAL RECREATION GROUNDS.

Scheme to Keep Enlisted Men Out of Dives by Providing Indoor and Outdoor Sport.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—With a view to making the naval service as attractive as possible to enlisted men and lessening visits to dives and desertion, the Navigation Bureau is now working on a scheme for the establishment of recreation halls and grounds in navy yards and stations. One of the most complete projects so far unfolded within reasonable price came from the Norfolk Navy Yard. The plan makes provision for football grounds, baseball diamond, grand stand, cinder track, swimming pool, a recreation hall costing $35,000, with gymnasium and library, dance hall, and smoking room.

It is probable that when sufficient ground can be secured these Norfolk plans will be adopted as a type for other yards. An appropriation for the purpose will be requested at the next session of Congress.

FOUR POSTAL INDICTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Four indictments resulting from the postal investigation are likely to be returned by the Grand Jury in this city next Monday. This is the fruit of the jury deliberations at which Postmaster General Payne hinted just before his departure on his ten days' cruise along the coast. The jury has had the cases under consideration for a long time.

They involve contract matters closely related to transactions which already have resulted in sweeping action on the part of the investigating officials. It is understood that three postal officials and a contractor are involved. One of these persons is not a resident of Washington. Extreme reticence has been observed regarding the cases.

Danish West Indies Treaty Expires.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The treaty providing for the acquisition by the United States of the Danish West India Islands officially died to-day. If Denmark should conclude to sell the islands to the United States it will be possible to revive the provisions of the treaty which has just failed. Meantime the position of the State Department is comfortable, for having done its part toward completing the bargain the American Government of course could not sanction the sale of the islands by Denmark to any other Government.

Reported Delano Will Be Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The case of Assistant Paymaster Delano, court-martialed for financial irregularities, has gone to the President, and it is understood the sentence is dismissal.

W. C. Hamm Appointed Consul at Hull.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Walter C. Hamm of Pennsylvania has been appointed United States Consul at Hull, England.

New York Hospital Children at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 24.—A large number of children from the New York Post Graduate Hospital have reached St. Faith's School, where they will pass the Summer. They will be under the care of the Principal, Miss Eleanor A. Shackelford, and Miss S. Beatrice Sands, and are nursed by the scholars. The management of St. Faith's has for several years generously devoted the Summer vacations to the tender care of young sufferers.

CARNEGIE WRITES ON CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAN

Letter in London Times on the Subject of Preferential Tariffs.

Great Britain, Mr. Carnegie Says, Would Suffer Defeat in a Tariff War with the United States.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—The Times prints a long letter from Andrew Carnegie on the subject of preferential tariffs, in which the writer predicts that it will be found impossible for Great Britain to discriminate in favor of Canadian products and against those of the United States without inaugurating a tariff war in which she will suffer defeat.

In an editorial article The Times says:

"We think more highly of Americans' instincts of fair play than to believe that an honest attempt to improve our own position without injuring theirs will call forth the indignation he (Mr. Carnegie) threatens us with. On the question of the Spanish war we remember that England had much more sympathy with American feeling than had Mr. Carnegie. It is just possible that he does not know quite everything about his countrymen now any more than then."

PRINCE FERDINAND'S JOURNEY.

Conflicting Reports as to Whether It Is the Result of the Bulgarian Political Situation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the various rumors afloat in regard to the sudden departure of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria from Sofia for Coburg are probably all baseless, but his traveling arrangements are usually so mysterious as to put a premium on political speculation.

By The Associated Press.

BELGRADE, July 24.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, accompanied by his children, passed through this city at 4 o'clock this morning on his way to Vienna.

VIENNA, July 24.—The reports that a revolution has broken out in Bulgaria and that Prince Ferdinand has fled are semi-officially characterized here as unfounded. It is explained that July 20 is the anniversary of the death of Prince Ferdinand's father and that the immediate object of his present journey is to visit the latter's grave at Coburg, which is Prince Ferdinand's annual custom.

The Bulgarian agent in Vienna said to the correspondent of The Associated Press this afternoon:

"The story published by the Stempa and other Belgrade papers (that a revolution has broken out in Bulgaria, that Prince Ferdinand has fled, and that there have been fifty-four night assassinations, mostly of soldiers on duty at Prince Ferdinand's palace at Sofia) is a malevolent political trick designed to compromise Bulgaria and her Prince and to direct public attention from the present conditions in Servia."

BERLIN, July 24.—Notwithstanding the semi-official denial of the report that Prince Ferdinand's departure from Sofia amounts to a flight, the Vossische Zeitung, which gets well-authenticated private information from Bulgaria, says it believes that the rumors of the Prince's flight have some basis, and the paper regards it as probable that he has left the country till the existing excitement subsides.

The Vossische Zeitung to-day prints a dispatch from Sofia saying it is openly asserted there that an attempt against Prince Ferdinand's throne is not impossible, Servia's example having had a profound influence on the Prince's enemies.

POULETT PEERAGE DECISION.

Ex-Organ Grinder Loses His Case, and the Title Goes to W. J. Lidston Poulett.

LONDON, July 24.—The Committee on Privileges of the House of Lords to-day decided against the claim of William Turner Thomas Poulett, formerly an organ-grinder in the streets of London, to the Barldom of Poulett, and in favor of the late Earl's son by a later marriage.

The whole case turned on the question of the legitimacy of the claimant, whose evidence and also that of his witnesses was that the late Earl acknowledged him as his son by his marriage with Elizabeth Laetitia Newman, whom Lord Poulett married in 1840. It was not denied that Miss Newman, prior to the marriage, lived with an officer, Capt. Granville. The claimant was born a few months after her marriage to the Earl.

It was claimed that the birth was premature, for which was supported by medical testimony. The defense denied the acknowledgment by the late Earl of the claimant as his son, and asserted that on account of the time the Earl had known Miss Newman prior to their marriage it was impossible for the claimant to be his son.

The court decided that title to the property was not vested in the claimant, but in the Earl's son, William John Lidston Poulett, who is still a minor.

BARON DE BUSH KILLED.

Well-Known Chemist Falls in Front of a Train in England—Married Miss Pauline Joram.

LONDON, July 24.—Baron de Bush fell before an express train this morning near Northampton, and died shortly afterward.

He was traveling in Scotland, accompanied by his wife, who was Miss Pauline Joram, the American prima donna.

Baron de Bush was the eldest son of the late William John Bush and was forty-three years of age. He contributed materially to the knowledge of odoriferous principles and ethereal substances and the distillation of essential oils and essences. He was created a Baron of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in 1899 and later received royal license to use the title in Great Britain.

He was President of the Chemical Section at the Brussels Exhibition of 1897 and Chairman of the British Jurors at the Edinburgh International Exhibition of 1890.

CEDED TO CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Three Municipalities in Porto Rico Give Up All Claim to Church Buildings.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 24.—All the municipal rights in the church buildings at Guayama, Arroyo, and Salinas have been ceded by the municipal authorities of those towns to the Catholic Church. The question of the ownership of the Catholic Church buildings has been disputed ever since the United States took over the island from Spain, under the old régime, claiming title to the edifices, which, however, were maintained out of the municipal funds.

The action taken by the municipal authorities of these three towns follows the lines recommended by Gov. Hunt, and it is believed that the same policy will prevail throughout the island, thus settling this disturbing question.

The Pair Will Perjury Charges.

PARIS, July 24.—Five witnesses examined to-day in connection with the Pair will case declared that they had not seen Adrianne and Max, the orphans, who testified in New York that they were the only witnesses of the tragedy, on or near the scene of the accident. Max has visited the scene with counsel with a view to acquiring his defense in the perjury charges against him.

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

Lava Overflows to Extent of 750 Feet—No Danger, Say the Authorities.

ROME, July 24.—Mount Vesuvius, which for some time has been moderately eruptive, has grown more active during the last few days. Lava from the crater has overflowed to the extent of 750 feet, but is confined to the upper part of the mountain. It cools, and its movement grows slower as it flows down. It leaves the crater in one stream about 250 feet wide, and then divides into small rivulets. At night the eruption presents a magnificent spectacle, as burning showers are emitted which rise to a great height.

The authorities say there is no danger and that the eruption is unimportant.

Herzegovina Soldiers Prostrated.

BUDAPEST, July 24.—Advices from Herzegovina say that during a manoeuvre march of an infantry regiment from Trebinye to Bilek, last Monday, 480 men were the victims of the extraordinary heat, that 19 died, and 40 are expected to die.

LIFE SECRET DIED WITH HIM.

Many Vain Attempts to Learn History of Aged Inmate of Industrial Home.

There died in the Industrial Christian Alliance Home, an institution for indigent men, at 170 Bleecker Street, yesterday, an old man concerning whom little is known, but who somehow gave the impression that there was much about him that was worth knowing.

He was registered in the home as Henry B. Hart, and his age is given by the Superintendent as sixty-nine years, but those who were about him a great deal say that he looked to be older than that.

Hart had been in the institution for about seven years. He discouraged all inquiry about his past, and only revealed during the years that he had been at the home that he was born in New York City, had a sister who lived in Paris, and that his father had been a fruit merchant who sailed much on the Mediterranean Sea. His reason for his reserve, so far as those who surrounded him could divine, was that he did not wish the fact to crop out that he was in a charitable institution.

In speech, manner, habits, and general deportment the man somehow gave the impression that his early days had been spent in comfortable surroundings. His English indicated a considerable degree of education, and he also spoke Spanish fluently.

Hart had absolutely no personal vices, and it became evident soon after his admission to the home that his seeming poverty had not been caused by profligacy of the ordinary kinds. For this reason several philanthropic men, among them a clergyman, have from time to time supplied him with spending money.

It was hoped that his death might possibly reveal some papers of some kind which would tell who and what he was, but none such has been found. He will be buried jointly at the expense of the home and those secret benefactors of his during the later years of his life.

HEAR "MOTHER" JONES TALK.

She Makes a Corner Speech, Having No Permit for a Park.

"Mother" Jones did not parade her "army" last night, neither did she speak in Madison Square Park, as she announced she would Thursday evening. Both the failure to parade and the failure to orate in Madison Square were due to a misunderstanding. "Mother" Jones said, as her lieutenants had failed for some reason or other to apply to the authorities for the necessary permits.

The single taxers held a meeting in Madison Square last night, and when they learned of "Mother" Jones's predicament John S. Crosby, the President of the Single Tax League, offered to add "Mother" Jones to his list of speakers, but Capt. O'Connor of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station refused to sanction the proposed arrangement. Capt. O'Connor told "Mother" Jones she could talk as long as she wanted at Twenty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, but that her failure to secure a permit made it impossible for him to consent to the holding of her meeting in Madison Square Park.

"Mother" Jones told Capt. O'Connor she thought he was right in his interpretation of the law, and under the escort of himself and the West Thirtieth Street reserves she proceeded to the place designated, where she made her speech.

"Mother" Jones was the only speaker of the evening. A crowd of probably 1,500 persons gathered to hear her talk, and her remarks occasioned many outbursts of enthusiastic applause. Her talk was on "Child Labor," and lasted about one hour. She repeated her former speeches.

RELIEF FUND IN PATERSON.

Mayor Starts It, but Only One of the Sixty-five Homeless Families Asks for Aid.

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—Mayor Hinchliffe has opened a relief fund for the benefit of the persons whose homes were destroyed by the tornado that swept through a portion of the city on Wednesday afternoon. Although about sixty-five families were made homeless by the fury of the storm and lost all they possessed, up to this morning there had been only one application for relief received at the Mayor's office. A family of twelve that conducted a laundry in Clay Street, occupying a small house next door, lost everything. The applicants asked for sufficient funds to provide themselves with a temporary home and enable them to start up in business again.

It is thought probable that the Mayor may call upon the same citizens who distributed the relief funds after the two previous calamities to perform a like service on this occasion. No arrangements have been made to hold a public meeting, and it is thought such action will not be necessary, as the officials hope to raise sufficient funds through private contributions.

A large force of men is still at work clearing away the debris left in the track of the storm, and it is expected that the work of rebuilding will soon be begun.

APPELLATE DIVISION WORK.

Justices of Second Department, After Unusual Labors, Hand Down Decisions in 120 Cases.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Second Department, sitting in Brooklyn, met yesterday to clear up the mass of business that had come before them during the last Winter.

Since the closing of the courts in June, the Justices have been engaged in chambers nearly every day. At 6 o'clock last evening, after having been in consultation for two days from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, they ascended the bench and handed down decisions in 120 cases. Even when this was done, Presiding Justice Goodrich and Justice Jenks returned to chambers and worked until nearly midnight.

Justice Goodrich said last night that there are now only fifty cases to be considered. The decisions in these cases will not be handed down until the fourth Monday in September.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Bonds.

The Bondholders' Committee of the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grant bonds give notice that a meeting of the holders of these securities will be held at the office of Jefferson M. Levy, 20 Broad Street, on July 27, for the purpose of obtaining the wish of the bondholders as to whether the surplus cash now in the hands of the Trustees shall be distributed as an extra dividend or whether the money shall be used for the purchase of the bonds, as provided by the mortgage. It is understood that there is in the treasury over $1,300,000 cash. There are only $2,770,000 bonds outstanding. These bonds bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

Western Pacific Railway Incorporated.

SALT LAKE, July 24.—Articles of incorporation of the Western Pacific Railway Company, with a capital of $50,000,000, have been filed with the Secretary of State.

DIED FOR WOMAN AND CHILD.

Richard Meyers Thrust Them from Pathway of Runaway Horse, but Lost His Own Life.

To save the lives of a woman and her baby who were crossing Tremont Avenue near Boston Road in the path of a runaway horse and wagon last night, Richard Meyers, twenty-eighth years old, a driver of 600 Columbus Avenue, Manhattan, sacrificed his own. He was trampled under the hoofs of his horse and run over by the wagon.

Meyers was employed by a grocer at Tremont Avenue and Boston Road as a driver for the delivery wagon. The man returned to the store about 7:30 o'clock last night, and was asked to deliver an order a block away. When returning to the store, Meyers saw the horse he had been driving coming toward him through Tremont Avenue at a furious pace. The animal had been frightened by an automobile. In the middle of the driveway and directly in front of St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church stood a Mrs. Spero, whose address the police did not obtain. She had a baby in a carriage. Several other women with children were crossing the street and they rushed to the sidewalk.

Mrs. Spero seemed paralyzed with fear and stood directly in the path of the runaway. Meyers, who was just opposite to her, saw her danger and rushed into the roadway. The frightened animal was almost upon the woman as he reached her side. The man pushed Mrs. Spero and the baby carriage to one side and at the same time he tried to grasp the bridle of the horse. He missed it by a few inches and the horse struck him, knocking him to the ground. The animal trampled on him, and then the wheels of the wagon passed over his body, killing him instantly. The baby carriage rolled to the curb and Mrs. Spero fell to the ground, the wagon passing close to her body.

Policeman Barnscott at Tryon Avenue grasped the horse by the bridle. Barnscott was dragged fifty feet before he brought the horse to a standstill. His uniform was torn and soiled.

Meyers's brave act had been witnessed by the Rev. Father Parks, rector of St. Thomas's Church. He went at once to where Meyers had fallen and helped to carry his body to the sidewalk. Then it was taken to the Fordham Morgue.

SMOKESTACK TOPPLED OVER.

Iron Structure 125 Feet High at Brooklyn Institute Electric Plant Crashes to Earth.

An iron smokestack, 125 feet in height, which had just been raised into place at the new electric power house of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, at Eastern Parkway and Washington Avenue, fell yesterday afternoon and narrowly missed crushing half a dozen workmen to death.

Contractor P. J. Carlin is building a power plant in the rear of the museum building, and yesterday he had a dozen men at work putting up the smokestack, which was three feet in diameter, made of one-half-inch boiler iron, and weighing twelve tons. The men had succeeded in raising the great iron cylinder and had placed it in position when the accident happened.

A post forming the anchorage of a guy rope which held the stack suddenly snapped off, releasing the rope. The tall stack, unsteadied, swayed for a second or two and then toppled over. Foreman Conway, seeing it about to fall, yelled in warning to his men, and the quickest of them got well out of the way before the great mass of iron fell. The slower ones, however, just escaped being hit by the stack in its descent.

The smokestack fell across a side wall of the new power house, smashing the wall and knocking the bricks and mortar in all directions. In striking the wall the stack broke in two. The damage to the stack and wall is estimated to be about $1,000.

GARNER HEIRS GET $3,830,978.

Three Daughters Who Married Noblemen Break a Provision of Their Father's Will.

In a long opinion handed down yesterday by Justice Jenks of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, the estate of William T. Garner, a millionaire cotton commission merchant, who with his wife, Mary Marcellite Garner, was drowned in 1876, was settled, and William E. Thorn, the sole surviving executor and trustee, was discharged.

Mr. Garner left three daughters, Marcellite, who married the Marquis de Breteuil; Florence, who became Lady Gordon-Cumming, and Edith, who married Count Leon de Moltke-Huitfeldt. By the terms of the will Mr. Garner's business was to be carried on by his executors, who were to pay to his wife $70,000 yearly out of his income. After that was paid the children were to be apportioned a third each of the income, but were not to receive their allowances until the youngest was twenty-five years old. Another provision of the will prevented a division of the added profits until the death of Florence.

These provisions the children contested, and their contention is upheld by the court. It is directed that the executor divide $3,830,978.16 among them. When the last accounting was made by the executor in 1899 the estate was shown to be worth $12,891,639.95.

GUESTS OF MR. SIBLEY.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 24.—Representatives Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois and James A. Hemenway of Indiana and ex-Representative Lewis W. Emerson of New York are the guests of Representative Joseph C. Sibley of Franklin, Penn., at his Summer residence, at Valcour, on Lake Champlain. The party will be joined tomorrow by Representatives Edward B. Vreeland, James S. Sherman, and George N. Southwick of New York, Representative-elect William H. Lack of New York, and Collector of Customs Walter C. Witherbee at Port Henry, N. Y.

The party will be the guests of Mr. Sibley on a trip to Quebec aboard his steam yacht Valcour.

Benefit for Hebrew Asylum.

Manager Henry B. Harris, who assumed the general direction of the benefit for the Hebrew Infant Asylum of New York, to be given at Arverne, L. I., to-day, has prepared a programme of unusual interest. The list of volunteers includes John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Minnie Seligman and William Bramwell, Dan McAvoy, Hattie Williams, George Thatcher, Arnold Daly, Henry Bonnelli, and Dorothy Donnelly, Mark Sullivan, Maude Raymond, Maddox and Wayne, Louis Wesley and Georgie Lawrence, Gus Edwards, Merri Osborne, Nellie Mawthorne, and Jean Schwartz.

Newspaper for a District Fight.

Novel methods have been adopted by the Republicans who are engaged in an attempt to wrest the party organization leadership from Tax Commissioner Strasbourger in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District. Samuel Scott Slater, who is making the fight to become leader, has started a newspaper, the first issue of which appeared yesterday. It is weekly known as The Harlem Citizen. In addition to starting the newspaper, Slater already has formed a new Republican club in the district to rival the Central Republican Club, Strasbourger's organization.

Dowling Club in the Ninth.

Supporters of Frank L. Dowling for the Tammany leadership of the Ninth Assembly District as against William S. Devery met last evening at 318 Eighth Avenue and formed the Frank L. Dowling Democratic Club. Alderman Dowling called the meeting to order and addressed his followers. The officers elected were John E. Murray as President, Louis McGuire as Vice President, William Logan as Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Anderson as Recording Secretary, and William McMurray as Treasurer.

Republican City Committee Call.

Judge Gerard B. Van Wart, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican City Committee, yesterday issued a call for a meeting to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday evening to fix the date for the Republican City Convention. This convention will nominate the ticket for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen. The convention date will be set sufficiently late in order that all the meetings of the Fusionists will be out of the way and all preliminaries settled before it is held.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Last evening the Meadow Club at Southampton gave another of its dance dances, and this evening a similar event will be held at the Kebo Valley Club at Bar Harbor. Many members of society, this Summer, are living on their yachts, and each day sees quite a fleet anchored off Twenty-sixth Street, East River, and near the landing stage at the Battery. The Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht; the Colonia, Clarence Mackay's; the Emerald, George Gould's; the Surf, and others, were in evidence yesterday.

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The reported engagement of Miss Martha Johnston, the daughter of Joseph Marshall Johnston of Macon, Ga., and W. De Lancey Kountze seems to be a certainty. It has been rumored for some time. Miss Johnston was here last Winter, and she will visit her aunt, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, at Newport, this Summer. Miss Johnston is tall and fair and resembles her cousin, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. She and her mother are in New York every Autumn at the Cambridge. W. De Lancey Kountze is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze of 5 East Fifty-seventh Street and Morristown, N. J. His sister, Miss Helen L. Kountze, married Robert L. Livingston in Grace Church last December.

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Among those who were on the passenger list of the Pretoria, arriving yesterday, was Miss Fannie Reed, sister of the late Mrs. Parsn Stevens.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have gone to their residence on Long Island for the present. They may visit Newport later. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her young son are expected in New York today from Europe.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer have left their camp in the Adirondacks and are paying a short visit to Newport.

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Mrs. James Struthers and her daughter, Miss Marie Struthers, have gone to Gloucester, Mass., for the Summer, and are at the Hawthorne Inn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Means Thompson are at their country place, Fair Lawn, at Southampton. Their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Fell are to be their guests during August.

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Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield are at San Moritz, where they are spending the Summer.

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There were booked to sail yesterday on the Celtic, among others, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Constable, the Misses Marie, Louise, and Edith Constable, Benjamin T. Fairchild, William B. Gourley, Walter Gwynn, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Verner Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. H. Pitney and Master John Pitney of Morristown, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Thornton and children, Mrs. Frederick Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Valentine, Gen. H. F. Winslow and Mrs. Winslow, James C. McShane, and Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McIlhenny.

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Miss Alice Ruth Carter, daughter of ex-President Carter of Williams College, and Paul C. Ransom of Buffalo, are to be married at noon to-day at West Orange, and the ceremony will be followed by a breakfast at Bright Hurst, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Crosby Brown. Miss M. M. Brown is to be the bride's attendant, and Eugene Delano, Jr., Franklin Carter, Jr., Thatcher Brown, and Morean Delano will be among the ushers.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 24.—H. Evelyn Wood, son of Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, has taken apartments at the new Cliffe Hotel.

Mrs. J. Clarence Post and Mrs. J. T. Pults of New York are at the Margaret.

Miss Fannie Ogden Jones and Miss M. De F. O. Jones are guests of Miss C. Ogden Jones at her villa on Ochre Point.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer is here on a brief visit.

Mrs. Edward Randolph is the guest of Mrs. Charles Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Coogan of New York have arrived for the remainder of the Summer at Whitehall, which they recently purchased.

Miss Van Ness Baldwin is the guest of Mrs. J. Stewart Barney at the Eldridge villa, Ochre Point.

R. Ranlet of London has arrived at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Auchincloss are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss at Hammersmith Farm.

George McFadden has taken rooms at Berger's, and will participate in the practice polo games.

J. Mitchell Clark, who recently returned from Europe, has arrived at the new Cliffe Hotel. His new house, Gray Crag, is nearly completed, and will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Clark next month.

The Marquis De Hermosa of Madrid, who has been at the Berkeley several weeks, has concluded his Newport visit, and gone to Narragansett Pier.

Lewis R. Preston, of New York is the guest of Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., at Edge Cliff.

William Post is visiting his sister, Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, at Rough Point.

Oliver H. P. Belmont has returned from a visit to New York.

Among to-day's arrivals from New York were Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, W. Storrs Wells, J. E. M. Grosvenor, George L. Rives, William H. Sands, and J. G. Johnson.

Dr. Russell Bellamy, August Belmont, Stuyvesant Fish, Lewis R. Preston, Frederic Remington, Mrs. J. Armory Codman, Miss Codman, William Post, Lawrence C. McCreary, Mrs. J. Clarence Post, Mrs. J. T. Pults, Miss Edith Hall, and H. W. Stokes are registered at the Casino.

Capt. John E. Pillsbury, United States Navy, Mrs. Mansfield, wife of Capt. H. E. Mansfield, United States Navy, the Misses Mansfield of Brooklyn, and Miss Lawton of South Orange, N. J., are at the Jamestown hotel.

John La Farge, the well-known artist, has returned here from Europe.

E. Maitland Armstrong has joined his family at the residence of Mrs. David King.

Mrs. E. Moore Robinson entertained a large party at dinner to-night at Arleigh.

NARRAGANSETT PIER NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 24.—At the Country Club Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Leidy entertained, their guests being Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter of Newport, and Charles N. Welsh.

H. Yale Dolan of Philadelphia entertained in the Grecian Gardens this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. De Witt of New York entertained at luncheon on the Gladstone green to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hale will entertain at the Country Club to-morrow.

Mrs. William Prescott Surette of Baltimore is at the Massasoit.

L. Harrison Dulles and Philip G. McFadden of Philadelphia are late registrations at the Gladstone. Mr. Dulles was a cotillion here last Summer. He has brought his big white automobile to the Pier.

Col. A. Stickney, United States Army, and Mrs. A. Stickney of New York and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hoadley and daughter are prominent arrivals at the Mathewson.

BAR HARBOR DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 24.—J. Pierpont Morgan, in his yacht Corsair, came into the harbor this morning. He intends staying a few days. Senator Mark A. Hanna left today on the yacht Alvina, on his way back to Portland.

The swimming pool here was formally opened to-day by a reception from 4 to 6 in the afternoon. Mrs. Burton Harrison of New York, chairman of the Ladies' Committee, received. She was assisted by Mrs. A. R. Hanks, Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mrs. William F. Draper, Mrs. Henry E. Dreyfus, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Jay R. Pierce, Mrs. Weir Mitchell, Mrs. Quincy Thorndike, and Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer.

Robert Haight to Wed Miss Larned.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 24.—An engagement of more than usual interest has been announced in that of Miss Elizabeth Larned, sister of W. A. Larned, the famous tennis player, to Robert Haight of New York. Miss Larned is a daughter of William A. Larned, President of the First National Bank and one of Summit's wealthiest residents. Miss Larned is something of a tennis player herself, and is prominent in social circles. Mr. Haight is a member of an old New York family, and is connected with the engineering branch of the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

IN THE SHOPS.

Better than a sponge for a stamp moistener is a small canvas-covered cylinder set across a small glass dish. This is kept moist and the stamp touched to it. Or another, and it seems a cleaner method, is to have a ground glass roller set endwise across the small oval glass dish. The dish is kept filled with water, the cylinder, one-half of which is always in the water, is turned and the stamp moistened.

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Low shoes of the regular Oxford variety or with a broad tongue more on the Colonial style, cost $1.50. There are some cleansing stuffs now which keep white shoes in very good condition.

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Those printed cotton crepes which are selling for 5½ cents a yard are exceedingly pretty and well put together, and will make really handsome as well as cool frocks. There are any number of pretty little flower designs, roses, buds, and patterns of the dimity orders and others less pretty but more stylish. For instance, one that would make a smart frock has the pattern in inch-long diamonds, formed by dots of black on a white ground. These cheap crepes also make attractive neckties.

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It is always a good idea to have a jade ornament of some kind; jade is lucky. There are pretty little jade hearts which are worn on the tiny linked gold neck chains.

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There are also the long chains of gold, a little larger as to links, with jade hearts set at intervals in them.

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A beautiful short coral necklace has a regular clasp at the back of the string of beads, and at the front the beads are joined about an inch from the two ends, which fall loose, by a small ornament, the ends being finished by baroque pearls, one on each end, these capped with small diamonds.

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Coral supplies a beautiful pink that is needed in jewelry. One brooch or corsage pin is in the form of a spray of flowers, the two round blossoms and the leaves being of diamonds, while three buds are as many small oval pieces of pink coral.

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A large piece of pink coral which is very beautiful is more than half as large as a robin's egg, capped with diamonds, and with a diamond-set loop of gold by which it is worn on a chain.

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Beautiful flower brooches are made of sapphires, the petals of that stone and the centres diamonds.

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A very beautiful and attractive diamond ring for a man shows on the inside that the metal of which it is made is gold, but the outside is a dull black, the diamond, not overlarge, set down into the ring.

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A diamond bow knot has for a pendant a pear-shaped piece of pink coral.

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Cigar boxes for the man come in large sizes, 8 or 10 inches long by 5 or 6 high, with a dull gold finish on the inside, and made perfectly plain on the outside, with some sporting scene—one shows an animated golf game on the top of the cover—or they may have conventional designs. In the inside of the large box a bar is set across one end of the box, and attached to this are more things than the ordinary man could ever think of using in getting ready for a smoke. There are a match box, a cigar cutter, and half a dozen other things.

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A beautiful berry set has the berry spoon, the sugar sifter, and the berry forks. The ornamentation is a beautiful design of blackberries and leaves, the berries rounding up large and full on the handles in the dull silver. The bowls of the spoons and the tines of the fork are of gold. In the latter the design is carried low, on the handle, tiny blackberry leaves resting just above the tines.

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A punch ladle with a long slender handle of silver, done in a fruit design, has the gold bowl rounded out in many small holes intended to represent a bunch of grapes.

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One can get a small-bowled, long-handled lemonade spoon as low as 65 cents in solid silver, and a very pretty one, too, and the prices go up according to the shop and the design of the spoon. Many of the spoons have the handles hollow that they may be used in place of a straw, and the bowls to the greater number of the spoons are perforated. They are heart shaped, oval, or round. The flat handle is the most satisfactory. There is nothing much better than a straw when anything of that kind is needed.

FUNERAL OF DEAN COX.

Bishop Burgess Delivers the Address at Garden City Cathedral.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., July 24.—The funeral service for the Rev. Dr. Samuel Cox, Dean of the Episcopal Cathedral of the Incarnation, was held in the cathedral this forenoon. The body of the Dean was carried from his late residence to the cathedral by the pallbearers, the Rev. Dr. Ganage, Dr. Hubbell, and W. Baldwin of Garden City; Col. Cogswell of Jamaica and Alexander B. Orr of Brooklyn, who is the Treasurer of the cathedral. The funeral procession was headed by the Rt. Rev. Frederick Burgess, Bishop of the Long Island Diocese. The service opened with the reading of the lesson by the Rev. Dr. McGuffie. This was followed by prayer by the Rev. S. Roche, pastor of St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn. After a hymn had been sung by the choir, Bishop Burgess delivered an address reciting the principal events in the life of the late Dean and referring to his many years of service in the Church.

After the Bishop had concluded his remarks the choir sang again and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Burgess. This concluded the service. The body was carried to a hearse, in which it was taken to Great Neck for interment.

PLINY FISK WEDS AGAIN.

News Received of Marriage of Banker to Miss Small at Edinburgh, Scotland.

The news of the marriage of Pliny Fisk and Miss Small, both of this city, in Edinburgh, Scotland, early in this month, was received yesterday in Plainfield, N. J. At the office of the banking firm of Harvey Fisk & Son of 20 Nassau Street this information was confirmed. Mr. Fisk's first wife obtained a divorce only a few months ago, and is now traveling on the Continent with her children. Mr. Fisk lives at 59 Park Avenue when in New York, and is a member of the Stock Exchange.

He is also a Director in the American Locomotive Company, the Schenectady Trust Company, the Standard Safe Deposit Company, and the Standard Trust Company.

He is prominent in the club life of this city, belonging to the Metropolitan, Princeton, University, University Athletic, Union League, Wool, Lawyers, Lambs, and Union County Country Clubs, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Fitzsimmons Will Wed Julia M. Gifford.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Robert Fitzsimmons, actor and pugilist, was granted a license to-day to marry Julia May Gifford, the actress. The ceremony will take place to-morrow at Mis Gifford's hotel. Fitzsimmons gave his age as forty-one, and that of the prospective bride as twenty-three.

Siam May Try to Raise a Loan Here.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—United States Minister King, at Bangkok, reports to the State Department that inquiries have been made of him as to the chance of placing in the United States a loan of $1,000,000. He says the proposed loan is for twenty years at 6 per cent, and that the general revenues of Siam are offered as security. According to the Minister, an offer from other sources is now under consideration.

GEN. WARD, VETERAN OF TWO WARS, KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Fatal Accident at Monroe, Orange County—In Recent Years Was a Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, Clerk of Special Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court, was killed yesterday by a train on the Erie Railroad at Monroe, Orange County. For years he had been a familiar figure in the courts building, having been a clerk in the Superior Court from 1871 to 1896, when the courts were consolidated. He bore his eighty years well, and looked the veteran he was, his military bearing with his long white mustache attracting much attention. His residence in the city was at 230 East Fiftieth Street.

Gen. Ward was a veteran of both the Mexican and the civil wars. He came of a family of soldiers, his grandfather having fought in the War of the Revolution, and his father in the Mexican war. Both were disabled by wounds which they received in the service. Gen. Ward was born in New York City on June 17, 1823. He was educated in Trinity Collegiate School, and enlisted in the Seventh United States Infantry when he was eighteen years old. In four years he became Sergeant Major. In the Mexican war he participated in the siege of Fort Brown, received wounds at Monterey, and was at the capture of Vera Cruz. He was Assistant Commissary General of the State of New York from 1851 to 1855, and from then to 1859 was Commissary General.

With the outbreak of the civil war he recruited the Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, was appointed Colonel, and led it at the battle of Bull Run and in all the battles of the Peninsula campaign. He was promoted Brigadier General of Volunteers on Oct. 4, 1862, and commanded a brigade of the Third Corps at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania. On the third day at Gettysburg, where he was wounded, as also at Kelly's Ford and Wapping Heights, he was in temporary command of the division. He was again wounded at Spottsylvania. He was frequently favorably mentioned and highly commended. At the end of the war he returned to New York, where he was engaged in civil employment.

Gen. Ward was prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry. He had received the thirty-third degree, and was one of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America.

THE REV. DR. WARREN DEAD.

Rector of St. James's and the Church of the Holy Trinity Succumbs to Peritonitis in Austria.

A dispatch from Wildbad-Gastein, Austria, yesterday, announced the death of the Rev. Dr. Edward Welpole Warren, the rector of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, and also of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Eighty-eighth Street, in this city. He had been traveling in the Holy Land and the Continent since January last, when he received a leave of absence for eight or ten months. His wife and his stepson were with him on the trip.

From time to time in letters from friends of Dr. Warren who met him abroad, rather than in his own communications to this city, it was made known that he was not well.

Two days ago a relative received a dispatch that he had been seized with a grave illness at Wildbad-Gastein, followed yesterday afternoon by the announcement of his death from peritonitis.

Dr. Warren's two daughters, who reside in England, as well as his wife and stepson, are said to have been with him when he died.

Dr. Warren was born in London, England, on Nov. 23, 1839. He was the son of Samuel Warren, author of "Ten Thousand a Year," and also a member of Parliament for Midhurst. He was educated at King's College School and at the University of Cambridge. Before coming to New York he was rector of Compton Martin in Somerset, and of Holy Trinity Church in Lambeth, England, and also a mission preacher in English dioceses.

Dr. Warren came to New York about fifteen years ago on a missionary visit and preached a sermon in St. James's Church. Soon afterward he became rector of Holy Trinity, which later became part of St. James's Parish.

Dr. Warren took a great interest in all public questions. General interest was aroused by the friendly suit brought against him about twelve years ago for violating the labor law.

Dr. Warren was twice married. He was a member of the Players' Club, the Century Association, and a Director of the Museum of Art.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Charlotte H. Packard.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 24.—Mrs. Charlotte H. Packard of New York died here Tuesday while spending the Summer. Her death will come as a shock to her many friends, for, although she has been an invalid for some months, the end came unexpectedly.

Mrs. Packard was the widow of S. S. Packard of New York, whose influence in educational circles and particularly in the cause of commercial education made his a well-known name. She also was deeply interested in educational matters, being a co-worker with Mr. Packard in the Packard Commercial School, which he founded in 1858, and since his death she has been its President and has ably carried on the work which he began, leaving the school strengthened and fortified by her administration.

She was a prominent member of Sorosis and one of the Directors of the Business Women's Club of New York, and it was largely through her efforts that the latter club was organized and brought to its present prosperous condition.

Mrs. Packard is survived by one daughter.

Dwight Miller Harris.

Dwight Miller Harris, forty-four years old, of 5 East Seventy-sixth Street, died in his home yesterday after an illness of several months. He had been a member of the firm of Weaver, Harris & Co., brokers, at 33 Wall Street, up to eight months ago, when he retired from business because of illness. He was the son of the late William Dwight Harris and Eliza A. Harris, the grandson of Daniel S. Miller, and a nephew of the late Mrs. Jay Gould. Mr. Harris was a member of several clubs and was well known socially both

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks break and recover.

Money easy, 2 per cent.

It is typical of Wall Street that the stock market yesterday should have rallied violently from its extreme depression immediately upon the announcement of the failure of two important Stock Exchange houses, with one of which a leading market operator and manipulator was conspicuously identified. To the layman this market behavior—a sharp advance in the face of the most depressing and unfavorable news forthcoming in some time—is inexplicable. To those initiated in the ways of the financial district, however, the action was at once logical and natural. The Street seldom or never waits for bad news. It has a habit of anticipating and discounting it, for invariably it will be found that in some way or other the news of coming trouble finds its way into quarters, speculative and other, where advantage of it is not taken slowly. Hence it was yesterday that, after a morning of demoralization in stocks, with prices everywhere on a new low level for the present decline and with the rank and file wondering and worrying why all the selling was being done, the market became actually buoyant in the closing hour, when the worst was known. From deep depression came relief and strength, with the close showing many early and important losses largely recovered.

Of the failures themselves it can be said only that they seem to have been due largely if not altogether to unfortunate pool operations, with manipulation more than actual value relied upon to carry the pools successfully through and with the law of supply and demand as applied to securities—for it holds there as elsewhere—altogether ignored. The failures are unfortunate, but their lesson is plain. Syndicates and underwriting pools in the Street ought to give heed to it before it is too late.

As for the general market it is hardly necessary to refer to it or to particular stocks, for all issues early declined, though happily not to the same degree. In a general way it may be said that the active standard railway shares stood the heavy morning selling in good style and gave evidences of being steadily absorbed by banking and investment interests. Their subsequent sharp recovery, therefore, was not surprising. In none of them had there been any demoralizing break—had there been, indeed, scarce a decline other than could be considered natural in view of the forced selling, the bear pressure, the manifest uneasiness caused by the stories of the impending failures, the further collapse in Copper Trust stock, and by the bad breaks in such specialties as Brooklyn Rapid Transit, American Smelters, Tennessee Coal, and Colorado Fuel. The Steel Trust stocks, though declining to new low records, must be said to have held comparatively well, the excellent support in the common issue being merely a continuance of the support which had appeared on the day previous and which is predicated on the assurance that the dividend on the stock will be continued indefinitely.

As for the news of the day other than the failures, it was good, though the Street was manifestly in no condition to pay any heed to it. The reports of hot winds in the corn belt were shown to have been exaggerated; the known movements of money indicated a gain by the banks during the week of over $6,000,000; call money was easy; railroad earnings were good; there was a bad break in sterling, and London and the Continent were heavy buyers of our securities on the decline, London alone taking fully 50,000 shares.

To-day's bank statement should make a very favorable showing—either that or it will not reflect true conditions. Not only have the banks gained heavily from the interior, but they surely have reduced their loans materially because of the stock market liquidation.

While it is not wise to venture a prophecy it is to be said that after so prolonged a decline in the market as has been seen, the culmination—so shrewd observers say—usually comes in a sharp break on very heavy trading, preceding some bad news. Such a break with such news came yesterday, with the total dealings well above the million-share mark.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

At., Top. & S. F.	¾	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	2½	St. L. & S. F., C. &	
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾	E. I. ctfs.	2
Nat. Enam. & S.	½	U. S. Steel	¾
Penn.	¾	Wis. Central	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & T.	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¾
Am. C. & T. pf.	2½	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	5
Am. Cot. Oil	2	National Biscuit	1
Am. Ice pf.	½	National Lead pf.	1¾
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Nat. R. R. of M.	1½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1½	Nat. of Mex. pf.	1¾
Am. Sugar pf.	¾	N. Y. B. & M.	2
Anaconda	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2½
Balt. & O. pf.	2½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Chi. & Alton	2½	N. Y. Out. & W.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	¾	Pacific Coast	2½
Chi. & Ohio West.	1½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	5
Chi., M. & St. P.	2.5	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & North.	¾	People's Gas	1½
Chi. Term.	1½	Pec. & East	5
Chi. Term. pf.	¾	Pere Marq.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Pressed Steel	1
Col. Fuel	2½	Pressed Steel pf.	4½
Col. South.	2½	Reading	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	2	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	2	Rep. I. & S.	1½
C. H. C. & I.	1½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	2½
Con. Gas	2	Rock Island	1½
Cont. Tob. pf.	¾	Rock Island pf.	1½
Del. & H.	1	Rubber Goods	2
Den. & R. G. W.	2½	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Det. South	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Det. South pf.	1	St. L. S. W.	½
Duq. Sec. pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
E. T., V. & G.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	2½
E. T., V. & G. pf.	1	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1½
Erie	¾	Southern Pacific	1½
Erie 2d pf.	2½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Ft. W. & D. C.	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
General Chemical	2	Texas Pacific	1¾
General Electric	2½	Texas Pac. land tr.	2
Hl. Central	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Hocking Valley	3	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Hocking Valley pf.	1	Twin City	1
Homestake	2	Union Pacific	½
Int. P. Securities	½	Un. Ry. Inv. pf.	2½
Int. Pump	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
Int. Power	4	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Iowa Central	2	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Kan. City So. pf.	1	Va. Iron, C. & C.	1½
L. E. & W. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	2
Met. Sec.	4½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	7½
Met. St. Ry.	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Mexican Central	2½	West. Md. & M. 1st	
Minn. & St. L.	12½	pf.	6
M., St. P. & S. S. M.		Wheel. & L. E.	4½
pf.	2	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	4
Mo., K. & T.	¾	Wis. Central pf.	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

St. L. & I. Mt. unif. & ref. 4s 1

Bonds Declined.

Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 4s	1½	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2¾
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s	1	Nor. & Wes. 4s	1
C., B. & Q. 4s	1½	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	1
Col. Fuel & I. 5s	1½	St. Ry. M. & G. col. 4s	1
Den. M. & M. 1st 4s	2	Wabash deb. B	2½
Mex. Cent. 4s	4½		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 24	1,313,303
To date this year	93,907,255
Corresponding time last year	[illegible]

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 24	$3,516,000
To date this year	$284,046,450
Corresponding date last year	$246,763,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

National Bank of Commerce in New York—Books close in connection with proposed merger with Western National Bank.
New York Security and Trust Co.—Books close for quarterly dividend.
Quincy Mining Co.—Books close for semi-annual dividend.
Western National Bank of the United States—Books close in connection with proposed merger with the National Bank of Commerce.
West Slope Copper Mining and Smelting Co.—Books close for dividend.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Bell Telephone Co.—Quarterly dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Co.—Monthly dividend payable.
Pittsburg Coal Co.—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.
Trenton Potteries Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.

STEEL TRUST'S DIVIDEND.

Reports were current in Chicago yesterday and were telegraphed to this city that J. J. Hill had told a prominent stock and grain operator in Chicago that there were differences in the United States Steel Corporation Board of Directors over the dividend on the common stock, and that a compromise was effected by which the dividend on that class of stock will be reduced to 2 per cent. per annum at the next dividend period. Mr. Hill's attention has been called to these reports, and he denies emphatically that he is in the slightest degree responsible for them.

We learn from perfectly trustworthy sources that there is no basis whatever for the reports referred to, and it is asserted with great positiveness that as long as the company earns the dividend on the common stock, together with such an ample surplus as at present, there will be no change in the rate of dividend paid.—New York News Bureau.

MOVEMENTS OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the principal movements of currency during the week Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $6,567,000.

They received from the interior $4,707,500, and sent to the interior $1,620,500, of which $50,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans.

Receipts of new gold were $2,439,300, of which $1,007,600 was on New York Assay Office checks, $836,400 on Seattle Assay Office checks, and $595,300 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers. The greater part of the Seattle and San Francisco checks and transfers were against the deposit of Klondike gold.

The ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $18,790,700; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $19,759,000; the loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $968,300.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $7,526,800; deducting the loss of $968,300 on Sub-Treasury operations proper, the net gain was $6,567,600.

The features this week are the large receipts of new gold on Assay Office checks, of which about $1,400,000 represented gold from the Klondike, and the gain of currency from the interior. The increase in reserve coming from the interior is, however, about $200,000 less than last week.

The loss of $968,300 on Sub-Treasury operations proper is due in part to the heavy collections of customs, amounting for the week to $3,711,300, a daily average of $618,500, and comparing with a daily average in the preceding week of $575,000. Pension payments were $2,077,000, comparing with $3,742,000 in the preceding week.

Although the total outward movement of currency was light, there were several large shipments to the South, and receipts from that part of the country were small. Fairly large amounts came from the Middle West, but the bulk of the receipts were from Boston, Philadelphia, and other nearby and Eastern cities.

UNITED STATES REALTY.

President Bradish Johnson of the United States Realty and Construction Company was yesterday quoted by a Wall Street news bulletin as saying that in his opinion there was not another corporation in the country that can make as clear and satisfactory a showing as the realty company. It has approximately $4,000,000 of cash in bank, and an equal amount of quick assets, while the only obligations it has out are the mortgages against certain of the parcels of real estate that it owns.

Regarding reports that the company's affairs are complicated with the Norcross Brothers Company's failure, Mr. Johnson said that his company had no connection with or interest in the Norcross concern, and never had any. "The company," says Mr. Johnson, "is doing a large and satisfactory business both in construction and in real estate, and the statement for the nine months ended June 30, to be issued next week, will show a substantial surplus earned over the dividends paid."

It is interesting to note that at Thursday's low prices for the preferred stock the market value of it was about $12,500,000, or only a little more than half of the total assets of the company. The preferred and common sold on that day for about $15,000,000 for the outstanding capital of the company.

ICE TRUST'S CONDITION.

President Schoonmaker of the American Ice Company made yesterday the following statement:

Our company has no floating or current indebtedness that cannot be liquidated out of the current receipts from this year. The Summer has sufficiently advanced to justify me in stating that our entire crop of ice carried over from 1902, and that harvested during the past Winter, will all be sold this year. Sales are ahead of last year and prices very much better. On the whole I feel justified in saying that the American Ice Company will demonstrate to its stockholders that they own an industrial whose permanency is assured. The company's real estate alone is worth at auction prices $10,000,000, and could not be duplicated for $20,000,000. Leaving aside all questions of good will and business, the real estate alone would pay all the company's bonded and mortgage debts of less than $4,000,000, and pay more than twice the present selling price on the preferred stock.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review report business conditions throughout the Dominion as follows: Midsummer quiet prevails at St. John, but payments are satisfactory and losses through failures are light. Rains helped lumber operations on the St. John River, where many logs had been held up. Improved crop conditions help trade at Hamilton, and the half-yearly turn over proved satisfactory. Despite high-priced building materials and the scarcity of labor, manufacturing interests are active and large extensions are being made to capacity of plants. No change is reported in wholesale trade at Toronto, manufacturers are busy on Fall and Winter orders, and payments are satisfactory. Sugar is active at Montreal, but general groceries are quiet. Distribution of Fall dry goods has commenced and footwear factories are also well employed on Fall orders. Metals are quiet, but hardware is active and these exports exceed all records. Quebec reports the usual midsummer quiet in wholesale trade, but retailers benefit by tourist travel, which is heavy. Trade conditions are unchanged at Winnipeg and crop prospects continue bright.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue very favorable. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Stock market liquidation at the expense of industrials affects sentiment and ignores but does not conceal improvement in the corn and cotton crops, a change for the better in industrial conditions at New York and other disturbed centres, and a continued cheerful feeling in Western and Southwestern trade circles. The markets for the cereals also reflect selling, but here the moving feature is the good crop advices at home and abroad and the pressure of the excellent quality of the new wheat arrivals, though unfounded reports of hot-wind damage to corn and covering later regained some of the losses. The iron and steel markets and those for other metals feel the reflex action of depression in securities, and buying is closely restricted, even with dropping values, while the bulls in cotton have given nearly ninety points and cotton goods prices, on which record prices have been recorded, thus rendering the position of manufacturers still more unsatisfactory. Strike troubles are reported the cause of dullness in Eastern lumber markets and the embarrassment of some large building concerns, and it is to be noted that Chicago reports lower prices for yellow and white pine. The shoe trade East and West seems to be in an exceptionally good position, Western houses having all they can do while Eastern shoe shipments are in advance of all previous records. Railway earnings are exceptionally good, showing a gain of 15 per cent. for the first half of July, and the only source of complaint here is the story of car congestion at Kansas City affecting arrivals of new wheat and dulling Western flour milling operations. Bank clearings show a smaller aggregate than last year, but a gain outside of New York. The ease of call money is almost surprising, and the close is scrutinized and rates firmly held for what accommodations are granted.

Dun's along the same lines has this to say:

The tenor of dispatches from nearly every section of the country indicates that there is less than the customary midsummer dullness in business, and collections are more prompt than usual. These facts alone should stimulate confidence as to the future, irrespective of the fully average outlook for the crops and gradually decreasing labor disputes. A large proportion of the unions have signed a working agreement with the employers in the building trades of this city and fully one-half the men have returned to work. This method of operation promises immunity from many delays and expensive struggles in the future. As yet no traffic congestion is reported, but blockades are anticipated when grain begins to come forward freely. Farm work still retards retail distribution of merchandise in Western sections. Chicago reports trade very active for the season and manufacturing industries crowded with orders. Clothing sales have surpassed last year's at Baltimore and payments are unusually prompt. Woolen mills and shoe shops are busy at Boston, but Fall River spinners curtail output. Wool is firm at Philadelphia, and clothing manufacturers are well employed. Foreign trade at this port for the past week shows a gain of $2,569,209 in value of imports as compared with the same week last year, while exports decreased $502,022.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

A receiver asked for for the Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg and Eastern Railroad Company, which runs from near Phillipsburg (Penn.) to Ramey, a distance of about fifteen miles.

Imports of dry goods for the week ended Friday, July 24, $2,455,629, against $2,732,304 last week and $2,808,807 in the corresponding week last year. Dry goods marketed during the week, $2,234,968, against $2,239,576 in the same week last year.

Details by officials of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Rock Island Railway Companies of the reports of damage to crops from hot winds in Kansas.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@1½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four months, 5½ per cent. for five months, and 5½@5 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $233,014,369; balances, $13,303,405; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,005,000.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent.; short bills, 2½@2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½@2 7-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.86; cables, $4.86⅝. Commercial bills were $4.83@4.83⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ plus 1-16 and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95⅛@95 7-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraph, 12c. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—The Times in its City article to-day says yesterday's stock market was very flat, with a general, sympathetic decline. American rails gradually fell on moderate local selling, and a sharp recovery proved short lived as reports of New York weakness caused a rapid fall of from 1 to 3 points below Thursday's close. Canadian Pacifics fell 1¼ points. Foreigners were generally flat.

The mining market showed little fresh business. South Africans experienced small declines. Spot silver fell 1-16, to 25 5-16, and forward ⅛, to 24⅞, closing steady.

The Times says: "Many well-known American rails are now selling at prices tempting to the investor. It is very dangerous to prophesy, but it is difficult to believe that really sound American investments will fall much further without attracting solid support."

Consols fell 5-16, to 91⅝ cash and 91 7-16 on account. War loans fell ⅛, to 97⅝, and Transvaal 3s 5-16, to a half point premium. Bank stock fell 1 point. Home rails were more in demand. Money was 1½ per cent. general rate for day-to-day advances. The discount market hardened slightly. Paris, Berlin, and Amsterdam exchanges moved favorably on London operations and gold reported at the Bank.

The Stock Exchange was flat, partly owing to ill-informed talk of a probable war between Japan and Russia, but chiefly to the continued liquidation of weakly held stocks in the United States, coupled with the renewed heavy fall of American rails.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 24.—The supplies of money were moderately abundant in the market to-day, and rates were easy.

Business on the Stock Exchange generally was depressed, in sympathy with gilt-edged securities, which were overweighted by a number of new issues of stock. The Japanese-Russian relations also constituted a disturbing element, though the general feeling was that the questions in dispute would be arranged amicably. Consols were weak and home rails refused to respond to the influence of good dividends.

Americans were irregular and flat on New York advices, which were not satisfactory. There was no disposition to give American securities support, and they closed weak. Grand Trunk was steadier, due to the traffic increase exceeding expectations, but the stock afterward reacted with the rest. Kafirs sagged.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91 7-16; consols for account, 91⅝; Anaconda, 3⅝; Atchison, 65; Atchison preferred, 90; Baltimore and Ohio, 84⅝; Canadian Pacific, 124⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 32⅝; Chicago Great Western, 16⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 144; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 24⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 81; Erie, 30⅝; Erie first preferred, 69⅝; Erie second preferred, 48; Illinois Central, 158; Louisville and Nashville, 109; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 20⅝; New York Central, 121⅝; Norfolk and Western, 69; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 28⅝; Pennsylvania, 62⅝; Rand Mines, 9⅝; Reading, 25; Reading first preferred, 41⅝; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 21⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 67; Southern Pacific, 44⅝; Union Pacific, 77; Union Pacific preferred, 89; United States Steel, 23⅝; United States Steel preferred, 74⅝; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 38.

Bar silver, dull at 25 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½ to 1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2⅝ to 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills, 2⅝ to 2 7-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 36.65; Lisbon, 22.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 24.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were lower all along the line and closed weak. Rentes, which at first were well supported, soon became depressed. Rio Tintos lost eight points.

The private rate of discount was 2 41-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 35c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 24.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened weak, and trading was light. Canadian Pacific was lower. The general tendency later was downward.

Exchange on London, 20 marks, 38⅝. Interchange for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The feeling of depression which prevailed in local financial circles to-day was reflected by a sharp and general decline in prices. With few exceptions, however, the retrograde movement did not extend beyond fractions, and had it not been for the disquieting rumors of trouble, bear attention would have been paid to the declines, which were partially recovered in the last half hour's trading. The net changes were unimportant. American Cement was off ¼, Cambria Steel ⅛, Lehigh Valley ⅝, Philadelphia Traction ⅛, Philadelphia Electric ¼, Philadelphia Company ⅛, Reading 9-16, United Gas ¼, and Union Traction ¼.

The sale of 5,716 shares of the last named, including a "washed" sale of 5,000 shares, started the local rumors, and before the day closed they had every prominent interest connected with the company in trouble, notwithstanding the fact that these same inside interests had been buyers of the stock all the week. The rumors, however, started liquidation in other quarters, and the depression in the market resulted. At the close, while a substantial rally was made, the feeling was extremely nervous, as no one seemed certain as to what the morrow might bring forth.

Total sales, 10,682 shares and $68,500 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	American Rys. Co.	44½	44½	44½
163	American Cement	6 15-16	6⅝	6⅝
8,837	Cambria Steel	22¼	21⅝	21⅞
100	Colorado Fuel	41½	41½	41½
600	Cons. Lake Superior	2⅝	2 15-16	2⅝
30	Electric Co. of Am.	8	8	8
10	Electric Storage Bat.	55	55	55
2,470	Erie	29⅝	27⅞	28⅝
75	Am. Co. of N. A.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1,377	Lehigh Valley	35⅝	35	35⅛
100	Mexican Central	11	11	11
2,493	Pennsylvania	60 15-16	60 15-16	60 15-16
25	Phila. Traction	95	94⅝	94⅝
3,501	Phila. Electric	5 9-16	5 9-16	5⅝
2,287	Phila. Co.	40⅝	39	39⅝
14,556	Reading	25 5-16	23 2-16	23⅝
430	Southern R. R.	20	20	20
525	Susquehanna Steel	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
200	Union Pacific	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
1,248	United Gas Imp. Co.	82⅞	82	82⅞
5,716	Union Traction	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝
10,775	United States Steel	23⅝	21⅝	22⅝
405	U. S. Steel pf.	71	69	69⅝
60	Warwick Steel	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—Clearing House rate, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 5 and 10 cents premium; call loans, 2½@3 per cent.; time money, 4½@6 per cent. Clearing House exchanges, $19,983,849; balances, $1,341,307.

If yesterday's market demoralization was bad, to-day's was worse. The persistent, mysterious, and almost irresistible selling movement was under way, with only brief intervals of relaxation, from opening almost to the close. Prices crumbled again at an alarming rate. The selling was quiet, steady, and seemingly without limit. Only now and then, in the later dealings, were there indications of a let-up. The day's business in the aggregate went considerably beyond the million-share mark.

When the failures of W. L. Stow & Co. and Talbot J. Taylor & Co. were announced the whole list broke badly, with Mexican Central, St. Paul, and Union Pacific leading in the decline. The air at once was full of ugly rumors. Names of prominent banking houses were handled about in a reckless sort of fashion. Prices broke from 1 to 3 points. Mexican Central, on the announcement of the Stow failure, tumbled over 3 points to 71, but rallied immediately after. Indeed, the announcement of the two failures seemed to clear the overcharged atmosphere, and in the last twenty minutes prices of all the specialties rallied sharply, reaching in some cases their high level of the day. The closing was firm, and with the temper a little easier.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
785	Atchison	64⅝	63⅝	64⅝
100	Atchison pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
5	Boston & Albany	247	247	247
15	Boston Elevated	137	137	137
14	Boston & Maine	169	169	169
15	Fitchburg pf.	131	131	131
170	Massachusetts	21	21	21
370	Mexican Central	18⅝	12	12
185	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	195	195	195
100	Pennsylvania	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
20	Rutland pf.	81	81	81
460	Union Pacific	73	72⅝	73
4	Union Pacific pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
25	West End	90	90	90

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,362	†American	130	129	130⅝
2,414	American rights	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
200	Mexican	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	New England	132	132	132
85	Western	13⅝	13	13⅝
50	Western pf.	85	85	85

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	Am. Agri. Chemical	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
132	Am. Agri. Chemical pf.	76	74	76
10	Am. Pneumatic Service	18	18	18
712	American Sugar	114	113⅝	114
60	American Sugar pf.	119⅝	118⅝	118⅝
200	American Woolen	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
434	American Woolen pf.	70⅝	69	69
455	Dominion Iron & Steel	12⅝	11⅝	12
520	Edison	226	225	225
15	General Electric	160	160	160
2,754	Massachusetts Gas	33	30	31⅝
1,067	Massachusetts Gas pf.	76⅝	74⅝	74⅝
225	Pullman	201	201	201
155	Swift & Co.	104⅝	104	104⅝
1,083	United Fruit	97	93	96⅝
259	United Shoe Machine	47	45	45
40	United Shoe Mach. pf.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
2,825	United States Steel	23⅝	21⅝	22⅝
1,270	*United States Steel pf.	71	69	69⅝

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	‡Adventure	5	4⅝	5
710	Allouez	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
20,745	Amalgamated	41	39	39⅝
46	Anaconda	17⅝	15⅝	15⅝
300	Arcadian	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Atlantic	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1,625	Bingham	22	20⅝	21
10	British Columbia	4	4	4
72	Calumet & Hecla	420	400	400
1,110	Centennial	14⅝	13	14
7,512	Copper Range	42	37	39⅝
1,000	Con. Mercur	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
410	Daly West	40	37	37
1,122	Dominion Coal	86	84⅝	85⅝
300	Elm River	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
40	Franklin	7	6⅝	6⅝
600	Granby	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	Isle Royale	6⅝	5	5⅝
100	Mayflower	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
865	Mass	4⅝	3	3⅝
1,420	Mohawk	34	31	32⅝
145	Michigan	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝
470	Montana & Boston	80⅝	75⅝	80
765	Old Dominion	10⅝	10	10
2,122	Osceola	50	43	48
235	Parrot	17	16	16
10	Phoenix	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
115	*Quincy	96	90	90
100	Santa Fé	1⅝	1	1
865	Shannon	9⅝	9	9
187	Tamarack	80	70	80
1,165	Tri-Mountain	83	80	82
1,545	Trinity	4⅝	4	4⅝
6,750	United States	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝
190	United States Oil	10	10	10
2,205	Utah	24	23	23
650	Victoria	3⅝	3	3⅝
600	Winona	7⅝	5⅝	6
2	Wolverine	68	68	68

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—New York exchange was at 10c premium. Time and call loans, 4½@6 per cent.

On the Stock Exchange a hard drive was made at National Biscuit and American Can. Biscuit common was sold in heavy volume, and declined to 35⅝, advancing to 36, but falling again to 35⅝. Biscuit preferred fell off to 99⅝. American Can common sold steady at 5⅛, and the preferred was under pressure all day. It made a low record of 88, and went up only ¼ from that point. Swift's sold off ⅞, to 105⅝. City Railway dropped to 170, on a sale of only 10 shares. Northwestern Elevated common brought 20. Metropolitan Elevated common was off ⅞, to 19; preferred, 58. Diamond Match was off ⅞, to 123⅝. Carbon preferred dropped to 98.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
380	American Can	5½	5⅛	5⅛
8,150	American Can pf.	87⅝	88	88⅝
10	Chicago City Railway	170	170	170
275	Diamond Match	123⅝	123⅛	123
135	Metropolitan Elevated	19⅝	19	19
110	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	58	57	57⅝
5,321	National Biscuit	36⅝	34⅝	35⅝
851	National Biscuit pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	National Carbon pf.	98	98	98
50	North Chicago	100	100	100
248	Northwestern Elevated	20	20	20
212	South Side Elevated	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
400	Swift & Co.	106	104	105
25	United Box Board	3	3	3
48	United Box Board pf.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—The market was dull and without feature, though maintaining its steady tone. Money on call was at 2@2½ per cent.

Complete stock transactions for the day, amounting to 2,831 shares of stock and $54,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,750	Seaboard Ry. common	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1,132	Seaboard Ry. pf.	36	35⅝	36
1,169	Cot. Duck, (Trust Recs.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
420	Unit. Rys. & El. com.	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
101	E. & O. common	83	81	83
40	Pass. Railway	60	60	60
7,000	Seaboard Ry. 1st pr. 5s	101⅛	101	101
21,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	72⅝	71⅝	72⅝
2,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
12,000	United Rys. Elec. inc.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
2,000	Ga., Carolina & Nor. 4s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1,000	Atlantic Coastline 1st 4s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6,000	A.C. Con. line 4s (guar.)	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2,000	Richmond Tract 5s	100½	100½	100½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday the weakness on the board caused by anticipation of the two failures announced in the afternoon caused heavy declines throughout the list. Breaks of 3 points or more occurred in a number of issues, while an extreme decline of 28¾ points took place in Standard Oil. For a short time it looked as though still greater declines were inevitable, but in the late afternoon sudden strength developed, particularly in American Can, which was bid up to 88, and Northern Securities, which closed 87 bid. Greater activity was displayed than on the day previous, a fairly large number of issues being traded in with an increase in the amount of transactions. The copper stocks in sympathy with the decline in Amalgamated suffered considerably. Greene Consolidated sold at 18⅝, but later recovered to 19½, a loss of ½. United Copper sold at 15, a loss of 8, and White Knob Copper went off 1½ to 8¼. The only activity in this group was shown by Greene Consolidated.

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AMERICAN CAN preferred was the most prominent stock of those actively traded and the only one to close at a higher price than on the previous day, and this notwithstanding the fact that at one time it declined to a loss of 2⅝.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 24, 1903.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
7,800	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	41	41	39¾	39¾	-1¼
1,100	Am. Car & F. Co.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	-¾
1,000	Am. Cot. Oil Co. pf.	82	82	82	82	-1
1,515	Am. Cotton Oil	35	35	35	35	
500	*Am. Ice Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	-¾
300	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	90¼	91	90¼	91	+¾
20	*Am. Linseed Co.	10	10	9¾	9¾	
8,100	*Am. Locomo. Co.	17	17	16	16	-1
600	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	82¼	82¼	81¼	81¼	-1
100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	15	15	15	15	-¼
37,600	*Am. S. & R. Co.	41½	42	37¾	41¾	-¼
1,200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90¼	90¼	89	89	-1¼
6,210	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	113¾	114	112¾	114	
600	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	117	118	117	118	
800	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. rts.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
100	*Am. Woolen Co.	7	7	7	7	
100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	
1,410	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	64	64	64	64	-¾
18,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	63¾	64¼	62¾	64¼	
1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	87¾	87¾	87	87¾	
60,820	Baltimore & Ohio	82¾	83¾	80¾	82¾	
670	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	91	91	87¾	89¾	
28,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	45¾	45¾	43	43¾	-¾
100	Buf. Roch. & P. pf.	145	145	145	145	
800	Canada Southern	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	
18,920	Canadian Pacific	121	123¾	119¾	123¾	+2¾
2,045	Chesapeake & Ohio	32¾	32¾	31	32¾	
1,000	Chicago & Alton	21	22	19¾	20	-¾
100	Chicago & Alton pf.	68	68	68	68	
4,700	Chicago Great West.	16	16¼	14¾	15	-¾
900	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	32¾	32¾	32	32	-¾
100	Chi. Gt. West. deb.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	-¾
77,425	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	140	140¾	137¾	140¾	
400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170¼	170¼	170	170	-¼
1,870	Chicago & Northw.	161	162	160	161	-¼
600	Chi. Term. Trans.	11	11	10¾	10¾	-¼
600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	19	19	18	18	-¾
200	Chicago Union Trac.	4	4	4	4	
1,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	74	74	71¾	74	
2,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45¾	45¾	41	41¾	-3¾
8,040	Colorado & Southern	13	13	12	12¾	-¾
1,000	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	61¾	61¾	60	60	
500	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	-¾
100	Col. & H. C. & I.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	-¾
1,200	Consolidated Gas	183¾	183¾	181¾	183	-¾
800	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	107¾	107¾	105¾	105¾	
2,100	Corn Products Co., x d.	26¾	27	25¾	25¾	
200	Corn Products Co. pf.	73	73	73	73	
1,500	Delaware & Hudson	168	168	161	164	-1
1,400	Del., Lack. & West.	236	236	230	233	-2¼
2,000	Denver & R. G.	22¾	22¾	21¼	21¾	-¾
415	Denver & R. G. pf.	78¾	78¾	77¾	78	
710	Detroit Southern	10	10	9	9	
100	Detroit Southern pf.	17	17	17	17	
400	*Distillers Securities	20¼	20¼	20	20	
100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	9¾	9¾	9	9	
500	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	12	12¼	12	12¼	
41,620	Erie	29¾	30¼	27¾	29¾	-¼
11,000	Erie 1st pf.	68¾	67¾	65¾	67	
1,400	Erie 2d pf.	48	48	45	45¾	-¾
100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	50	50	50	50	
700	General Chemical	65	65	65	65	
3,905	General Electric	158	158¼	155	158	-¼
100	Great Northern pf.	173	173	173	173	
700	Hocking Valley	75	76	73	76	
100	Hocking Valley pf.	84	84	84	84	
100	Homestake Mining	61	61	61	61	
8,322	Illinois Central	129	129¾	128	129¾	-¼
1,000	Interbor. Paper	12¾	12¾	10	11¾	
1,510	Internat. Paper pf.	67	67	63	66¼	-1¼
40	*Internat. Power Co.	41	41	41	41	
215	Iowa Central	20	20	20	20	
300	Iowa Central pf.	34	34	32	32	-1
400	Kansas City South.	20	20	19	19	-¼
200	Kansas City South. pf.	37¼	37¼	37	37	-1
30	Keokuk & D. M.	29	29¾	29	29¾	
300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	95	95	94	95	-¼
9,400	Louis. & Nash., ex div.	108¼	108¾	101¾	103¼	
200	Manhattan Beach	9	9	9	9	
10,675	Manhattan Elevated	133	133¼	131	132¼	
100	*Met. Securities	70¼	72¾	70¼	72¾	+2¾
2,000	Met. Street Railway	116	116	114	114½	-1
75,450	Mexican Central stfd.	18¾	19	11	12¾	-6¾
300	Minn. & St. Louis	70	70	68	70	-1¾
1,170	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	52	52	50	52	+1¾
300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	121	121	119	119	-2
1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾	-¾
900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	37	37	37	37	+¾
83,400	Missouri Pacific	97¼	98¼	95¾	97¾	+¾
200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	90	90	90	90	-5
1,000	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	36¼	36¼	36	36	
100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	-¼
1,310	*Nat. Lead Co.	15	15	14¾	15	-¾
200	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	81	81	80¼	80¼	-¾
100	Nat. Enamel'g & Stamp.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+¾
320	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18	18	17¾	17¾	-¼
2,100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38¼	38¼	36¾	37	-1¾
1,310	*New York Air Brake	127	127	118	120¼	
29,860	New York Central	117¼	119	116¾	117¾	
200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	22	22¼	22	22¼	-2¼
122	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194¼	194¼	194	194¼	-1¼
10,220	N. Y. & New Eng.	22¼	22¼	21¾	22	
5,700	Norfolk & Western	61¾	62	60¾	62	-1
700	Pacific Coast	43	43	43	43	-2¼
600	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	59	59	55	55	-5
1,500	Pacific Mail	21	21	19¾	20¾	-¼
72,880	Pennsylvania R. R.	122¼	122	119¾	121¾	+¾
8,000	People's Gas, Chicago	94	94	92	92¾	-1¾
100	Pittsb., C. & Youngst.	15	15	15	15	-¾
200	Pere Marquette	79	79	79	79	-1
1,170	Pressed Steel Car	44¾	45	43¾	45	-1
1,045	Pressed Steel Car pf.	83¾	83¾	80	81¾	-1¾
1,015	Pullman Company	201¾	201¾	200	201¾	-¾
600	*Ry. Steel Spring	27	27	25¾	25¾	-¼
400	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	84	84	82	82	+1
108,700	Reading	48¾	49¾	46¾	47¾	-1¾
200	Reading 1st pf.	66	66	66	66	-1¾
1,800	*Rep. Iron & Steel	12¾	12¾	11	11	-1¾
4,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	67	67	64¼	65¼	-2¾
51,200	Rock Island Co.	23¾	24¼	20¾	22	-1¾
2,200	Rock Island Co. pf.	63¾	64	61	61¼	-1¾
1,100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	20	20	18¾	18¾	-1
300	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	73¾	73¾	70	70	-5
200	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	27	27	26	26	-2
1,180	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	50	50	48	48	-2
400	St. L. & S. F., C. & M. Ill. stock certs.	158	158	158	158	+2
1,000	St. Louis Southw.	14¼	14¼	13¾	13¾	-¼
1,000	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30½	31	30	30½	-1¼
2,825	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	33¼	33¼	29	30¼	-3¾
100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	-1¾
75,200	Southern Pacific	42¾	43¼	39¾	41¾	-1¾
14,110	South. Ry., ext.	20¾	20¾	20	20¼	-¾
450	South. Ry. pf.	84½	84½	84	84	-1
10	Stand. Rope & Twine	3½	3½	3½	3½	-¼
11,210	Tennessee Coal & Iron	39	40½	37¾	38¾	-2
4,800	Texas & Pacific	26¾	26¾	24¾	25	-1¾
200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	27	27	27	27	-5
300	Toll Rys. & Light.	22	22	22	22	-¼
800	Tol., St. L. & West.	19¼	19¼	18	18	-1¾
800	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	28	28	27	27	-2¾
740	Twin City R. T.	95¾	95¾	94¾	95	-1
76,500	Union Pacific	75¾	75½	72¾	75¾	-¼
30	Union Pacific pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	-1
1,200	United Rys. Invest. pf.	46	46	44½	44½	-3½
300	U. S. Express	100¼	100¼	96¾	96¾	-4
4,600	*U. S. Leather	7¼	7¾	6¾	7¼	-¼
1,550	*U. S. Leather pf.	80	80	78¾	79¾	-¾
1,755	U. S. Realty & Con.	10	10¼	10	10¼	+¾
5,470	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	47	48	46	47	
1,525	U. S. Rubber	12	12	10¾	10¾	-1¼
300	U. S. Rubber pf.	45	45	45	45	-1½
95,600	U. S. Steel	23¼	23¼	21¾	22¼	+¼
20,600	U. S. Steel pf.	70¾	71	68¾	69¾	-1
100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	23	23	23	23	-1½
2,610	Va.-Caro. Chemical	40¾	40¾	37¾	39	-2
600	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	105	106	104¾	105	-7½
3,220	Wabash	20¾	20¾	20	20¾	-¾
3,620	Wabash pf.	36¾	36¾	34¾	35¾	-¾
100	Western Union Tel.	88	88¾	88	88¾	+¾
200	Westinghouse 1st pf.	170	170	170	170	-6
8,200	Wheel. & L. E.	15	15	12	12¾	-2¾
700	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	48¾	48¾	46	46	-4
2,905	Wisconsin Central	16	17	15	17	+1
650	Wisconsin Central pf.	36	37	35¾	37	-1¼
Sales...	1,212,200	*Unlisted.	†From last previous sale.			

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, c.	100	100¼	Ev. & T. H. 1st	70	80
4s, r.	107¼	107¾	Ev. & T. H. pf.		
4s, c.	107¼	107¾	Ga. Pac.	89	90
4s, c.	109¼	109¾	G. C. Co. pf. 5%	100	
5s, r.	111	111¼	Int. & G. N.	30	
5s, c.	111¼	111¾	I. & G. N. pf.	70	
Ala. Gen.	125		Joliet & Chi.	18	
Ala. Cent.	95		Ken. & M.	35	55
Ala. N. O.	110		K. C., S. &		
Ala. T. C.	104		L. & M.	87	95
Ala. V.			M. & D. M.		
Ala. W.			pf.	48	55
Atlanta	221	225	Lack. C. of N. J.	275	
Atl. & W. P.	15	18	L. & N.	110	
Atlantic Coast L.	125	134	Long Island	26	28
Balt. & O.	82		Md. Cent.	10	
Bost. & Me.	14	15	Mex. Nat.	12	13
Bost. & Prov.	215		Mex. Cent.	18½	19
Brooklyn R. T.	43	43¾	M. K. & T.	30	100
Buffalo R. & P.	140		Nat. Ely. pf.	88	94
Buffalo & S.	90		N. Y. & Harl.		
Burl. C. R. & N.	87	88	N. Y. & N. E.	70	75
Canadian Pac.	122	123	N. Y. C. & H. R.	116	117
Canadian So.	60	61	N. Y. C. & St. L.		
Central of Ga.	13	14	1st pf.	105	110
Central of Ga. pf.	32	33	N. Y. & Green.		
Central of N. J.	175		N. Y. & North.	17	20
Ches. & Ohio	32	32¾	N. Y. & Pu.		
Chi. & Alton	20	21	N. Y. & R. B.		
Chi. & Alton pf.	68	70	N. Y. Sus. & W.		
Chi. Ind. & L.	5	6	2d pf.		
Chi. Ind. & L. pf.	35	40	Norf. & W.	170	
Chi. Peo. & St. L.	2	3	Northern Pac.	115	116
C., C., C. & St. L.	73	74	Pere Marquette	78	82
Colorado Mid.	5	8	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.		
Colorado Mid. pf.	15	25	Pitts. Fort W. & C. pf.	170	
Col. & Tol.	36	38	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 7% gu.	150	
Del. & Hud.	160	161	Pitts. McK. & Y.		
D., L. & W.	470		Pitts. Shen. & L. E.	50	
Den. & R. G.	21¾	22	Pitts. & W.	130	
Den. & R. G. pf.	76	78	Rich. & Danv.	40	
Det. & Mack.	25		Rich. & Pet.	95	
Dul. So. Sh. & Atl.	9	12	Rome W. & O.	170	
Erie	29¾	29¾	Rutland pf.		
Erie 1st pf.	67	67¾	St. Jos. & Gr. Isl.		
Erie 2d pf.	45	45¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	48	50
Ft. Worth & D. C.	50	60	St. L. S. W.	22	24
Gen. Chemical	65	65	St. L. S. W. pf.	50	55
Gen. Electric	158	159¼	Seaboard Air L.	27	30
Great Northern pf.	173	173	Seaboard Air L. pf.	50	55
Hocking Valley	75	76	Southern Ry.	30	31
Hocking Valley pf.	84	84	Southern Ry. pf.	89	90
Homestake Mining	61	61	Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R.	39	40
Illinois Central	129	129¾	Texas & Pacific	25¾	26
Interbor. Paper	12¾	12¾	Tol., St. L. & W.	18	19
Internat. Paper pf.	67	67	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	27	28
Internat. Power Co.	41	41	Union Pacific	75¾	75¾
Iowa Central	20	20	Union Pacific pf.	85½	85¾
Iowa Central pf.	34	34	U. S. Leather	7	7¼
Kansas City South.	20	20	U. S. Leather pf.	78¾	79¾
Kansas City South. pf.	37¼	37¼	U. S. Rubber	10¼	10¾
Keokuk & D. M.	20	25	U. S. Rubber pf.	45	46
Lake Erie & West.	95	95	U. S. Steel	21¾	22¼
Lake Erie & West. pf.	95	95	U. S. Steel pf.	69¾	70
Lou. & Nash.	108¼	108¾	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	23	25
Manhattan Beach	9	9	Wabash	20¾	20¾
Manhattan Elevated	133	133¼	Wabash pf.	34¾	35¾
Met. Securities	70¾	72¾	Western Union	88	88¾
Met. Street Railway	110	114	Wheel. & L. E.	12	13¾
Mexican Central	18¾	19	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	46	48
Minn. & St. L.	70	70	Wisconsin Central	16	17
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	52	52	Wisconsin Central pf.	36	37
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	121	121			
Mo., Kan. & Texas	19¼	19¼			
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	37	37			
Missouri Pacific	97¼	98¼			
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	90	90			
*Nat. Biscuit Co.	36¼	36¼			
*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	96¾	96¾			
*Nat. Lead Co.	15	15			
*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	81	81			
Nat. Enamel'g & Stamp.	25¼	25¼			
Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18	18			
Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38¼	38¼			
*New York Air Brake	127	127			
New York Central	117¼	119			
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	22	22¼			
N. Y., N. H. & H.	194¼	194¼			
N. Y. & New Eng.	22¼	22¼			
Norfolk & Western	61¾	62			
Pacific Coast	43	43			
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	59	59			
Pacific Mail	21	21			
Pennsylvania R. R.	122	122¼			
People's Gas, Chicago	94	94			
Pittsb., C. & Youngst.	15	15			
Pere Marquette	79	79			
Pressed Steel Car	44¾	45			
Pressed Steel Car pf.	80	82			
Pullman Company	200	201			
Ry. Steel Spring	25	26			
Ry. Steel Spring pf.	82	82			
Reading	46¾	47¾			
Reading 1st pf.	66	66			
Rep. Iron & Steel	11	11			
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	64¼	65¼			
Rock Island Co.	20¾	22			
Rock Island Co. pf.	61	61¼			
Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	18¾	19¾			
Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	70	70			
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	26	28			
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	48	48			
St. L. & S. F., C. & M. Ill. stock certs.	158	158			
St. Louis Southw.	13¾	13¾			
St. Louis Southw. pf.	30	30½			
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	29	30¼			
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	79	79			
Southern Pacific	41¾	41¾			
South. Ry.	20¾	20¾			
South. Ry. pf.	84	84½			
Stand. Rope & Twine	3½	3½			
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37¾	38¾			
Texas & Pacific	24¾	25			
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	27	27			
Toll Rys. & Light.	22	22			
Tol., St. L. & West.	18¼	18			
Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	28	28			
Twin City R. T.	95¾	95¾			
Union Pacific	75¾	75½			
Union Pacific pf.	85½	85½			
United Rys. Invest. pf.	46	46			
U. S. Express	100¼	100¼			
*U. S. Leather	7¼	7¾			
*U. S. Leather pf.	80	80			
U. S. Realty & Con.	10	10¼			
U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	47	48			
U. S. Rubber	12	12			
U. S. Rubber pf.	45	45			
U. S. Steel	22¼	22¼			
U. S. Steel pf.	70¾	71			
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	23	23			
Va.-Caro. Chemical	40¾	40¾			
Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	105	106			
Wabash	20¾	20¾			
Wabash pf.	36¼	36¼			
Western Union Tel.	88	88¾			
Westinghouse 1st pf.	170	170			
Wheel. & L. E.	15	15			
Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	48¾	48¾			
Wisconsin Central	16	17			
Wisconsin Central pf.	36	37			

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver was quoted in London at [illegible] per ounce and in New York at 56¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 42½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 100 Adams at .10, 50 Breece at .20, 1,600 Comstock bonds at .08, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .04½, 400 Gould & Curry at .38, 500 Kentuck Mining at .02, 500 Little Chief at .07½, 300 Overman at .30, 400 Ophir at 1.40 and 1.45, 200 Sierra Nevada at .62, 200 Silver Hill at .75, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .65.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	2,494	2,494	2,359
2d week July	52,000	52,000	52,000
17 weeks July	$83,062	$80,041	$69,868
From July 1	106,756	89,712	80,959
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
2d week July	152,700	182,213	122,873
From July 1	462,221	414,640	377,618
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,936	5,182	4,668
2d week July	732,000	688,000	675,000
From Jan 1	21,588,605	18,480,720	17,987,057
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week July	21,000	19,000	22,000
From Jan. 1	654,876	617,076	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,491	2,494	2,359
2d week July	457,717	460,862	383,285
From July 1	1,824,546	1,301,278	1,006,860
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
2d week July	51,000	49,278	38,022
From July 1	104,000	85,451	64,024
CINCINN., NEW ORL. & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week July	124,112	102,112	83,261
From July 1	250,031	198,446	170,648
NO. PAC. RY. CO., not including proprietary lines, from July 1, 1902, to May 31, 1903.			
	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	42,025,744	37,873,800	4,150,944
Op. expenses	21,892,088	19,590,079	2,302,014
Net earnings	20,146,055	18,283,721	1,862,334
Interest, rent, imp.	2,840,907	2,823,711	17,196
Balance	16,196,148	14,610,948	1,585,138
Other income, not incl. land sales	289,884	290,541	290,345
Sur., main system	17,123,031	15,310,072	1,845,023
SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. for June.			
Gross earnings	3,852,428	3,094,832	318,487
Expenses and tax	2,492,711	2,303,021	321,058
Net earnings	959,792	776,811	96,041
Fiscal Year:			
Gross earnings	42,254,000	37,383,128	4,368,862
Expenses and tax	30,090,130	27,090,421	3,000,708
Net earnings	11,964,920	10,291,707	1,673,152
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for June—			
Gross earnings	489,448	390,889	92,511
Op. expenses	348,434	316,544	31,890
Net earnings	94,018	73,845	21,173
Fiscal Year:			
Gross earnings	4,324,171	4,097,023	227,148
Op. expenses	3,317,261	3,166,812	150,449
Net earnings	1,007,710	943,230	65,500

Gimbel Brothers Incorporated.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 24.—Gov. Pennypacker to-day approved the charter incorporating the business of Gimbel Brothers, with a paid-in capital of $10,000,000. It is said by a member of the firm that under the charter the business can now be extended to New York and other cities.

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANIES SHOW GAIN IN RESOURCES.

Increase Since July 1, 1902, is $50,500,000—Five New Concerns Make Total Forty-eight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—Greater New York's forty-eight trust companies had resources July 1, 1903, aggregating in excess of $1,000,000,000. This aggregate is $50,000,000 increase over July 1, 1902, when the resources of all the forty-three trust companies then in existence was $906,946,918. The resources of all the trust companies in New York State July 1, 1902, were $1,078,218,065, while on Jan. 1, 1903, the aggregate was $1,039,966,625. Thus it will be seen that the resources of the forty-eight Greater New York companies are greater than was the aggregate for the entire State six months and twelve months ago. The profits of the Greater New York companies for the first six months of 1903 show a smaller amount by $89,000 than did those for the corresponding period in 1902, while the dividends paid during the same period were greater in 1903 by $993,852.

The following table shows the profits, dividends, and losses of twenty-six companies not included in the list given in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Tuesday:

Years.	Profits.	Dividends.	Resources.
1903	$12,494,059	$3,880,000	$411,768,268
1902	12,017,757	2,804,000	397,579,559
Increase	$376,000		$44,309,696
Decrease	1,523,698		

Comparing the statements of the first half of this year with the statements for the first six months of 1902, in resources, the Equitable is found to lead in the increases, its total gain being $31,500,000. The Title Guarantee advanced with $12,900,000, and the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company with $9,400,000. The Farmers' Loan and Trust decreased its resources $8,000,000, the United States decreased its resources $10,150,000, the City $5,200,000, the New York Life Insurance and Trust $4,985,000, the Merchants' $2,900,000, and the Trust Company of the Republic $2,900,000. Of the smaller increases in capital, the Van Norden increased $4,400,000, the United States Mortgage and Trust $4,300,000, the Guaranty $3,700,000, the Mercantile $3,300,000, and the Morton $2,700,000.

Nine of the companies show increased profits for the first half of this year over those of the first half of last year, while thirteen had smaller profits than they had last year. Despite this fact, the dividend paying companies, with one exception, either paid the regular dividend or increased the amount, the only exception being the Mercantile, whose dividend for the six months was $200,000 less than last year. The Title Guarantee heads the list of increases with $225,000, the Central Realty Bond, and Trust following with $140,000, the Morton with $100,000, the Equitable with $80,000, the Guaranty with $40,000, the United States Mortgage and Trust with $20,000, and the Trust Company of America with $12,500. The total dividends of these twenty-six companies, which is $2,880,000, with $1,895,552 dividends of the twenty-two companies previously reported, makes the total $4,775,552, which is greater than that paid by all the trust companies of New York State during the first half of 1902 by $821,852.

The totals of the companies of Greater New York in comparison for the first half of each year are:

Year.	No. of Companies.	Resources.	Profits.	Dividends.
1903	48	$1,047,110,052	$24,607,798	$8,745,352
1902	43	996,946,916	24,697,155	8,752,000
Increase		$50,163,742		$993,352
Decrease			$89,357	

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—Incorporated to-day:

Engineering Company, Elmira; capital, $600,000. Directors—G. G. Reynolds, M. L. Sullivan, and A. D. Falck, Elmira.

Furth Company, New York, distilling; capital, $75,000. Directors—Frederick Furth and Henry Furth, New York, and C. H. Kuehle, Union, N. J.

Brooklyn Bridge Stores Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—T. J. Cudd, Brooklyn; G. R. Hodgetts, New York, and C. M. Hummel, Plainfield, N. J.

Hendrick Hudson Chemical Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. W. Johnson, C. J. Julig, and F. J. Vose, Brooklyn.

Gurney Ball-Bearing Company, Jamestown; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. E. Hall, W. F. Falconer, and Benjamin Nichols, Jamestown.

Perfect Replacer Company, New York, to manufacture car replacers; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. W. Snow, Hillburn, and C. F. Heitzman and A. S. Hall, New York.

Domestic Brace Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Director Adolf Lubruta, Samuel Brannfield, and Max Heanswegy, New York.

Dewitt-Allen Auto Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. L. Allen, G. A. Knowles, and T. D. Dewitt, New York.

Radlaver Company, New York, merchandise; capital, $50,000. Directors—Ernest Radlaver, Albert Radlaver, and Gisella Blum, New York.

Joseph Benedict Company, New York, to bottle wines and liquors; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. A. Pfeffer, W. H. Taubert, and G. A. Logan, New York.

Mutual Alliance Realty and Trading Company, New York; capital, $125,000. Directors—M. D. Goldstein, Harris Braunstein, and Moses Silverman, New York.

Buffalo Racing Association of Buffalo; capital, $200,000. Directors—E.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Thirty-second Street Plot Bought by S. K. Jacobs—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Samuel K. Jacobs of the Hudson Realty Company is the buyer of the property 25 and 27 West Thirty-second Street, sold last week by the American Realty Company through Samuel Goldsticker.

Mr. Goldsticker has also sold for the American Realty Company to Herman Cohen 110 and 112 West Ninety-sixth Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.8.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Minnie Blendermann the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling 897 West End Avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, on lot 20 by 82.

Joseph J. Baker has sold for George S. Hamlin to Mrs. Rachel Cohn 1,466 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with stores, 25 by 90 by 100.

L. M. Mosauer & Co. have sold for Isaac and Harry Goodstein 38 and 40 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, two five-story double flats, on plot 50 by 100. The same brokers have also sold the adjoining property, 36 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100. The buyers are S. Citron & Co.

Mitchell A. C. Levy has sold 29 West Fifteenth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 23 by 103.3. The buyer will erect a seven-story loft building on the lot.

I. Randolph Jacobs & Co. have sold for Frederick W. Marks the two five-story flats 23 and 25 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, each 25 by 100.

Louis Lese has bought 433 East Seventy-second Street, a two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 102.2.

P. T. Capavan has sold for the various owners to A. Butelle 434, 436, and 438 West Thirty-sixth Street, three three-story buildings, on plot 75 by 100. The same broker has also sold for John Bradley to A. Stellen 450 West Nineteenth Street, running through to 453 West Eighteenth Street, a five-story tenement, on plot 25 by 184; also, for F. Seigal to H. Schlinger, the five-story flat 341 West Seventeenth Street; also, for J. Lodergan to L. Jacobs, the five-story flat 118 West Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 102.2.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. have sold for Emanuel Alexander to Burchard & Co. the four-story tenement, with store, 570 Ninth Avenue, on lot 19 by 65.

John Katzman has sold 29 and 31 Avenue D, a six-story tenement, on plot 39.7 by 100 and irregular. The buyer, W. J. Nicklas, gives in part payment 2,008 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, an apartment house, on plot 50 by 99.10.

The recent sale of 30 Horatio Street was negotiated by Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

The Louis Becker Company has leased the dwellings 441 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and 564 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, the former for William Milne and the latter for Justice Rufus B. Cowing.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased for S. Wacht the new six-story tenement at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and First Avenue, 26 by 113.

The Argyle Realty Company, which will erect an apartment hotel at 3, 5, and 7 East Twenty-seventh Street, a plot 57 by 98.9, has secured a building loan of $300,000 from the Citizens' Savings Bank.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

219 and 221 West Eightieth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 102.2, seven-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, N. E. White $124,457

By James L. Wells.

255 Avenue A, west side, 26 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 25.8 by 94 by 25.9, leasehold, four-story brick tenement with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emma Reiner 5,000

By Joseph P. Day.

930 Westchester Avenue, south side, 85.11 feet west of Wales Avenue, 23.3 by 48.6 and irregular, five-story brick tenement with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. H. Feuchtwanger 17,412

Interior lot at the rear of the foregoing, 3 by 34.10 by 4.9 by 35.5, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the same plaintiff 50

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 1,317 Third Avenue, for seven-story lofts, 18.9 by 100; Sobel & Kean of 68 Edgecombe Avenue, owners; J. H. Ainsler of 275 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Audubon Avenue, for a two-story brick and stone dwelling, with stores, 50 by 70; estate of R. Morton of 941 Sixth Avenue, owner; T. H. Styles of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Park Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 50 by 87.11; D. Lashkowitz and another of 14 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $55,000.

No. 90 Elizabeth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 25.2 by 86.7; M. Nocioli of 107 Mulberry Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $20,000.

Filmore Street, north side, 200 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for two three-story frame dwellings, 21 by 50; John D. Dadum of 1,273 Madison Avenue, owner; Christopher S. Lohse of 827 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Bowne Street, northwest corner of King Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 27 by 29.6; Mrs. C. O. Burton, King Avenue, City Island, owner; S. J. Stammers, King Avenue, City Island, architect; cost, $5,000.

White Plains Road, northwest corner of Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, for a three-story brick police station, 75 by 46; city, owner; Whitfield & King of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

Seventy-ninth Street and Park Avenue, southeast corner, to a five-story brick dwelling; J. W. Hains of 36 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; O. Codman, Jr., architect; cost, $30,000.

Central Park West and Eighty-eighth Street, southwest corner, to an eight-story brick and stone flat; G. C. Edgar's Sons & Co. of 2 West Eighty-eighth Street, owners; Turner & Killian of 9 Maiden Lane, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 2,132 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, store, and workroom; G. W. Welsch, owner; N. Langer of 763 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,700.

No. 16 West Twenty-second Street, to four-story brick and stone offices, with store; Stern Brothers of 18 West Twenty-third Street, owners; L. Korn of 31 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $600.

No. 245 Avenue A, to a four-story brick tenement; J. Behrens, premises, owner; R. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,600.

Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, southeast corner, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; P. Dodge of 407 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; C. Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 29 to 33 West Twenty-third Street, to a six-story brick salesroom; Stern Brothers, premises, owners; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $9,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 24.

ALLEN ST, 189 and 191, w s, 50x87.6; Nathan Kirsh to Jacob Klingenstein, (mtgs $62,500) .... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 25x100; Ella L. Dossett to R. Clarence Dorsett, B. & S. .... Nom.

BEAVER ST, s w corner of Pearl St, runs n 90.6 x s w 50.2 x s 82 x n e 54.11; Pearl St, n s, 66 ft e of Hanover St, runs n 98.11 x e 72.1 x s 82 x s w 81.10; Century Realty Company to Beaver and Wall Street Corporation, B. & S., (mtgs $290,000,) other consideration and $100

BROADWAY, e s, 200 ft n e of 231st St, 26x84; Peter King to Aaron G. Whaley .... Nom.

DAWSON ST, n s, 188.2 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x110.11x26.11x101; Louisa Hecht to Michael Hecht, ½ part, other consideration and 100

EAGLE AV, s w corner of 163d St, 50x100; Julia M. McMahon to August Jacob, other consideration and 100

FRANKLIN ST, 3, e s, 23.2x100.4x23x99.8; City Estate Company to Charles H. Simmons, B. & S., (mtg $3,000, R S $7.25,) other consideration and 100

GRANT AV, w s, 150 ft n of John St, 50x191.7x54.11x214.2; Nettie J. Jones to Valentine Weydig and another .... Nom.

GRANT AV, w s, 100 ft n of John St, runs w 150 x s 56.2 x e 11.2 x 139.5 x n 100; Nettie J. Jones to Rufus C. Morris and another .... Nom.

GRANT AV, w s, 200 ft n of John St, 50x168.11x54.11x191.7; Nettie J. Jones to Henry V. Becher and another .... Nom.

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 36.8 ft n of 178th St, 198.2x140.3; Sigmund Kraus to Charles Jansen .... Nom.

HULL AV, w s, 275 ft s of 209th St, 50x100; Richard Grant to Joseph G. Wassmer, other consideration and 100

INTERIOR lot, begins at the centre line of the block between 187th and 188th Sts, 125 ft w of 8th Av, runs s 47.5 x s w 126.7 x s e 100 to beginning, gore; Francis J. Quinlan to Charles Salter 500

IRVING PLACE, 55, w s, 26x100; Antonio E. Fasser and others to William R. O'Brien .... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 100.5 ft n of 61st St, 20x80; Lena Cohen to Edward Bacon, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 100.5 n of 61st St, 20x80; Edward Bacon to City Real Property Investing Company, (mtg $7,000) 100

LOT 482, map of Van Nest Park; Nicholas Hoth to Charles Kingelstein 700

MOHEGAN AV, n w corner of 180th St, 108x75; Antonino Anastasio and another to Michele Anastasio, quitclaim .... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 265 ft s of Samuel St, 66x150; William E. Callender to Sophie Maass, (mtg $5,500) .... Nom.

ROAD leading from West Farms to Westchester, n s, 100 ft w of Chauncey St, 50x168.10x50.10x172.4; Seward Baker, referee, to Julius Figlinolo 1,500

SLAWSON ST, e s, 272.11 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Frank Cochrane, referee, to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association 4,250

ST. RAYMOND AV, s s, 100 ft e of Grace Av, 40x100; Hudson P. Rose to Joseph Spagna, (mtg $1,800) .... Nom.

UNION AV, e s, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 50x115.5x53.11x125.8; William E. Sutherland to Jackson Construction Company, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and 100

UNION AV, e s, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 50x115.5x53.11x125.8; George L. Buckman to William E. Sutherland, (mtg $3,500) .... Nom.

UNION AV, e s, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 50x115.5x53.11x125.8; Catherine Larkin to William E. Sutherland, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and 100

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, s e s, 362.4 ft s w of Wicker Place, runs s e 40 x s w 84.9 x n w 98.9 to beginning, gore; Augusta Schuck to Henry C. Boeddiker, (mtgs $3,000,) other consideration and 100

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 180th St, 42.10x98; William D. Clarke to Elizabeth Clarke .... Nom.

2D AV, w s, 40.5 ft s of 56th St, 20x100; David Kapp to Isaac Kapp, ½ part, all title, ½ part, (mtg $9,000) .... Nom.

2D AV, w s, 20.5 ft n of 51st St, 20x70; William M. Page to Adelaide Payne and another, (mtg $6,000) .... Nom.

2D ST, w s, Lot 1,136, map of Wakefield, 109.6x106; Nelson R. Briggs to John F. Kelly, (mtg $1,600) .... Nom.

3D ST, s s, Lot 88, map of Unionport, 206x216; Margaret V. Hoffmeister to Martin Nora and another .... Nom.

5TH AV, s e corner of 33d St, 34.9x80.11; William J. A. McKim, referee, to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company 171,000

16TH ST, 617 and 619 East, 50x92; Morris H. Felder to Louis Levin, ½ part, (mtgs $37,000) .... Nom.

27TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 57x98.9; Eugene C. Potter to Argyle Realty Company, (mtgs $110,000) .... Nom.

34TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Mary C. Dolan to Cora E. Hafner, (mtg $7,000) 100

44TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 10th Av, 20x75.2; Joseph Jordan to Mary J. Meek, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

47TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John W. Haaren to Max Hellner, (mtgs $18,000,) other consideration and 100

52D ST, s s, 216.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; Pauline Rieger and another to Hans J. Ruge, (mtg $11,000) 100

60TH ST, 235 East, 18.5x100.5; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius E. Fox, (mtg $14,000) .... Nom.

60TH ST, 235 East, 18.5x100.5; Julius E. Fox to Adolf Mandel, (mtgs $15,000,) other consideration and 100

68TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of Avenue A, 492.11 ft to Exterior St x—x502.11x100.5 to beginning; the Central Brewing Company of New Jersey to the Central Brewing Company of New York 600,000

75TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.4; Rosie Monset and others to George F. Droste, (mtg $4,600) 9,250

83D ST, n s, 133.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x102.2; William Rothmann, executor and trustee, to Louis Lese 6,625

96TH ST, 229 East, 25x100.5; Katarina Wilcox to Elisabetha Ranenbuhler, (mtg $11,000) 100

106TH ST, 71 East, 25x100.11; Anna E. Wendling to Emanuel Glauber, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

106TH ST, 71 East, 25x100.11; Emanuel Glauber to Annie Kenney, (mtg $16,000) .... Nom.

113TH ST, 51 East, 25x100.11; Rebecca Schlessel to Lillian Simon, ½ part, (mtg $17,000) .... Nom.

118TH ST, n s, 65 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Rinaldo G. Rockefeller to William G. Roehrich, Jr., (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

118TH ST, n s, 65 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; William G. Roehrich, Jr., to Marie Butt, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and 100

126TH ST, 116 West, 18.9x99.11; Pedro A. Rasines and another, executors, to Ada M. Rasines, trustee .... Nom.

126TH ST, 116 West, 18.9x99.11; Amelia E. Rogers to Ada M. Rasines, trustee, ½ part, all title .... Exch.

126TH ST, 116 West, 18.9x99.11; Ada M. Rasines, trustee, to Bernhard Freund, (mtg $8,000) 16,000

127TH ST, s s, 182 ft e of 8th Av, 18x99.11; Sarah Levy to Levy Lawson, B. and S., (mtg $7,000) .... Nom.

175TH ST, s s, 721.5 ft e of Franklin Av, 25x143.8x25x142.3; Ambrose J. Agate to Caroline Agate, B. and S. .... Nom.

178TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 23.7x145x23.5x145; Tommaso Giordano to John F. Mumford, (mtg $3,700,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Leases.

ELIZABETH ST, 75; Alfonso Duongo to Giuseppe Caruti, 1 9-12 years $780

FORSYTH ST, s w corner of Hester St; Hyman Schnitzer to Morris Greenberg and another, 5 years 1,800

HESTER ST, s e corner of Suffolk St; Jacob Kottek to Joseph N. Goetshoff, 8 years 2,100

2D AV, 1,368; Karl M. Wallach to Louis Harowitz and another, 10 months 540

26TH ST, 517 West; John A. Moore to Luke Dugan, 3 years 360

140TH ST, 511 and 513; 138th St, 474; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Raphael Avellone, 3 years, taxes, &c ....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Charles, to Moses Ehberg; 117th St, n s, 173.1 ft w of 5th Av; also 117th St, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, secures advances, due Oct. 23, 1903, 6 per cent $3,000

AMBROSIANO, Vincenzo, and another to Mary L. Arnow; Lot 194, second map Neill estate, 3 years 2,000

ANDERSON, Stephen M., to William T. Hookey; Fordham Av, w s, 108.2 ft n of Fitch St, prior mtg $11,000, 1 year, 6 per cent., notes 1,350

ANDERSON, Stephen M., to William T. Hookey; Fordham Av, w s, 110.2 ft s of Mott St, prior mtg $11,800, 1 year, 6 per cent, notes 1,350

ARGYLE REALTY COMPANY to Frederick G. Potter; 27th St, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av; also, 27th St, n s, 182.6 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 72,400

ATLANTIC REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 74th St, 133 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 24,000

ATLANTIC REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 74th St, 139 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 22,000

ATLANTIC REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 74th St, 141 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 21,000

BACON, Edward, to Lena E. Cohen; Lexington Av, e s, 100.5 ft n of 61st St, 3 years 7,000

BEAVER AND WALL STREET CORPORATION to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Pearl St, n s, 66 ft e of Hanover St, due Aug. 1, 1904 650,000

BEAVER AND WALL STREET CORPORATION to Century Realty Company; Pearl St, n s, 66 ft e of Hanover St, prior mtg $650,000, also equal lien with mtg $103,700, due Feb. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 103,700

BEAVER AND WALL STREET CORPORATION to William F. Havemeyer; Pearl St, n s, 66 ft e of Hanover St, prior mtg $650,000, also equal lien with mtg $103,700, due Feb. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 103,700

BICKFORD, Mary M., to William H. Wallace; 2d St, s s, 100x216 to n s of 3d St, being Lot 5, map of Unionport, 6 per cent 500

BOCHER, Adam, to John Vanoni; College Av, s e corner of 145th St, 3 years 6,500

BOCHER, Adam, to John Vanoni; College Av, e s, 82.4 ft s of 145th St, 3 years 2,000

BOYLE, Edward F., to Mary Snedeker; 3d Av, 836, s w corner of 51st St, 170; also 40th St, 214 East, ½ part, prior mtg $8,000, due Nov. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 2,500

CAMPBELL, James W., to Anna E. Woolsey; 191st St, s e corner of Hoffman St, 1 year 1,500

COGSWELL, Edna M., to William F. Donnelly; Mott St, 280 and 282, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

COOK, Christina, and another, Commissioner, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 40th St, 104 and 106 West, due Aug. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 50,000

EDGAR, Helen M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 93d St, 57 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 11,000

FOX, Julius E., to Jacob Klingenstein; 60th St, 235 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

GILLMARTIN, Patrick F., to the People's Savings Bank of Yonkers; Bailey Av, e s, 450 ft n of Boston Av, 1 year 500

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Thomas O'Connor; 178th St, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 5 years 3,700

GRAZIADEI, Leonardo, and another to Giuseppe Tuoti; 115th St, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, due Jan. 23, 1904, 6 per cent 600

HAFNER, Cora E., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 34th St, s s, 180 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 12,000

HADLEY, Ella S., to George H. Byrd; Avenue D, 112, 3 years, gold 12,000

HANSON, Sarah, and another to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; Briggs Av, n w s, 202.4 ft n e of 198th St, installments 4,800

HANSON, Sarah, and another to Edward S. Prince; Briggs Av, n w s, 202.4 ft n e of 198th St, demand, 6 per cent 750

HANSON, Sarah, and another to Alvin Ohlsen; Briggs Av, n w s, 202.4 ft n e of 198th St, (prior mtg $4,800,) 1 year, 6 per cent 305

HEISNER, Henry, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 91st St, n s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years 2,500

HEISNER, Henry, to Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Association; 91st St, n s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, prior mtg $3,500, installments, 6 per cent 2,500

HOHL, Charles, to Amalie Schellenberger; Crotona Av, s e corner of 180th St, 3 years 30,000

JACOB, August, to John Kudlich; Eagle Av, s w corner of 163d St, 3 years 7,000

JANSEN, Charles, to Sigmund Kraus; Honeywell Av, w s, 36.8 ft n of 178th St, due July 14, 1906 4,500

KELLY, Catharine, to Harlem Savings Bank; 3d St, (3d Av,) s s, 480 ft e of White Plains Road, old line, 1 year 3,000

KENNY, Annie, to Emanuel Glauber; 106th St, 71 East, due Sept. 26, 1906, 5 per cent 2,425

LESE, Louis, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 83d St, n s, 133.4 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 4,000

LEVIN, Louis, to Morris H. Felder; 16th St, 617 and 619 East, prior mortgage $37,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,000

LOSCHMYER, Mary, to Fanny Braun and others, executors; 133d St, s s, 25 ft e of Grand Av, 3 years 4,000

MAASS, Sophie, to Henry Fletcher; Prospect Av, old e s, 265 ft s of Samuel St, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 12,000

MAASS, Sophie, to William E. Callender; Prospect Av, old e s, 265 ft s of Samuel St, prior mortgage $10,000, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 2,500

MULLIGAN, Mary A., to Equitable Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, n w s, at centre line of Northern Terrace, or 239th St, protracted thereto, installments 1,000

MURRAY, Timothy J. M., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1st Av, w s, 75.7 ft s of 53d St, 1 year, 4 per cent 7,500

NIGRO, Francesco, to Luigea Ramassotti; Thompson St, 29, ½ part, due July 1, 1905, 4½ per cent 2,000

O'BRIEN, William R., to Robert J. Reiley; Irving Place, w s, 53 ft n of 17th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

POSTLEY, John M., to Adolf Guggenheim; 8th Av, 724, n e corner of 45th St, leasehold, prior mtg $5,000, 6 months 2,500

ROEHRICH, William G., Jr., to Catharine Gerhards; 118th St, n s, 65 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 554 and 556 Grand St, s w corner of Lewis St, demand, 6 per cent 45,000

RUGE, Hans J., to Pauline S. Rieger; 52d St, 316 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

SPAGNA, Joseph, to Hudson P. Rose; St. Raymond Av, s s, 100 ft e of Grace Av, prior mtg $1,800, 5 years 900

TAUBE, Abraham, to American Mortgage Company; 97 Willett St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 13,000

WILLIAMS, Stephen G., to the American and Foreign Christian Union; 177th St, n s, 150 ft w of Morris Av, two mortgages, 5 years, each gold 5,500

WILLIAMS, Stephen G., to Effie V. V. Knox; 177th St, n s, 115 ft w of Morris Av, two mortgages, 5 years, each gold 5,500

WILLIAMS, Stephen G., to Eva E. Mallet; 177th St, n s, 95 ft w of Morris Av, 5 years, gold 5,500

ZIMMERMANN, Jacob, and another to the City Mortgage Company; Forest Av, e s, 196.10 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 21,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Emmie A., to James R. Williston $1

BADE, Henry A., to Excelsior Savings Bank 1,700

CITY TRUST COMPANY to Helen K. Gould and another, 4 assignments 82,000

CREMIEUX BENEVOLENT SOCIETY to Meta Kluis 5,000

DAVIDOWITZ, Herman, to Jacob Fire and another 1,400

DOELGER, Louise, Sr., and others to P. and M. Schaefer Brewing Company 2,500

DONNELLY, William F., to Adolph Pawel 2,500

GERHARDS, Victor, to Charles A. Benkiser 1,750

GLAUBER, Emanuel, to Max Cohen, ½ part 1

HARLOW, Sarah M., executrix and trustee, to Ellwood Harlow, legatee, 4 assignments 64,200

IRVING, Cortlandt, to Townsend Wandell 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 25,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Bowery Savings Bank, other consideration and 100

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Otto C. Luhrs 2,500

LESE, Louis, to Amanda Siesel 10,137

LOCHMANN, Christopher, to Katrina Lochmann 11

ROLLWAGEN, Louis F., to Isabella E. Rollwagen, assigns 3 mtgs 11,500

THE MUTUAL MORTGAGE COMPANY to Jacob Axelrod 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company, 5 assignments 350,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Home Life Insurance Company 150,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HESTER ST, 107 and 109; Rider Ericsson Engine Company against Kleinfeld & Hamburger, owners and contractors; —— Rothfeld, owner 260

5TH AV, 500 to 504; Matthew J. Moran against Louisa M. Gerry, owner; Jacob A. Zimmerman and another, contractors 2,468

5TH AV, 287; Charles W. Brown against Calumet Club, owner; New York Electric Maintenance Company, contractor 6

14TH ST, 110 East; Charles W. Brown against August Luchow, owner; New York Electric Maintenance Company, contractor 21

23D ST, 418 to 426 East; Exeter Machine Works against estate of George Lowther, owner; W. J. Haskins, contractor 3,800

34TH ST, 451 West; Willson & Adams Company against Hammerstein & Denivelle and another, owners; Norcross Bros. Company, contractors 441

31ST ST, 209 and 211 East; Louis Golden against Mary A. Herter, owner; Benjamin Steiner, contractor 75

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 73, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

27TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 57x98.9; Citizens' Savings Bank Loans to Argyle Realty Company 300,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BAILEY AV, e s, 450 ft n of Boston Av; Thomas McVickar against Patrick F. Gilmartin, June 30, 1903 137

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 155 and 156; Patrick Garland against John Noble and another, July 10, 1903 190

7TH AV, 1,858 and 1,860; Cohen & Stalnick against Eva Jacobson, June 9, 1903 950

113TH ST, 115 West; Louis Zimmerman against John Doe and another, June 18, 1903 122

31ST ST, 32 West; Isidor Pollock against Isaac Walker, Jan. 20, 1903 450

121ST ST, 153 East; Jacob F. Oberle against George Nichols, July 20, 1903 125

Lis Pendens.

BAYARD ST, 45, and Bayard St, s s, 100 ft w of Bowery, 25x80.4; Lydio Carrard an another against Frederick J. Hund and another, (action to declare deed a mortgage;) attorney, F. Moss.

FREE LANDING ROAD AND 242D ST, s e corner, runs s 811.1 to centre of Tibbetts Brook, x w 50x n w 50 to intersection of Free Landing Road and Tibbetts Brook, x n 500x w 10 to 242d St, x n e 245 to beginning; Augustus Van Cortlandt against Alfred Seton and another, (partition;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

HENRY ST, 112; Anita Bliss against Phoebe A. Igams and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. W. Aube.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 175 ft s of 122d St, 25x200; West End Av and 99th St, n w corner, 24.6x90; T. Jefferson Coolidge and another against American Realty Company, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Whitehead.

7TH AV, 376 and 378; Dora Friede against Katharine H. Schaeffler, (partition;) attorney, G. T. Hanning.

71ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Eleanor K. Jay against Cora Ros and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jay & Candler.

132D ST, 28 West, and 129d St, 254 East; Rachel Timbel against William Timbel and another, (action to set aside deeds, &c.;) attorney, M. Nagler.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE KI KI REMEDY COMPANY.—The Ki Ki Remedy Company, manufacturer of a nerve tonic in Cincinnati, with an office at 261 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Bernard L. Finkelstein. It is a New York corporation, organized a year ago with a capital stock of $10,000, the President being Peter Gleckner. Cromwell G. Macy, the attorney, said yesterday that the business was done in Cincinnati, and he could not give the liabilities or assets, but he knew the liabilities were considerably less than $10,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLET M. ROOS.—Willet M. Roos, formerly a hotel keeper at Shawangunk, Ulster County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $4,888, and no assets.

ELIAS MARRUS.—Elias Marrus, a clerk residing at 135 Canal Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities to the amount of $8,721, contracted in 1897, and no assets. He was formerly of Ginsberg & Marrus, and he made an assignment some years ago, the assets realizing $4,000 for the creditors. Among the creditors are the H. B. Claflin Company, $581, and Rosendorff & Co., $493.

AMERICAN AUCTION COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Auction Company, seller of household furniture at 148 West Fourteenth Street, by seven creditors, whose claims aggregate $510, among them being the Royal Metal Furniture Company, $289, and the Bronx Metal Bed Company, $142. It was alleged that the Auction Company is insolvent, has transferred part of its property, and allowed a creditor to take judgment against it. Edward G. Benedict was appointed receiver of the assets by Judge Adams of the United States District Court. The company was incorporated on Jan. 29, 1901, with a capital stock of $2,000, with Philip Lowitz as President.

REALTY CONCERN ATTACHED.

Action Against the American Company to Recover Balance on Notes.

Deputy Sheriff Fogarty yesterday received an attachment for $42,783 against the American Realty Company, dealer in real estate of 35 Wall Street, in favor of T. Jefferson Coolidge and Sewall H. Fessenden, for balance due on two notes of the company aggregating $75,000, made on Jan. 3 to the order of James F. O'Shaughnessy, the President, payable four months after date at Boston.

The attachment was granted on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation and a lis pendens was filed on its property here at West End Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street and on Riverside Drive, near One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 188 failures in the United States during the week, against 173 for the previous week, and 178, 196, 183, and 170 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 37, New England 34, Southern 16, Western 46, Northwestern 15, Pacific 10, and Territories 3. Canada had 20, against 18 for the preceding week. About 93 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BECHHOFF, Anna—F. M. Schrader $209
BECHER, Harris—City of New York 301
CUMMAN, James C.—City of New York 50
COWPERTHWAITE, Josephine M., as guardian—City of New York 468
CULVER, James—City of New York 706
COLLINS, Charles W.—City of New York 467
CLARKE, Edward—City of New York 61
CAMERON, Robert M.—Mollian Company 276
GALLENKAMP, Gustav, Jr.—Garvin Machine Company, costs 139
GINSBERG, Max, and Morris Kaufman—Louis and another 118
GAFFNEY, Richard—City of New York 290
GOLDBERG, Samuel—City of New York 102
FRANKLIN, Flora—H. B. Claflin Company 99
EDMUNDSON, Robert—J. S. Silk 170
ESQUIVAR, Robert—City of New York 1,068
FORNICA, Gaetano—A. Franchi 348
FLOWERS MEDICINE COMPANY—Ayres Advertising Agency 567
FRANKS, John S.—City of New York 61
FERGUSON, John—Ann Arbor Railroad Company, costs 88
FUSKIE, Joseph, and Angelo de Riccio—A. Titelbaum 75
HERTZ, Victor—City of New York 199
DUNN, James—City of New York 61
GEMVAIS, Charles E.—Stanley & Patterson 283
DAVIS, W. Harper—E. Etchello 49
MIRCHER, Henry L.—M. Schandein and another 81
HARTLEY, Mark—City of New York 610
HOFFMANN, George—City of New York 61
HOPPE, Otto—City of New York 68
HERTOR, Maria A.—E. Smith 6,458
HALVERSON, Albert—A. Frankfield, costs 139
HUELBURT, John E.—People's Co-operative Ice Company 60
HANKS, Wilbur F.—J. Wanamaker 84
HARRISON, Joseph—Iron-Clad Manufacturing Company 148
KAMMERER, Charles—City of New York 153
KENNEDY, Edward M.—City of New York 45
KEYES, Charles—City of New York 158
KITNITZ, Max, and S. Weingarten—City of New York 500
ILES, William A.—City of New York 101
KRELLMAN, Sarah—E. Stiber 347
KEARNAECK, Francis—S. G. Sarek 174
LUST, Louis, and Sol Zimmerman 300
LAUNDERS, Alfred—C. P. Opdyke 151
LANGMAN, Frederick—J. Zeiph 68
MEYER, Arthur L.—J. Jacobs 2,616
MILFORD PARK GRANITE COMPANY—A. J. Leon 109
MERTZ, Louis—City of New York 58
MEANEY, James A.—City of New York 61
MONTANTES, Henry—City of New York 104
MOLLER, John—City of New York 63
McCANN, Patrick C.—City of New York 174
McCABE, Charles F.—City of New York 112
McGOVERN, John—City of New York 88
NORDEN, Edwin J.—H. K. Walker 1,062
OTTO, John A.—City of New York 56
PRIAL, Francis F.—City of New York 586
PALMER, St. Leger—City of New York 799
PARKER, Joseph R.—City of New York 61
QUEAL, Herbert P.—Williamson Law Book Company, costs 58
ROTHENBERG, Bruno C.—J. V. Spero 49
RICHARDSON, Thomas F.—E. E. Conrad 108
RHATIGAN, Thomas—City of New York 61
RABINOWITZ, Max—L. Pearl 37
ROSENBECK, Isidore—D. Weindinger, costs 32
SAFFORD, A. Crummey—G. Dudley, administrator 830
SCHIFF, Simon—J. Talcott 164
SLATNIK, Abraham—M. Brisbart 320
STONE, William T.—City of New York 73
STONE, William F.—City of New York 73
SEATON, William, Jr.—City of New York 61
STUECKE, Charles A.—City of New York 61
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—J. F. Schroeder and another 98
SCHENDEL, Simon—S. L. Goldberg and another 38
SAVAGE, Emma J., administratrix—S. Burnham and another, costs 47
SMITH, Stephen—City of New York 58
SMITH, Simon—City of New York 73
MILFORD PINK GRANITE COMPANY—A. J. Leon 100
SALAMANDRINE BOILER COMPANY—Clam Journal Company 401
PRUDENTIAL LAND COMPANY—City of New York 66
UNITED EXPORTERS AND TRADERS Association of America—City of New York 819
WEST SIDE SUMATRA TOBACCO Growing Company—H. A. Sackett and another 79
THE SCHUYLER HOTEL COMPANY and John E. Hurlbert—People's Co-operative Ice Company 89
ABRAMSON-EUGESSER COMPANY—T. M. Taft, trustee 404
MILFORD PINK GRANITE COMPANY—Denman & Davis 473
WELLS, Richard—City of New York 264
WILD, Daniel G.—City of New York 104
WOODS, John H.—City of New York 61
WILCKENS, Edward—M. M. Lanier, executrix, and another 578
WIEDERMAN, Morris—H. Guissman 257
WICKES, Walter H.—R. C. Ely 408

MAYOR LOW UPHOLDS GROUT.

Attention of the heads of city departments is called to the provisions of Section 419 of the charter in a letter which Mayor Low yesterday addressed to them. In this letter the Mayor upholds the stand taken by Controller Grout against permitting the expenditure of more than $1,000 on any bit of work or in the purchase of supplies without a public letting of the bid. He calls attention to the provision of the section of the charter in question, which forbids such letting unless explicitly authorized by the Board of Aldermen.

"It has doubtless been the practice in the past to assume that the section in question might with propriety be very loosely interpreted, and in effect evaded," says the Mayor. "In this connection I wish it distinctly understood by all heads of departments that on the merits of the question I am in entire sympathy with the Controller.

"The open orders issued by the former Dock Board show how readily the contrary system lends itself to favoritism, to say the least. The mere fact that money may sometimes be saved by doing work otherwise than by contract never can justify a departure from the plain meaning of the law."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Panton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; P. G. Brown, carpets, Sixteenth Street and Union Square, Herald Square Hotel.

Lorsch Dry Goods Company, Greenville, Texas; A. Lorsch, notions, furnishing goods, and jewelry; Belvedere House.

Donelan, W. J., & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; Miss Morrissey, ladies' and infants' wear; Sinclair House.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; A. D. Jones, carpets; 75 Spring Street.

Weal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. R. Hall, notions, 72 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Rutter, carpets; Everett House.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. G. Schoonmaker, notions and leather goods, 3 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.

Penny, B. F., & Son, Wilmington, N. C.; B. F. Penny, notions; Sinclair House.

Hutton, McLean & Co., Shelbyville, Tenn.; W. R. Hutton, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Kaufman, C., & Sons, Washington, D. C.; H. C. Kaufman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, domestics, dress goods, cloaks, and carpets, 408 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brin Dry Goods Company, Waxahachie, Texas; S. T. Brin, notions and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Atkins, J. W., & E. C., Atlanta, Ga.; E. C. Atkins, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

French & Bassett, Duluth, Minn.; C. E. Bassett, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Byrider Brothers, Akron, Ohio; C. L. Byrider, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Joleach, W., Sons & Co., Ennis, Texas; S. Joleach, clothing; Gregorian Hotel.

Kayser, L., & Co., Selma, Ala.; I. Kayser, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 654 Broadway.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. N. Beckley, Rochester; Col. H. Foster, British Legation, Washington.

HOLLAND—J. Oden Horstman, Washington; Coburn Haskell, Thomasville, Ga.

GRAND—Lieut. Col. F. A. Smith, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—R. J. Bright, ex-Sergeant at Arms United States Senate, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Bishop H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia.

VICTORIA—F. Baden-Powell, London.

HOFFMAN—W. B. Chisholm, Charlotte, S. C.; Dr. Lane Mullally, Charleston, S. C.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The weather has been generally fair during the past twenty-four hours, the precipitation having been limited to scattered showers in the South, the Northwest, and Colorado. Temperatures as a rule have risen except over the shower areas, but were not unseasonably high in any locality.

Showers are probable Saturday along the Atlantic Coast and on Saturday and Sunday in Eastern Florida, and the southern portions of the Gulf States generally; there will be showers Saturday from the northern upper lake region westward through the Dakotas, Saturday night or Sunday in Nebraska, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and upper lake region, and on Sunday in the lower lake region.

It will be cooler Saturday in the Northwest, and cooler Sunday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the lake region. On the New England Coast the winds will be light to fresh northwest to north, becoming east Sunday; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be light and variable, becoming east; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh north to east; on the Gulf Coast fresh, mostly east; on the upper lakes fresh and mostly south, and on the lower lakes light and variable, becoming southeast. Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light to fresh winds, mostly north, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New Jersey and Eastern New York, fair Saturday and Sunday; somewhat cooler Sunday on the coast; light variable winds, becoming east.

Western Pennsylvania, fair Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy; probably showers and cooler; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

Western New York, fair Saturday, warmer in east portion. Sunday, partly cloudy, probably showers and cooler; variable winds.

West Virginia, fair Saturday and Sunday.

North Carolina, fair Saturday and probably Sunday; light to fresh northeast winds.

South Carolina, fair Saturday, except probably showers on the coast; light to fresh east winds. Sunday, fair.

New England, fair Saturday and Sunday; cooler Sunday on the coast, except Eastern Maine; light to fresh north winds, becoming east Sunday.

District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds, becoming east.

North Dakota and South Dakota, showers and cooler Saturday. Sunday, fair, warmer.

Minnesota, showers and cooler Saturday. Sunday, fair, warmer in west portion; fresh south winds, shifting to north Saturday night.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; winds variable, becoming east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	—TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	71	69	70
6 A. M.	71	67	72
9 A. M.	73	75	76
12 M.	77	82	84
3 P. M.	73	85	86
6 P. M.	70	84	83
9 P. M.	68	78	78
12 P. M.	66	75	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 298 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 78
Weather Bureau 76
Corresponding date 1902 72
Corresponding date for last 28 years 74

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 3 A. M. and 78 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 85 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 67 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 51 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 44 per cent. at 8 P. M.

REAL ESTATE.

Investors

Seeking Mortgages can obtain through this Company the choicest First Mortgages on real estate. Before offering them to the public the Company appraises the property and the Finance Committee approves the security for the Company's own funds.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.

Horace S. Ely & Co.

REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$10,000 cash will buy from builder up to date 6-story double flat, 37.6x88x100; will net 15 per cent.; located in unsurpassed neighborhood; rent, $4,280 per year; mtge. 4½ per cent., to suit buyer; no brokers. H. L. Phelps, 166 Willis Av. Telephone 571 Melrose.

518 West 27th St.—Lot 25x98.9; strong four-story building, store, and three flats; suitable for adaptation to factory or other business purposes; good condition; net income $550; mortgage, $8,000; price, $11,500. James A. Allen, 35 Wall St.

76th St., Near 3d Av.—Fine three-story house, 16.8x100; sacrifice price; rented $804; $5,000 mortgage can remain. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

Bargain.—Six-story double tenement; 10th St., near 2d; $42,500; rents, $4,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Must sell six-story double tenement; 25th St., near 2d; asking $41,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

10th Av., 494, 4-story tenement, store, $14,000; mortgage, $10,000. John J. Hoeckh, 860 9th Av., 46th St.

Bronx.

For Sale.—The most elegant 2-family detached brick and stone houses ever built in New York City; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 166th St., 2 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

BENJ. H. IRVING,
494 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST.
BRONX PROPERTIES. EXCHANGING. APPRAISING. MORTGAGES SECURED.

$5 monthly, $425 up; Bronx lots, near 3d Av. L station. Shatzkin, 748 East 171st St.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100
On Line of New Portchester Railway.
$1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS.
Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 115 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Beekman St.—Two-family frame house; all improvements; will sell cheap. G., 105 Times.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW YORK STATE.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful cool Summer residence, surrounded by old shade trees, for sale; 2,600 feet elevation; cottage with nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas; garden, fruit trees; tennis court; fine forest trees; near clubhouse and good livery; photos; a bargain if sold in this season. Apply to E. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

Adirondack Mountain Camp, new, and new barn; everything in thorough repair; cottage is completely furnished; on one of the largest and most beautiful lakes; 40 miles from R. R.; good roads; daily stages; will sell at a sacrifice, $2,800.00. Address G. J. Benson, 152 State St., Albany, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Do you want a modern country residence in Essex Co., N. J., 24 miles from N. Y. City, less than one-half mile from R. R. Station, high ground; the most healthful location, within easy reach of the city; an up-to-date house of 15 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, electric light, and gas, running water, fine stable, and carriage house, all in splendid condition; about 30 acres of ground beautifully situated? Price, $25,000. Address C. H. Nevius, East Orange, N. J.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; only house left of twenty; rent, $750; bargain $8,000; easy terms; latest improvements, steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.

AVON BY THE SEA, NEW JERSEY.
Furnished cottages for rent; all kinds and prices. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

Ocean Grove.—To close estate; Winter and Summer house; 12 rooms and bath, tubs, double lot; piazzas; trees; near Fletcher Lake and ocean. G., Box 165 Times.

$5.00 each; 3 building lots with river front, 29 miles out; almost given away to close estate; terms, $2.00 down, balance $1.00 weekly. Opportunity. Box No. 45, N. Y. Times.

For Sale.—New 7-room house, city improvements, near station; fine location; $2,600; new house; Brinkerhoff St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

One of the best farms in Litchfield County; brick house; 14 rooms; barn room for 30 cows; 700 fruit trees; 2½ miles from Winsted; stock and tools. Lock Box 43, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

COOL, BREEZY WYCHMERE.
Cape Cod; 2 furnished seashore cottages; 5 to 8 bedrooms, $200 to $350; all comforts; bathing. Box 58 South Harwich, Mass.

For Rent—At Indian Neck-on-Sound, Branford, Conn., furnished cottage; modern improvements. Hobart L. Hotchkiss, New Haven, Conn.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Furnished houses to lease for the Summer. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 98K Tribune Building, N.Y.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

$40 a Month Pays

Principal, interest, taxes, everything, on new, cozy, $4,500 house at Forest Parkway, (entrance to Forest Park, 600 acres;) highly restricted residential section, with paved streets, cement walks, shade trees, &c.; plot 40x100, with one similar size adjoining kept permanently as a green lawn. First floor: Foyer hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen. Second: 3 large sleeping rooms, with elegant bath; two good attic rooms. All handsomely decorated. Furnace, gas, water. 30 minutes from Broadway Ferry, 40 from the Bridge by Jamaica "L" trains to Shaw Ave. Station, 5c. fare.
R. A. MARTIN, Woodhaven, L. I.

LAND FOR SEASIDE HOMES,
BELLE HARBOR,
Near Rockaway Park.
The most desirable Seaside Resort on the Atlantic Coast.
Apply for particulars to Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, room 1,808, Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone, 7,749—Cortlandt, or on the property at Belle Harbor.

100 ACRE LAKE and 900 acres land, the most picturesque spot on Long Island; rare bargain. Particulars VERNON J. MILLER, 150 Nassau St.

Sea Cliff, L. I.—Three-story residence and stable; half acre; nine rooms; five minutes' walk station or boat; trolley one block; mortgage, $2,500; asking $5,500; easy terms; might exchange. Hagan & Slevin, 240 West 116th St.

Southampton, L. I.—Cottage containing 17 rooms, fronting on lake, to rent reasonably. Address Lock Box 9.

Wading River, 251 acres; 3,500 feet frontage on Sound; $25,000. Jones, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.
Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St., 'phone 1919 Harlem. Branch, 119 Nassau St., 'phone 380 Cort.

Wanted—Flats and private houses for select colored tenants to sell or manage; reference, bond; colored tenements a specialty. Cloyd L. Boykin, Real Estate, 118 West 134th St. Tel. 2188J, M'g's'd.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $750 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A COMPLETE LIST
factory buildings, lofts, on advantageous terms, $300 to $10,000 rent, all locations. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three very light, attractive, connecting offices, 105 East 17th St.; rent, $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

Entire 6-story building, No. 73 Bowery, near Canal, 25x100; store and basement separate. C. N. Aborn, 503 5th Av., or your own broker.

Doctor's Office.—A large office, with window and entrance on the street, $1,600. The Sevillia, 117 West 58th St.

Factory loft, 50x75; light, heat, power, elevator; new, modern building. 623 West 54th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST.
One large apartment of parlor, five bedrooms, and two baths, from October 1st, $2,000; several smaller apartments, $800 to $1,600, all unfurnished; two furnished apartments for the Summer; restaurant a la carte; persons objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

MILTONA
28 and 30 West 131st St.
Newly completed Apartment House.
5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Telephone, Electric Lights, Elevator Service.
LIVERIED HALL ATTENDANTS.
RENTS $35 TO $45.

MARJORIE & TERESA
241 TO 247 WEST 113TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.
RENTS $1,000–$1,100.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, with every modern convenience; all night elevator service; telephone in each apartment. Must be seen to be appreciated.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 3503 Morningside.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK.
118TH TO 119TH STREET.
TWO MODERN BUILDINGS, APARTMENTS OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATHS.
RENTS $45 to $85.
ONE 9-ROOM APARTMENT, $140.
H. C. COLEMAN, AGT.

HOLYOKE.
Apartments, 758 West End Av., corner 97th St. Apartments of 7 exceptionally large rooms and bath, with all improvements and conveniences. Inquire on premises.

FERNLEIGH HALL.
51 to 55 East 129th St.
Five and six rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rentals.

Apartments to Rent.—2,185 7th Av., 6 rooms, $21 to $24; 150 West 126th St., 6 rooms, $30; 150 West 125th St., 9 rooms, $40; all improvements. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Apartments in semi-public building, for bachelor or couple; bath, Dutch kitchen; artistic and unusual; excellent attendance. 226 West 58th St.

Furnished and unfurnished flats and apartments in good location; rent, $75 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Corner apartments, 133 East 34th St.; two rooms and bath; latest improvements; $35 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Single Apartment.—Seven large rooms; bath, steam, hot water; private neighborhood; rent, $50. 21 West 84th St.

Jersey City.

Floor in two-family house, 6 rooms and bath, all light, with improvements, $17; three lines of cars to New York ferries pass door. W. Davidson, 341 Central Av., Jersey City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

Attractive apartments at Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St.; furnished or unfurnished; 2 and 3 rooms and bath; also studio.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—To rent, near "L," two-family house; 13 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $40-$45. R., Box 181 Times Office.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,041.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL SOLOMON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. To the creditors of Samuel Solomon of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1903, the said Samuel Solomon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

N. Y., July 24th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NIELS TOELBERG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Niels Toelberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 8, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 5th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 23, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIZABETH A. KOUES, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 28th, 12 o'clock, at 232 West 86th St., Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household goods, school furniture, jewelry, very fine and choice organ costing $1,500, &c. Order of PRATT A. BROWN, Trustee.

J. EDWARD BENNET, Attorney for Trustee, 150 Nassau Street.

NO. 5,941.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MOSSBERG & GRANVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Notice of meeting to consider proposed private sale and of offer to receive bids for property of bankrupt estate.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

You are hereby notified that Louis Dean Speir, trustee herein, has received an offer for the entire property of the bankrupt estate, excluding cash and accounts receivable, at private sale, and desires to submit said offer and any other offers that may be received by him to a meeting of creditors for its consideration and action thereupon.

You are further notified that there will be a meeting of creditors of said bankrupt at the office of the undersigned referee, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of August, 1903, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and act upon the offer that has been made and any other offers that may be made to the trustee, and to consider and act upon a proposed private sale or other disposition of said property and to transact any other business that may come before said meeting.

The property consists of a large and fully equipped shop for the manufacture of machinery, situated at Providence, Rhode Island, together with United States patents for roller bearings, drop presses and typewriters, and together with patterns and drawings and machinery, tools, stock on hand, work in progress, raw materials.

Bids for the property should be made in writing and sent to Louis Dean Speir, trustee, 35 Broad Street, New York City, on or before August 3rd, 1903.

Prospective bidders wishing to inspect the property should apply at the office and factory of the Mossberg & Granville Manufacturing Company, 101 Sabin Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
Dated New York, July 22, 1903.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ENTERPRISE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order made and entered herein on the sixteenth day of July, 1903, the entire assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of gas and oil stoves, machinery, engines, patterns, castings, tools, implements, office fixtures, good will, &c., in the premises 9 Desbrosses Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and elsewhere, will be sold by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, at public auction on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1903, at 10 A. M., at the said premises, 9 Desbrosses Street, Borough of Manhattan, and if the amount realized upon such sale at public auction is less than seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value of such assets, such sale shall be subject to the approval of the court.

The property to be sold may be inspected on the 27th and 28th days of July, 1903, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. at the above premises, 9 Desbrosses Street, and will be sold on the buyer's inspection. Further particulars may be obtained from the Attorney for the Receiver.

Dated New York, July 24th, 1903.

ROBERT A. INCH, Receiver.

HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for the Receiver, 240 Broadway Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of PHILIP DICKMAN, Bankrupt.

Please take notice that, pursuant to an order of this court, property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of paints, oils, glass, materials, etc., will be sold as follows:

Sealed bids may be submitted for said property to Walter F. Wood, Esq., receiver, at the office of his attorneys, Lesser Brothers, 320 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on or before Friday, July 31st, 1903, at 3:30 P. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him.

Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of at least ten per cent. of the amount thereof.

The said property may be inspected at the store of the bankrupt, No. 1,371 3d Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on July 28th and 29th, 1903, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

If the receiver shall reject all bids, then said property will be sold at public auction on August 3d, 1903, on the aforesaid premises at 10:30 A. M. by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy.

WALTER F. WOOD, Receiver.

LESSER BROTHERS, Attys. for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS I. BABLOVE, Bankrupt.—No. 6,071.

To the creditors of Louis I. Bablove of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1903, the said Louis I. Bablove was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 24th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS BLOCK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Block, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 21, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 5th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 23, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE D. DESSAR and Edward E. Dessar, individually and as co-partners, composing the firm of George D. Dessar & Co., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that George D. Dessar and Edward E. Dessar, individually and as copartners, composing the firm of George D. Dessar & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 15, 1903, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 5th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 23, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EMANUEL LIEBERMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 6,000.

Notice is hereby given that Emanuel Lieberman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 15th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 5th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 24th, 1903.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and John Claflin, constituting the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York, for and on behalf of said city for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, relative to lands situated on the easterly side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Edward W. Sheldon, John J. Pulleyn, and John H. Knoeppel, Commissioners of Appraisal herein, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the first day of July, 1903, and that said report will be presented for confirmation at a Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of July, 1903, at 10:30 A. M.

Dated New York, July 9th, 1903.

GEORGE L. RIVES, Corporation Counsel, No. 2 Tryon Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, HERKIMER COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Victor Adams Manufacturing Company for authority to change its name to Little Falls Manufacturing Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Victor Adams Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the City of Little Falls, County of Herkimer and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof to be held at the Court House in the City of Utica, N. Y., on the 15th day of August, 1903, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Little Falls Manufacturing Company.

Dated Little Falls, N. Y., June 15, 1903.

VICTOR ADAMS MANUFACTURING CO.
By GUSTAV A. BISLER, President.

MYRON G. BRONNER, Attorney for Petitioner, Little Falls, N. Y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Manhattan Railway Relief Association of the City of New York, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, at Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Interborough Rapid Transit Relief Association.

Dated New York City, June 10th, 1903.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
By GEORGE E. PEPPER, President.

A. C. & F. W. HOTTENROTH, Attorneys for Petitioner, 160 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy, 6:50 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—†Adirondack, Thousand Islands, and Montreal Special.
7:54 A. M.—SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:31 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:40 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:45 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 24¼ via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 5:40 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED, except Saturday and Sunday. Due Saratoga 7:10 P. M.
3:30 P.M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23¾ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only 2:46 P. M. Sunday at 9:30 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD. (N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:04 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 167, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:45 AM—(1) Catskill Mts. Express.
†11:25 AM—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 PM—(2) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:…3 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:20 PM—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
†3:45 PM—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
†6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve., & Chi.
*8:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †9:15 A. M., (2) at †10:45 A. M., (3) at †12:10 P. M., (4) at †2:45 P. M.; leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at †9:47 A. M., (2) at †11:20 A. M., (3) at †12:50 P. M., (4) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, General Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—x4:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, x4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—x4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, x4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—x4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—†9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M., (1:00 P. M. Saturdays.)

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†x4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—x4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:30 Saturday only), 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, (11:50 Wednesdays and Saturdays only), P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) x*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, §1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, †9:00 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, *8:50, *10:30, 11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, x4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖†1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From ft. Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

xFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

	Leave South Ferry.	Liberty St. Ferry.	
Balto.-Washington..	† 8:25AM	† 8:30AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	*10:25AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*11:25AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*12:55PM	* 1:00PM	Diner
"Royal Limited"..	* 3:35PM	* 3:40PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 4:55PM	* 5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 6:55PM	* 7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry. Liberty St.

	South Ferry	Liberty St.	
Chicago, Pittsburg..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve ...	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Norfolk	*12:55pm.	†1:00pm.	Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.

Franklin St.		W. 42d St.
†3:15 A. M.	...... Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:00 A. M.	..... Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	..... Liberty Special	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	..Express to Norwich..	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland.	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kingston	[illegible]
3:25 P. M.	..Express to Rockland..	[illegible]
5:40 P. M.	.... Western Express	[illegible]

*Saturdays only. †Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway ...

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15) (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 1:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 7:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M. From Desbrosses Street only, 3:20 A. M.; Cortlandt Street only, 3:45 A. M. week-days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:55, 7:25, 7:55, 7:55 (Dining Car), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:25 (Penna. Limited,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:55, 7:55, (Dining Car,) 8:25, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 9:55, (St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, 10:25 (Penna. Limited,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent. 6-27-1903.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ∗Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d12.45, e2.55, a5.45.

	Lv. N. Y.	Ar. N. Y.
Mauch Chunk Local.....	†7.10 AM	†7.10 AM
Buffalo Express.........	*[illegible] AM	*[illegible] AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Easton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 355, 1,354 and 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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Fast modern Steamships NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL sail Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Direct route to the White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Rangeley Lakes, and all the famous Eastern Coast and Island Summer Resorts.

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Send for illustrated descriptive booklet, mailed free. Offices, 290 Broadway and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York. Telephone, 1200 Orchard.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Campania..July 25, 4 PM | Lucania...Aug. 8, 3 PM
Umbria...Aug. 1, 11 AM | Etruria...Aug. 15, 10 AM

EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.

Carpathia..Aug. 4, 2PM | Aurania...Aug. 18 1 PM

Carrying Second and Third-Class Only.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

New York..Aug. 5, 10 AM | St. Louis..Aug. 19, 10 AM
Phila...Aug. 12, 10 AM | New York..Aug. 26, 10AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vaderland..July 29, 10AM | Zeeland..Aug. 5, 10 AM
Kroonland..Aug. 1, 10AM | Finland..Aug. 15, 10 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow and Londonderry.

Columbia..July 25, 10 AM | Furnessia...Aug. 8, Noon
Anchoria...Aug. 1, Noon | Astoria...Aug. 15, Noon

First saloon, $50 to $100.

Second Cabin, $35 and up; third class, $26 and up. For New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons. NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE. Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Rotterdam........July 29 | Ryndam.........Aug. 19
Potsdam..........Aug. 5 | Noordam........Aug. 26
Statendam........Aug. 12 | Rotterdam.......Sept. 2

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

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RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square, 'Phone 6360—18 St. New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic..July 29, 9:30 AM | Teutonic...Aug. 5, Noon
Cymric...July 31, 11 AM | Arabic....Aug. 7, 5 PM
Armenian..Aug. 4, 6 AM | Germanic..Aug. 12, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

Minneap..Aug. 1, 11:30AM | Mesaba...Aug. 15, 8 AM
Menominee..Aug. 8, 9 AM | Minnetonka..Aug. 22, 5 AM

Only first-class passengers carried.

FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

100-HOUR SEA TRIP

$32 covers all expenses.

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SAVANNAH LINE

Can be made in one week. New ships. Superior service. Cheapest and most luxurious trip out of New York. Full information 317 B'way. Telephone 415 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Schwab & Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Delightful Summer cruise to Halifax & St. Johns. Bowring & Co., 17 State Street, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From New Pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken

Kaiser....Aug. 4, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Sep. 8, 6:30 AM
Kronprinz.Aug. 11, 7 AM | K.Wm.II.Sep. 22, 6:30 PM
K.Wm.II.Aug. 21, 7:30AM | Kaiser...Sept. 29, 10 AM
Kaiser....Sept. 1, 10 AM | Kronprinz..Oct. 6, 4 PM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS.

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER. SAILS AUG. 25, SEPT. 22, OCT. 20.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Friedrich..July 30, 10 AM | Luise.....Aug. 27, 1 PM
Barbarossa.Aug. 6, 10AM | Friedrich..Sept. 3, 2 PM
Kurfuerst.Aug. 13, Noon | Barbarossa..Sept. 10, N'n
Bremen..Aug. 20, 2 PM | Kurfuerst..Sept. 17, 1 PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Lahn.....Aug. 15, 11 AM | Hohenz'n..Oct. 10, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Aug. 29, 11 AM | P. Irene..Oct. 24, 11 AM
P. Irene..Sept. 12, 11 AM | Lahn.....Nov. 7, 11 AM
Lahn.....Sept. 26, 11 AM | Hohenz'n..Nov. 21, 11 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG. Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.

Pretoria....Aug. 1, Noon | Bluecher..Aug. 20, 10 AM
Moltke....Aug. 6, 10 AM | Pennsyl'a..Aug. 22, 1 PM
Waldersee..Aug. 8, 3 AM | A.Vict'ia..Aug. 27, 10 AM
P.Sigism'd.Aug. 15, 9AM | Patricia..Aug. 29, 10:30AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE for Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston and East. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Fisher's Island, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., 2 P. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 3 P. M. Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 40, N. R., 12 Midnight. Sundays Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 10:15 A. M., returning, due New York 9 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE for Bridgeport, Danbury, Waterbury, Pittsfield and Berkshire Hills, from Pier 31, E. R. (near Market St.) Week days Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M. WM. G. PAYNE 2 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.). Sundays 5 P. M. Str. WM. G. PAYNE stops foot E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 32, E. R.

TICKETS AND STATEROOMS all lines at 167, 261, 675, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 3 Park Place, 25 Union Square, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. 125th Street, 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the World.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier............ 8:40 "
" West 22d St. .... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. .... 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful One-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and The Berkshires, Coxsackie, and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA every weekday from Pier 43 N. R. at 6 P. M. and from West 129th St. at 7 P. M.

Extra boat, (ONTEORA,) Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from Pier 43, 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.

Connections—Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany, and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis, Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck.

Descriptive Folder Mailed Free.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS

For RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and NEWBURGH, week days, except Saturdays, at 5:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. For NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, WEST POINT, week days, except Saturdays, at 3:00 P. M., Saturdays at 3:00 P. M.; W. 129th St. 3:30 P. M. Morning Boat Str. HOMER RAMSDELL, from Franklin St. 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10 A. M., for NEWBURGH, FISHKILL LDG., MT. BEACON, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, every day, including Sunday.

JOY LINE ONLY $2.00

New York to Providence. First-Class Service.

Fast and elegant steamers leave New York daily, excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. 'Phone, 800 Orchard. Orchestra on each steamer.

New York to Boston, $3. "All the way by water." Stateroom berth free. About 24 hours' sail. Steamers leave New York Saturday at 5 P. M.

PEOPLES LINE

FOR ALBANY.

ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days, connecting with express trains for SUMMER RESORTS North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for SHARON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, NORTH CREEK, and steamer on LAKE GEORGE. Summer Excursion book free. Orchestra on steamers.

TROY LINE.

Steamer "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leaves West 10th Street pier daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50. Dining-room on Main Deck. Searchlight Display. Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR BOATS leave Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M., Saturdays, 1 P. M. MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 8 A. M., FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR, $2.00, EXCURSION.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 33, (new,) daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, all New England points. Send for illus. folder.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—FRANCES W. A. DONOHOE, as guardian of Marjorie M., Frances E., Garret E., and Frank H. Winants, plaintiff, against PATRICK RYAN, William H. Spencer, and "Mary" Spencer, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff, the plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of said William H. Spencer, if any, she being unknown to plaintiff, Jennie C. Johnston, Richard L. Edwards, Charles A. Wittmack, James Shanahan, William Thompson, John Lehtonen, "Charles" B. Clark, the name "Charles" being fictitious, his real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the tenant of the second floor east of the premises hereinafter described, Sadie Powers, Charles W. Jacocks, Paul Steinborn, Catharine Hart, Thomas Hines, Charles Seymour, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 17, 1903. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 258 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendants William H. Spencer and "Mary" Spencer, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, the plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of said William H. Spencer, if any, she being unknown to plaintiff: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of July, 1903, and on the 21st day of July, 1903, filed, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said State, which complaint was originally filed in said Clerk's office on the 18th day of June, 1903.—Dated July 21st, 1903. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy25-law6wS

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 5 Maiden Lane.

LEGAL SALES.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Middle District of Tennessee.—At April Term, 1903.—THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, vs. THE AETNA IRON MANUFACTURING, MINING AND OIL COMPANY, No. 2820—Equity.

Pursuant to a decree of sale by the above-styled court, in the above-entitled cause, of record upon pages 589 et seq., of Minute Book "DD" of said court, and amended upon page 626 of said Book "DD," I will sell, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the town of Centreville, county seat of Hickman County, State of Tennessee, upon the fifteenth day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, the following properties, rights, franchises, &c., of the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company, to wit:

The following real estate, situate in the County of Hickman, State of Tennessee, fully described in the mortgage dated January 29th, 1884, made by the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, and registered in Book 5, pages 1, 2 and 3, in the Register's Office of Hickman County; and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at two white oak trees, the northeast corner of grant No. 19,122, for 1,447 acres from State of Tennessee to W. C. Napier, and the northwest corner of Lovelace's land; said corner being about one mile west of Centreville, the county seat of Hickman County, and running thence west with Cake's line, passing a sycamore, his corner, and crossing Little Piney Creek at 150 poles, and continuing with Porter's line, in all 270 poles to a stake, his corner in Lewis Campbell's east line; thence south with said Campbell's line 140 poles to a stake, his corner; thence with said Campbell's line west 104 poles to a hickory, his corner, in the line of the 151 acre entry in the name of W. C. Napier; thence with the same north 100 poles to a beech; thence west crossing Bear Creek, 61 poles to an elm and pointers on the east bank of Duck River; thence down said river south 10° east, crossing the mouth of Bear Creek at 26 poles, in all 30 poles to a stake; thence south 58¼° west 16 poles to a chinquapin oak on the south bank of Duck River; thence south 52 poles to a stake on the top of the river cliff; thence west with the same 16 poles to a stake; thence south 48¼° west along the same bluff, 55 poles to a chestnut oak; thence south 112 poles to a chestnut oak; thence east 110 poles to a stake in Peeler's line, in all 132 poles to a black gum and chestnut; thence south 112 poles to a stake, Peeler's southeast corner; thence west 84 poles to a dogwood, Bate's corner; thence south along Bate's east line, crossing the public road at 154 poles, in all 170 poles to a white oak and red oak in Milleham's line, Bate's corner; thence continued further south 168 poles, in all 347 poles to a stake in the north line of grant No. 18,765 for 35 acres; thence west 79 poles to a stone, the northwest corner of grant No. 18,765; thence south with its west line 78 poles to a point in Beaver Dam Creek; thence up said creek in a southeast direction 50 poles; thence in an east direction 19 poles to a white oak on the east bank of said creek; thence east 53 poles to a white oak, the corner of Young's land; thence north along the east line of grant No. 18,765 22 poles to the southwest corner of Young's 190 acre tract; thence east with the south line of said tract 75 poles to a double white oak, the northwest corner of M. C. Napier's grant of 3,100 acres; thence south with the west line of same, passing a corner at 84 poles, and continuing the same course with Langford's tract, in all 160 poles to a white oak, corner to same; thence west with the same 84 poles to a white oak on the east bank of Beaver Dam Creek; thence south 60 poles to an elm and sweet gum; thence west, crossing the creek, 4 poles west of the sweet gum, to a stake 13 poles; thence south 75 poles to a stake, the southeast corner of Blackford's 75 acre entry in the northeast corner of grant No. 18,709 and the northwest corner of Hick's tract; thence west 356 poles crossing a branch of Wade's Branch, to a post oak and chestnut oak pointers; thence south with Adkinson's east line 68 poles to a red oak on a west hill side, east of small drain, corner to Wade's tract; thence with it west 40 poles to a hickory and black oak pointer; thence south 78 poles to a small hickory, poplar and chestnut pointers on an east hill side, near the top of ridge; thence west, at 114 poles, passing a black walnut, the northwest corner of grant No. 18,709, in all 169 poles to a stake and pointers; thence west crossing the east fork of Wade's Branch, 84 poles to a black gum; thence south 112 poles to a black oak; thence west 118 poles to a white oak corner; thence south 15¾ poles to a white oak; thence west 48 poles to S. C. Smith's corner; thence south 87 poles to a stake; thence west 80 poles to a stake in James Hale's field, in the east boundary line of Smith's 173 acre tract; thence south 540 poles to a black oak with hickory and white oak pointers on east hill side, lettered H. P., near a drain, corner to Joel Morrison's land; thence south 90 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence west 50 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence south 212 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence east 212 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner on the north boundary of grant No. 19,123; thence with the north boundary of said grant 534 poles to a corner in the west boundary of a 574 acre tract; thence south with said west boundary line 116 poles to the southwest corner of said tract; thence east 120 poles to a corner in the west boundary line of the Baker tract; thence south 16 poles to Harder's corner, near Piney Fork of Beaver Dam; thence with Harder's line west 84 poles to his northwest corner; thence 64 poles to the northeast corner of the Morrison tract; thence west with the north boundary of said tract 156 poles to the northwest corner of said tract; thence south 156 poles to the southwest corner of said tract; thence 156 poles to the southeast corner of said tract adjoining the Harder tract; thence north 90 poles along the eastern boundary line of the Morrison tract to the southern boundary line of the Harder tract; thence east with the southern boundary of the Harder tract, and the northern boundary line of the Perry and Warren survey, 314 poles to the eastern boundary line of grant No. 19,121; thence with the eastern boundary of grant, north, passing at 682 poles to a small white oak, hickory, and dogwood, the northeast corner of grant No. 19,121, and in all 1,304 poles to a stake about 60 poles north of Indian Creek, with chestnut and post oak pointers, it being the northeast corner of grant No. 22,918 and the northwest corner of Bakely and others 5,000 acre survey; thence west, crossing two branches of Indian Creek, 160 poles to a stake in the old coaling, the northwest corner of grant No. 19,123 to M. C. Napier for 1,447 acres; thence north with east line of said grant 90 poles to two white oaks in the south line of an occupant entry in the name of A. Hickman; thence west 112 poles with the same to a chestnut the southwest corner; thence north with the same 222 poles to a stake with chestnut post oak and black gum pointers in Warford's south line, just north of a branch of Indian Creek; thence west 24 poles to his southwest corner; thence north with the same 170 poles to his northwest corner; thence east with the same 6 poles to Lovelace's southwest corner in his south line; thence north with said Lovelace's west line, crossing the Centreville road at 52 poles, in all 398 poles to the beginning, containing 15,000 acres.

Together with the blast furnace situated on said tract, and all the forests, timber, materials, mining rights, mines, buildings, and fixtures thereon, mills, farms, improvements, franchises, rights, and immunities belonging to said Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining & Oil Company upon January 29th, 1884, and described in the aforesaid mortgage, and all of its property thereafter acquired.

Terms:—The sale will be made for one-third cash and balance in six and twelve months, without appraisement, equity of redemption or exemption. Interest-bearing notes will be taken for the deferred payments, and a lien retained upon the property sold to secure the payment thereof.

Payment of purchase money may, however, be made in valid outstanding bonds and coupons of said company at such value as will equal the holder-purchaser's right to share in the proceeds of sale, except as to such parts thereof as the court may, from time to time, require to be paid in cash.

Every intending bidder, before bidding, will be required to deposit with me a certified check or cash for the sum of $5,000.00, which shall be forfeited if the terms of the sale shall not be complied with.

H. M. DOAK, Master Commissioner.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

STOKES & STOKES, Church and College Streets, Nashville, Tenn., Complainants and Solicitors. jel7-2aw12w&&

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARK BLUMENTHAL, M. D., plaintiff, against JOHN W. MURRAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of April, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

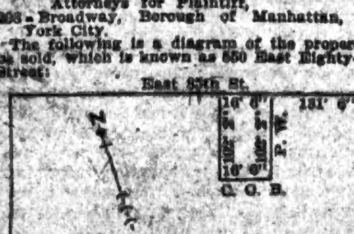
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-one (131) feet and six (6) inches west of the southwest corner of Avenue B and Eighty-fifth Street; and running thence southerly, on a line parallel with Avenue B and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, sixteen (16) feet six (6) inches; running thence northerly, and parallel with Avenue B, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the southerly side of Eighty-fifth Street; and thence running easterly, along the southerly side of Eighty-fifth Street, sixteen (16) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 22d, 1903. GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is known as 550 East Eighty-fifth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,473.66, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $268.64 and interest, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed, to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 22d, 1903. GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

jy25-law3wTh&S&au13

EXCURSIONS.

"The New York World's Fair."

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. Exhibition extraordinary; a band of Genuine Hindoo Jugglers. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE; Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clambake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein-Deutschland." The Dairy, Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—LEAVE:

Cortlandt Street pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:30, 3:15, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.

East 32d Street, 9:50, 10:50, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d St. and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

Daily Excursion.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP UP THE HUDSON TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND SUMMIT OF HISTORIC MT. BEACON.

All the Afternoon in the Mountains.

COOL—COMFORTABLE—DELIGHTFUL. ROUND TRIP FROM NEW YORK TO SUMMIT OF MT. BEACON ONLY $1.00. TO WEST POINT OR NEWBURGH AND RETURN, 75c.

Central Hudson Steamboat Co.'s fast and superbly equipped Str. HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St. every morning at 9:30 A. M. and W. 129th St. at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Newburgh at 6:00 P. M.; Fishkill Ldg., 6:40 P. M.; West Point at 7:20 P. M. The most enjoyable trip out of New York is the trip to Mt. Beacon.

For $1.00 you sail sixty miles up the Hudson to Fishkill, Otis Incline Railway to Summit of the highest mountain in the Highlands, and reach New York on return trip in the evening. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on the steamer and at the Mountain Pavilion.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..............9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier............9:20 "

Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS. Afternoon Boat Str. MARY POWELL.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 22d St. 2, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Tickets good to return by any West Shore train, $1; N. Y. Central, $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.

This excursion made every Saturday.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Traveling Expenses Included.

BERMUDA.

Delightful 10-Day Ocean Trips. Aug. 1, 15, 29, Sept. 12, 26, etc....$44.50

THOUSAND ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, SARATOGA, &c.

8-day trip.....$58.50........Aug. 5, 19
10-day trip....$75.00...July 28, Aug. 11
11-day trip....$87.50........Aug. 7, 21
13-day trip...$100.00...July 30, Aug. 3

And many other pleasant Summer Tours. Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.

Programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, New York.

PATTEN LINE

50C.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50C.
50C.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—50C.

Highland Beach—Pleasure Bay, AND ALL NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

LV. WEST 13TH ST., 8:55, 11 A. M., 3:40 P. M. SATURDAYS, 8:55 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY, 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M. SATURDAYS, 9:20 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH, 7:10 A. M., 3:30, 4:45 P. M.

Sunday Schedule.

LV. WEST 129TH ST., 8:15 A. M.
LV. WEST 13TH ST., 8:55, 9:40, 10:40 A. M.
LV. BATTERY, 9:20, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45 P. M.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY

SUNDAY, JULY 26.

ROUND $2.50 TRIP.

VIA

New Jersey Central.

Special train leaves Liberty Street Station 8:00 A. M. Arrive Atlantic City 11 A. M. Returning leave Atlantic City at 7:00 P. M.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE BEST ALL WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:25, 5:10, 5:55, 6:40, 7:25, 8:10, 8:55, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ACKER, MERRALL AND CONDIT'S LIQUORS and CIGARS served under company management.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

"THE WAY TO THE SEA."

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 Race Days, B. B. R. A.,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:20, 10:50 P. M.

Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, 10:30 P. M.

LONG BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 7:00, 7:50, 10:50 A. M., (1:50 Saturdays,) 1:50, 3:20, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00, 10:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

OCEAN GOING STEAMERS

Gen'l Slocum Grand Republic

West 129th St., 9 A. M.
West 22d St., 9:40, 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Ldg., 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.
Leave Rockaway, 11 A. M., 5:00, 6:15 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50C.

Floating Roof Garden every evening except Friday

NORTH BEACH

EAST 134TH ST. ROUTE (Bronx).

SUNDAYS—Hourly 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., then half-hourly.
WEEK DAYS—Hourly 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EAST 99TH ST. ROUTE.

SUNDAYS—Hourly to 1 P. M., then half-hourly.
WEEK DAYS—Hourly 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION

EVERY SUNDAY.

L. I. R. R. AND STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER." Special Express train will leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; Brooklyn, F. B. Ave., 8:15; Bedford, 8:20 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices commencing on Friday. Right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Staterooms, music, and refreshments on steamer.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c

On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., at 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for a Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant, Lunch Counter, and Café Service. Popular prices.

The 3,600-ton Twin-Screw Steamer "City of Savannah" will go to the yacht races.

EXCURSIONS.

International Yacht Races

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER PLYMOUTH RATE $5.00 of the FALL RIVER and PROVIDENCE LINES will leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Warren St., and The Steel Twin Screw Flyer RICHARD PECK RATE $4.00 of the NEW HAVEN LINE, from Pier 19, N. R., foot of Murray St., for the Yacht Races, commencing August 20th.

Tickets and Staterooms now ready, either Steamer, at Fall River Line Office, Pier 19, North River. MUSIC on each Steamer. Catering by the Company.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.

On SUNDAYS the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., at 9:30; East 31st St., 10:15 A. M. Returning, due New York 9:00 P. M. Nearly all day on Beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Café service. Music. Tickets, $1.00.

GO BY WATER

SATURDAY AFTERNOON to Great Neck, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove and Glenwood. Steamer leaves Pier 13 E. R., near Wall St., 1:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:50 P. M. Returning due in New York at 6:30 P. M. Excursion, 50c.

UP THE SOUND

EVERY SUNDAY TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD. The elegant steamer "ORIENT" leaves Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., N. Y., 9:45 A. M. Returning in the evening. Excursion, 50c.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE.

Apply at 3 Park Pl.

A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. } Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts. Cuisine Française par excellence. Salons privés. 80 West 40th Street.

Cafe de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. } Parisian Dinner, $1.25. With Imported Wine, $1.50. Orchestra. Hours 6 to 9 P. M.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Française. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 P.M. Stretti's Orch.

Cafe Boulevard. 2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Burns'. World Renowned Restaurant. 46th St. & 6th Av. Fine Orchestra. Terrapin. Game. Shellfish.

Healy's. B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St., offers to-night a good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.

Jack's. 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. | Noted for shell fish and game.

Broadway Central. 3rd St. & B'way. American Dinner, 75c, 5:30 to 8 P. M.

Vendome. ROOF GARDEN, B'way & 41st St. Away in the Air. A la carte. Fine music.

Harlem Casino. 124th St. & 7th Av. Alc., tdh. 75c, $1 Sat., Sun. Vienna music.

[illegible]. 6th Avenue & 18th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte to 3 P. M.

Pabst's Grand Circle. 58th St. & 8th Av., opp. Central Park. Alc. Bus. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun., 12-3. Music by Bimberg.

Hotel Empire. B'way, 63d St. Orchestral Concerts. T. d'Hote D., $1; also Alc.

Terrace Garden. 58th St. & Lex. Av. A la Carte. Opera & open air Concerts.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL COURT GARDEN, 32d St. and Park Av. A la carte.

"Hugot's," ST. GEORGE, S. I. Table d'hote & a la carte. De Costa's orchestra.

BOARDERS WANTED.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Near Union Square; large and small rooms, exceptionally clean house; excellent table.

THE SAVAGE.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; transients accommodated; references; telephone.

33d St., 60 West.—Newly furnished cool rooms, single and connecting; table boarders accommodated; Summer rates.

35th St., 55 West.—Large and small rooms, single or en suite, with board; Summer prices.

127th St., 264 West.—Front room, newly furnished; with or without board; terms low; American family.

MADISON AV., 673, Corner 61st St.—Large and single airy rooms, near Park entrance; board optional; Summer prices.

The Mary Fisher House, 2,450 Grand Av., Fordham Heights; fine rural location; $5 per week upward.

Washington Square, 42.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, overlooking the park; every convenience; excellent table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

22d St., 458 West.—Newly furnished rooms; references.

23d St., 361 West, (Formerly Langtry Residence.) —Southern family have nice cool rooms, parlors; baths; Summer prices.

49th St., 131 West.—Light rooms; all conveniences; reasonable.

73d St., 160 West.—Large front room and smaller south room for gentlemen; running water, bath, &c.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites, call on Earl A. Kaake, 1,183 B'way.

Lady having charming private home West Seventies, near 72d St. L station, will rent luxuriously apointed room or suite with bath to bachelor. Address E, Box 183, Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y. —Accommodates 30; adults $6 to $8, children $4, transient $1.50; free transportation; situated on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; vegetables, fruit, poultry, milk, butter, eggs, &c. Benjamin R. Wood. References given upon request.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Country residence; modern improvements; shady lawns, spacious verandas; table and service excellent; own vegetables; terms moderate; SPECIAL RATES June and September; references. Mrs. E. H. LYND, Lyndwood, Poestenkill, N. Y.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; Summer home among mountains, river, woodland; two pianos, one organ; village ten minutes' walk; rates, $6, $7; circulars. W. V. DENMAN.

Sullivan County.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table; toilet, bath; near churches, depot, Post Office; high elevation; picturesque scenery; good fishing; moderate. Joseph Sheridan, Roscoe, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY.

Arlington House.—Large, shady grounds; excellent table; congenial family house; near ocean; city references, 236 West 14th.

Wiston Hall, Spring Valley, N. Y.—Fine country place; hour out; eight minutes from station; airy rooms; A1 table and service; bath and toilet; outdoor sports. J. L. Wiston.

New City.—Highway ground; fresh milk, eggs, and vegetables; convenient to station; occasional driving Sundays; adults, $5. Kitty Siegriest, Box 73, New City, N. Y.

Few select boarders wanted for Fall and Winter on large place near station; fresh eggs, milk; all improvements; references. H. M. Yoppke, Tenafly, N. J.

Good board, large, airy rooms, bathing and fishing, large piazzas, stables, &c.; adults only. Tel. 308 L, Tompkinsville, Blue Cottage, Arrochar, S. I.

At New Rochelle, 42 Pelham Road.—Fine rooms; good accommodations and table service; large grounds; piazzas, shade; directly on the water; boating, bathing, fishing.

Catskill Mts., elevation 1,900 ft.; farmhouse; excellent food and attendance; beautiful walks and drives; rate, $6-$7. A. Houghtaling, Fallsburg, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Wiston Hall, Spring Valley, N. Y.—Fine country place; hour out; eight minutes from station; airy rooms; A1 table and service; bath and toilet; outdoor sports. J. L. Wiston.

Pleasant Valley Farm.—Ideal Summer resort; excellent table. C. H. Reichman, North Branch, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Hotel Kenmore, Greyrock Place, Stamford, Conn.; 50 minutes from 42d St.; homelike, quiet, select; excellent table.

Mt. Airy House, Bernardsville, New Jersey; elevation 1,500 ft.; large rooms; good board. P. O. Box 37.

Cave Hill Farm, good board $6.00. Carl Helbing, Woodbury Falls, Orange County, New York.

One or two boarders wanted, Long Island farm, 50 minutes 34th St. Ferry. Box 166 Bayside.

PERSONAL.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to give notice that on the 9th day of July, 1903, my wife, Celia Goldberg, (nee Nussman,) left my home, No. 618 D St. N. W., Washington, D. C., against my will and protest.

I hereby give notice to the public, here and elsewhere, not to give said Mrs. Goldberg credit on the strength of my name, as I will not be responsible for any bills or obligations contracted by her after this date. JOSEPH GOLDBERG.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured. Advice and book free. Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

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Wanamaker Piano Store

Greatest piano business in the world.

Chickering, Mason & Hamlin, Vose, Crown, Merrill, Kurtzmann Pianos.

Frederick Doll Pianos, $185.

J. C. Campbell Pianos, $195.

Both fully guaranteed and sold on easy payments—$10 cash and $6 a month.

Shipped anywhere. Write for further information.

Used Pianos at smallest prices.

Pianos of all kinds for rent.

TENTH and BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th. 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

Upright $125, celebrated maker, fine condition; square, $25; pianos rented. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 21 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS is JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Six good square pianos, $25 to $45; upright, good maker, $100. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., B'klyn.

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28 PARK ROW,
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., } NEW YORK.
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APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY. We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 729.

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Salary loans procured without indorsement, promptly, confidentially; lowest terms. Room 103 Potter Building, 38 Park Row.

AUCTION SALES.

Pursuant to an order of court, sealed bids will be received for the stock, fixtures, and machinery of bankrupts, E. M. Gubsch & Co. by Otto H. Droege, Trustee in Bankruptcy, Nos. 61-63 Park Row, New York City, at any time on or before 10:30 A. M. of July 31st, 1903.

The stock consists of burnt wood and leather articles and materials finished and unfinished and other art goods and materials finished and unfinished. The fixtures consist of shelving, counters, showcases, and machinery.

E. M. Gubsch & Company were in business at 114 East 23d Street, Manhattan, New York City. The whole stock, fixtures, and machinery may be inspected at any time between 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. OTTO H. DROEGE, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

Sale of household furniture for storage charges by D. Cohen, auctioneer; goods stored at Tony's Warehouse, 211 West 10th St., Manhattan, to be sold to-day, July 25, 1903, at auctioneer's place of business, 74 Norfolk St.; this city; goods belonging to the following persons: Mrs. Donigan, Mrs. Payne Bromley Applebohm, and Mrs. Pavey.

Foreclosure Sale.—Fixtures of a barroom, consisting of bar, back bar, chairs, tables, icebox, &c.; L. Sachs, auctioneer, sells on Monday, July 27, 1903, 11 A. M., at 281 Avenue B, New York, above fixtures. By order of the Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, sells to-day, at 9 o'clock, Number 54 West 135th Street, Borough of Manhattan, saloon fixtures, by order of mortgagee.

FOR SALE.

SAFES—New and secondhand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All Makes.

F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

Typewriters—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Norman, 79 Nassau.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,

239 B'WAY, cor. Park Place. Tel. 1,579 Cort.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel., 5,936 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c., yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 6th Av.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Wanted—Men, England, $7; Antwerp, Germany, $10; Africa, $25; also free transportation return passage. 115 1st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

DRESSMAKERS.

Dressmaking.—First-class dressmaking at reasonable prices; perfect fit guaranteed; latest designs in Summer gowns. Foley, 216 West 127th St.

Dressmaker.—By dressmaker out by day; stylish work. Mrs. Holmes, 320 W. 20th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

BOOKKEEPERS.

Bookkeeper.—By young man, with 12 years' experience as bookkeeper; will start on moderate salary and chance for advancement; reference from present employers and public accountants. H., Box 189 Times.

COACHMEN.

Coachman.—Married; no children; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; first-class references. McDonald, 200 West 20th St.

Coachman.—By thoroughly competent man; first-class city references. Coachman, 16 East 39th.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLANAGAN, WILLIAM L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of March, 1903. FLORENCE A. FLANAGAN, Executrix. DE WITT C. FLANAGAN, RANDOLPH HURRY, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys. for Executrix and Executors, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID MARX, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Marx, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 25th, 1903, praying for an order confirming a composition offered by him to his creditors, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 5th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 25th, 1903.

WANTED $100,000 NOT TO MOLEST EMPLOYERS

Stonecutters' Ex-President Gives Figures of Brooklyn Deal.

$3,000 OFFER A GOOD JOKE

Judge Decides Murphy's Contention that Union Had No Title to Money Will Not Affect the Case.

The narrative of levies on employers by the "secret committee" of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association, which has been running through all the testimony at the trial of Lawrence Murphy for larceny of organization funds, was resumed yesterday when Donald Call, an ex-President of the union, declared from the witness stand that he was sure $50,000 had been demanded from certain Brooklyn employers in settlement of a strike last year, and that the amount "might have been $100,000."

The jurors, most of them staid business men, looked at each other and then at the man who had just made this statement in a manner as unconcerned and offhand as if it had been a casual remark about the weather. Mr. Call, however, continued in an almost jocular vein his story of the bickering for a price.

It had been the intention of ex-Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who defends Murphy, to put him on the stand in his own defense, and it was promised that he would tell a story of levies on employers amounting to between $200,000 and $250,000 in the eight years during which he had been connected with the organization. Judge Newburger having declared that he will instruct the jury to disregard the contention of the defense that the money Murphy is accused of having stolen was the proceeds of extortion and therefore not the property of the complainants, this plan may be abandoned.

Mr. McIntyre said yesterday that if he did not put Murphy on the stand he might call his wife to prove that members of the union used to go to Murphy's house at night, after he had obtained the sum he is charged with appropriating to his own use, and get money in amounts varying from $10 to $50.

John F. Boyle, an ex-Treasurer of the Stonecutters' Association, who occupied the stand when the trial adjourned on the day before, was recalled yesterday morning for redirect examination by Assistant District Attorney Nott.

Mr. Nott made the witness explain the circumstances under which the $9,000 in the Lawyers' Surety Company had been divided among a little group of men of the Stonecutters' Association, of which he was one. Boyle identified what purported to be a contract bond, showing that his share had been received for services, "paid for in advance." Boyle said the circumstances were identical in the case of his collaborators.

"Did you have a safe deposit vault with the Lawyers' Surety Company?" was the first question asked by Mr. McIntyre on cross-examination.

"We had one in the building—yes," Boyle replied.

Q.—Who hired it? A.—One of our walking delegates.

Q.—In whose name; was it in the name of the association? A.—I really cannot tell you.

Q.—You were an officer of the association, were you not? A.—I was its Treasurer for a time.

Q.—And yet you do not know whether the vault was held in the name of the association? A.—I do not.

Q.—Was not the vault kept for the convenience of the "secret committee"? A.—Not that I know.

Q.—For what purpose did you hire it? A.—To deposit our papers in. We used it as a place of safe keeping for some agreements with the employers entered into after the strike of 1896.

TALKED OF DIVIDING "SWAG."

"Now, is it not a fact that you got it to deposit money in which you had extorted from the bosses?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

The question was objected to by Mr. Nott and Judge Newburger sustained him.

"It has been said," then remarked Mr. McIntyre, "that the money deposited with the Lawyers' Surety Company was dues and fines. I want to show by this witness that the money had been extorted from the employers by threats and intimidation, and that these men then deposited it in a vault in order that the authorities should not be able to trace it until such time as they themselves would be ready to get together and divide the 'swag.' I trust your Honor will allow me to do this."

Judge Newburger did not relent, however. The lawyer then set out to trace the origin of the $9,000 fund. The witness explained in answer to his questions that about 250 members of the union had been fined $40 each for violation of the rules, and that the fund had been created in this way.

"That would make about $14,000; did the men pay the fines?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"No, Sir; the employers paid it," was the reply.

Q.—How in the world did the employers come to pay the penalties incurred by the men? A.—It was pursuant to an agreement at the settlement of a strike that they would assume responsibility for these fines and assessments.

Q.—That was the money deposited with the Lawyers' Surety Company. Now, tell me whether this money was not divided up in amounts of from $1,600 to $1,800, and distributed among six members of the "secret committee"? A.—It was given to six Trustees.

Charles A. Tucker was the next witness. In answer to questions from Mr. Nott, he said that his connection with the union had ceased three months ago. He also testified regarding changes to the constitution and by-laws made while he was a member.

"You were Secretary of what was called the 'secret committee'?" asked Mr. McIntyre on cross-examination.

The witness turned to Judge Newburger and said he would like to make an explanation.

"Answer my question first," shouted Mr. McIntyre. Judge Newburger, however, told Tucker that he could make a statement if he so desired, but he directed him to make it in the form of an answer to the question of counsel.

"I wish to explain," Tucker then said, "that there never was a 'secret committee.' There was an Executive Committee, but that is all."

Tucker admitted that he was Secretary of the Executive Committee which held its meetings in secret at Brevoort Hall and in the back room of Moser's saloon, at Ninety-seventh Street and First Avenue. Mr. McIntyre then confronted the witness with the minutes of a meeting held on June 15, 1898, at which a resolution had been adopted providing for the appointment of a secret committee of seven to take care of all matters pertaining to the conduct of the affairs of the association, and which was to report to the President only. The witness said that resolution had not been passed at any meeting where he had been present.

PROSECUTOR HAD BOOKS.

Boyle had testified that Tucker was Secretary of the "secret committee" and had the minute books of its meetings. Mr. McIntyre at this point asked him to produce the book and received the reply that this was no longer in the witness's possession.

"Why, what did you do with it?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"I gave it to Assistant District Attorney Nott. He asked me for it," Tucker replied.

Donald Call, ex-President of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association, was then called. He told Mr. Nott that he was President of the union last March, and had been present at the conference in Brooklyn on March 13, when the $10,000 check had been received from Col. Andrew D. Baird, President of the Stone Dealers' Association. The check, he said, was certified, and at his request had been made payable to the defendant.

Call said he gave the check to John Fitzpatrick, who was Financial Secretary of the association. When the check was shown to him by Mr. Nott, Call refused to swear that the indorsement on it, purporting to be the signature of Murphy, had been written by the prisoner. This money is part of the sum the latter is accused of stealing.

Mr. Nott also questioned this witness in regard to the division which took place at the office of the Lawyers' Surety Company. Call admitted he had gone there and received his share with the others. Then they had gone to a near-by saloon where they had handed their checks to Murphy, and agreed to meet the next morning at the Twelfth Ward Bank to deposit them. Murphy did not appear.

"State to the jury if you met Murphy after June 28, 1902, and had a talk with him about the checks and money," asked Mr. Nott.

"I did," the witness replied. "Murphy told me I was interfering too much with his business. I replied that as President of the union I had a right to look after its funds, and he then told me the money was all right. I met Murphy at the meetings occasionally after this, but had no further conversation with him about the funds."

Mr. Nott asked the witness if he had not called on Murphy in the Tombs, when Mr. McIntyre jumped to his feet and demanded the right to cross-examine Call immediately to show he had gone there as an emissary from the District Attorney for the purpose of getting Murphy to make a confession. Judge Newburger accorded him the privilege.

"Didn't you tell Murphy that you had come to try and get him out?" then asked the lawyer.

"No, Sir," Call replied.

Q.—But you went to see the District Attorney before you saw Murphy? A.—Yes, Sir. I went to the prison with Deputy Assistant District Attorney Smythe and Mr. McGarry of the Stonecutters' Association.

Q.—Did you not tell Murphy that if he would restore the money you had the power of the District Attorney to "put him on the sidewalk"? A.—No; I did not say that.

Q.—Did you not go to that cell at the instance of the District Attorney and with the purpose of trying to induce Murphy to make a confession? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why did you go? A.—It was curiosity as much as anything else. I had never been in a prison, and thought I would like to see how it looked on the inside.

Q.—Did it possibly occur to you that you might get there and was that the reason you wanted to look the place over? A.—What—

Mr. Nott's objection and the ruling of Judge Newburger shut off the indignant protest the witness was on the point of uttering, and the question was ruled out.

Mr. McIntyre next questioned the witness regarding the meeting with Col. Baird and the other employers in Brooklyn in March, 1902. Call was a member of the union committee. The witness said that technically there had been a strike in force for eight years prior to the meeting. The union committee consisted of Call, Henry, Snellback, and Boyle; the committee of employers of Messrs. Baird, Rankin, and McLaren, contractors of Brooklyn.

"Did you ask for $50,000 to settle the strike," asked Mr. McIntyre.

"It may have been $100,000," was Call's reply.

Q.—So you wanted $100,000? A.—We certainly did if we could get it.

Q.—That demand was refused? A.—Yes, Sir.

THOUGHT $3,000 A JOKE.

Q.—How much did the bosses offer you first? A.—They offered $3,000. We thought that was the best joke we had heard for a long time.

Q.—Then, what happened? A.—Well, we were getting nearer and nearer to each other; we were coming down gradually, and they were coming up. When we had come down to $12,000 and they still refused to listen to us, our committee went into executive session, and decided that we would not take a cent less than $10,000. We told them so, and they gave us the money.

Q.—What did you do to earn that money? A.—We "unionized" all the shops. That is, we had them all comply with union rules, and then they could go ahead and work without molestation.

"What would you have done if your request had not been complied with?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

The question was ruled out on the objection of Mr. Nott. Mr. McIntyre said he wanted to show that the union had no right to the money, because it was the proceeds of extortion, and that therefore it could not appear as complainant against Murphy.

"It is a well-known proposition at law that a highwayman cannot acquire title to property he has obtained by thefts or threats," the lawyer said. "A man who drives from me my property intimidation does not acquire title to what he gets any more than if he had exercised physical force. The point was settled in the case of the People vs. Barry of the Pavers' Union and the case of the People vs. Palmer. The courts held those men guilty of extortion when they obtained money through threats that they would tie up shops, and that they could not be true owners of money thus obtained."

"I might as well announce right now," said Judge Newburger, "that when the proper time comes I shall instruct the jury that if Murphy obtained the money from the Stonecutters' Union as trustee, it was his duty to render an accounting for it, no matter how it had been obtained by them."

"If that is good law," said Mr. McIntyre, "then the natural inference is that the law tolerates the acts of men who go about extorting money from employers."

"The law tolerates nothing of the kind, as you know very well, Mr. McIntyre," said Judge Newburger. After some further efforts by the lawyer to be heard on this proposition in the face of protests from the court, Judge Newburger finally ordered Mr. McIntyre to proceed with the cross-examination of his witness.

Mr. McIntyre then read from the minute book of the Stonecutters' Union for March 12 last year, where an order from the President had been entered forbidding all members of the organization returning to work before the trouble with the bosses in Brooklyn had been settled. Mr. Call said he knew all about that, and that it was all right.

The witness denied that he had received any money from Murphy, and he also said the defendant had never told him he had given $5,000 to "Jack" Black, who went with him to Europe and is now in Scotland, where he bought a farm, and to a number of other members of the union.

"Did not the members use to go to Murphy's house at night and ask him for money?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"I really do not know. I heard a great deal of talk to that effect," was the reply.

"Do you recall a meeting with Murphy in August, when you told him 'not to return a cent?'"

"No, sir."

"Will you swear that you never told Murphy that after his return from Europe?"

"I will."

William A. Norrie, who was President of the union in May last, testified that he had called upon Murphy several times to return the large sums he had gained possession of to the union. On one occasion he said Murphy told him that the money would be turned over at the proper time, but that if he wanted to know its present whereabouts he would have "to dig deeper than I am."

A couple of the trustees were called and testified of the division of the $9,000 in the Lawyers' Surety Company, whereupon an adjournment was taken until Monday morning.

EXTORTION LONG PRACTICED.

Building Trades Employers' Association Says Its Members Were Levied On by Unions.

The upheaval in the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union and the revelations of alleged "graft" following on the trial of ex-Treasurer Murphy, caused a sensation in the ranks of organized labor yesterday.

At the headquarters of the Building Trades Employers' Association the revelations regarding the stonecutters were welcomed as additional proof of a necessity for the curtailment of the powers of the walking delegates, as provided for in its plan of arbitration. The following statement was made late yesterday afternoon by the Press Committee:

The contractors knew long ago about the system of corruption existing among the walking delegates and other officers of unions. We were, however, handicapped by conditions, and strikes were threatened right and left until contractors were willing to submit to extortion. But patience at last ceased to be a virtue, and the organization of the Building Trades Employers' Association followed in order to end such intolerable conditions. Our plan of arbitration was then formulated and first appeared to have been misunderstood both by the public and by the unions. We still recognize the respectable walking delegates as representatives of the unions, though not as arbitrators; but the other element has for some time had the control. Their reign, however, is nearing an end.

R. J. Ainslow, ex-business agent of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union, was seen yesterday in the neighborhood of Brevoort Hall while the meeting of the Board of Building Trades was in progress. He said that there was no proof that the levying of fines against employers by the officers of the union was not in accordance with its constitution. The same thing was done in Manhattan after a shut-down five years ago.

After the meeting of the Board of Building Trades, which has no President, William Fyfe of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society, its acting Secretary, said that as the members of his organization had been laid off by the employers for not signing the arbitration agreement, his union would take retaliatory measures. It began by ordering a strike at the Empire Theatre, Fortieth Street and Broadway, against members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, which has signed the arbitration agreement.

On the other hand the Brotherhood men threaten to get even by ordering strikes in cities outside of New York against members of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society employed by the George A. Fuller Company. Among the strikes which were reported yesterday was one at the residence of Helen Gould, Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

NO BOOKBINDERS' STRIKE

President of Washington Union Says Men Will Not Walk Out.

If They Did They Could Not Get Back Without Passing a Civil Service Examination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—William A. Miller, the discharged assistant foreman of the book bindery of the Government Printing Office, was formally reinstated to-day by the Public Printer, but did not resume his duties. He is expected, however, to report for duty to-morrow morning. When Miller reported this morning the required certification of reinstatement had not been received from the Civil Service Commission. The Public Printer received Miller in his private office and a conference extending over a half hour was had. Miller was informed of the action of the Civil Service Commission and the President and was assured that as soon as the certification was received he would be assigned to his former duties. The certification having been delivered to the Public Printer about noon, Miller will be set to work to-morrow morning.

A committee of the Bookbinders' Union waited upon the Civil Service Commissioners this morning with a copy of the protest drawn by them against the reinstatement of Miller. They were informed that the commission had nothing further to do with the case unless a new status should be developed. Miller had been unlawfully removed and his reinstatement had been directed by the President on the recommendation of the commission. The matter was closed and the commission was without authority to take further steps in the case. It rested now with the Public Printer. If charges should be made against Miller affecting his character or fitness as an official, it was for the Public Printer to act upon them in accordance with the terms of the law and the civil service regulations. After action by the Public Printer there might be appeal to the commission by the accused if the decision should be adverse, but in advance of action by the Public Printer there could be no interference by the commission.

President Barrett of the Bookbinders' Union headed the committee that waited upon the Civil Service Commission. The commission fully explained to the committee the legal status of the case and the consequences that would certainly follow hasty and inconsiderate action by the union men. Commissioner Proctor explained that Miller was clearly entitled to reinstatement under the law. If there are charges against Miller the Public Printer is required to investigate them, and if sustained Miller could be discharged, when an appeal could be taken by the accused to the commission, who would review the case and report thereon. No discretion rests with the Public Printer in dealing with the case and he cannot act until an impartial and thorough investigation has been made.

It was suggested that Miller might be suspended pending an investigation, but that cannot be done. If suspension could be accomplished, the bookbinders would not be confronted with the rule of their union which forbids them to work with a man who has been expelled from their organization.

The Public Printer declared this afternoon that he would put Miller to work to-morrow morning if he reports for duty. That Miller will report in the morning no doubt is entertained by those who know him. Notwithstanding the threats of the union there will be no walk-out to-morrow. Leaders of the union see the weakness of their position, and realize that they made a mistake in not asking the Government to try Miller before he was tried and condemned by their organization at a secret meeting. Members of the union who thought the rules of that body paramount are now considering whether their obligation to the Government under their oath of office does not stand in front of their obligation to the union, and whether the laws of the land can be set aside with impunity by the resolution of any organization of individuals.

A statement made this afternoon to the bookbinders' committee by Commissioner Proctor has had the effect of giving pause to the more ardent advocates of a walkout and order. These men are in the certified classified service, are protected and governed by prescribed rules made by the commission with the approval of the President. If there should be a strike on the part of the bookbinders or others in the classified service employed in the printing office they would forfeit their positions and be permanently separated from the service and could return only after examination and certification, just as in the case of those who have never been in the public service.

That the bookbinder leaders will not agree to negotiate action is evidenced by the utterance of President Barrett after his committee conferred with Secretary Cortelyou and the Civil Service Commission. Following the conference with the commission, President Barrett said:

"We called to file new charges against Miller and to complain to the Public Printer and the commission, so that it may be made clear to the President. We have been placed in a wrong light by some of the newspapers, and we want to remove this unfavorable impression. As we understand it, Miller has been informed that he can return to work to-morrow morning. Should he do so there is not going to be any strike.

"Miller will be allowed to go to work if he appears. We do not intend to walk out. But we are going to call a meeting if he appears, and at that meeting the whole matter is to be discussed, and a line of action mapped out.

"We intend, however—and I would like to have this made plain—to act in a conservative manner. We respect the Government and the law and the President, and we do not think it is right for us to have been put before him in a wrong light. We intend to let the law take its course in Miller's case. We are sure that the charges are strong enough to cause him to be removed."

The intimation that the printers employed in the printing office would join the bookbinders in a strike against the Government has not been without effect on the authorities. Numerous attempts have been made in the past to introduce typesetting machines in the office, but these efforts have been met with strong efforts of the International Typographical Union. The Government Printing Office is the largest establishment of its kind in the world, yet it is without a single labor-saving machine in its immense composing room.

It is said that Secretary Cortelyou has been directed by the President to inquire into the cost of typesetting machines, the number that would be required at the Government office, and generally to obtain information with regard to the relative economy of the machines and the hand-setting process. The Government office is the last refuge of the hand-setting compositor, and a strike would assuredly result in the introduction of the typesetting machines and a considerable reduction in the force now employed in the composing room.

The local branch of the International Bookbinders' Union held a largely attended meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall to-night to consider what action should be taken in the event that Miller returns to duty to-morrow morning. The meeting discussed the matter for three hours, and then adjourned subject to the call of the Arbitration Committee of the union. There were many speeches, and apparently a number of votes, but just what they were about no one who attended the meeting was willing to say.

STRIKERS FINED AND JAILED.

Three Punished in Syracuse for Contempt of Court in Disobeying Injunction.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.—Kiram Powers, John Lillis, and Otto Benz, striking molders from the Stearns shop, were found guilty of contempt of court to-day by Justice William S. Andrews by his confirmation of the report of William G. Tracy, who heard the motion for contempt of court in reference. Powers was fined $75, and sentenced to serve thirty days; Lillis, $50 and thirty days, and Benz was fined $50.

Justice Andrews says in part:

"As to the merits of the original dispute between the parties I have no knowledge. Certain truths, however, we all hold to be self-evident. With or without reason, alone or together, workmen may leave their employers. By argument or persuasion, by appeals to sympathy or prejudice, they may lead others not to take their vacant places. But here they must stop. Every man may work upon the terms that seem to himself best. If he cannot his personal liberty is abridged. It is his right as a free man. To protect him in this right governments and courts may use their full powers. If they fail to do so they fail in their duties.

"It was to enforce these everyday rules that the injunction in this action was granted. It permitted the use of all peaceful methods. It simply prohibited the use of terror or violence. It sought to prevent riot or disorder, acts made criminal by our Penal Code.

"I find that the three men deliberately disobeyed the order of the court. This makes it a case of criminal contempt. The only question left is as to the proper punishment to be inflicted upon them for what they have done.

PARKS'S UNION WILL CONFER.

Settlement of the Building Dead-Lock Likely to be Reached To-day.

Practically a final settlement of the shutdown in the building trades may be reached to-day. The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, which is supposed to hold the key to the entire situation, agreed last night at a meeting in Maennerchor Hall to meet committees of the Iron League and the Building Trades Employers' Association today for a conference. Agreement to this action had been made previously between John M. Cornell, President of the Iron League, and Samuel L. Parks.

A committee was appointed by the union to meet the employers. It consists of the four walking delegates, Samuel Parks, Charles Massay, John Dolan, and Timothy McCarthy. The committee will go without instructions and the result of the conferences, it is believed, will be a return of the housesmiths and bridgemen to work. This will effectively break the deadlock, and the few remaining trades will return to work.

The conference of the delgates alone with the Iron League will be held at Mr. Cornell's office. A larger committee will then confer with both the Iron League and the Building Trades Employers' Association.

BROOKLYN LAWYER ACCUSED.

James A. Murtha Charged by Woman Client with Withholding Her Money.

An order was signed by Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, directing James A. Murtha, a Brooklyn lawyer, to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay into court or to Mrs. Julia A. O'Donnell of 2,089 Bergen Street, that borough, $2,250.

Mrs. O'Donnell claims that the amount was paid to Murtha by Kohner Brothers, a firm of liquor dealers, for the killing of her husband, who was run over by one of their wagons. She alleges that Murtha settled the case for her and received the money last February. In her affidavit Mrs. O'Donnell says that Murtha kept putting off the payment, and that since March she has not been able to see him at all.

Murtha is about thirty-five years old and is well known among Democratic politicians. He was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket some years ago. His father, James C. Murtha, Sr., was at one time Deputy Commissioner of Public Works in Brooklyn, and his uncle, William H. Murtha, was Register of Kings County some years ago.

A WALKING MEAT MARKET.

Man Arrested Carried Tin-Lined Basket with All Kinds of Meats and Fish Exposed for Sale.

William C. Wellman, a representative of the Fish Cutters and Oyster Openers' Protective Union, caused the arrest yesterday of Joseph Fillitano of 117 Elizabeth Street and Joseph Fisetti of 165 Mott Street, two Italian fish peddlers whom he caught selling their wares in violation of Section 47 of the Sanitary Code, which makes a misdemeanor of selling meat or fish from uncovered baskets.

Mr. Wellman, in explaining his action, said: "Numerous complaints have been made to the Board of Health of late about fish which has been unfit for use. The union took up these complaints, and upon investigation found that the fish had in every case been bought from men who had represented themselves as coming from the markets in the neighborhood, but who were in reality independent dealers who sold from baskets.

"Hardly any of them had licenses, and none of them belonged to the union. Their fish is certainly unfit for use. They buy it from condemned lots, and sometimes it is a week old. One of the men arrested to-day had a new kind of basket. It was lined with tin on the inside, and had about ten compartments, each divided from the rest by a tin partition. The basket was about three feet long and two feet wide. The man carried it in front of him, suspended from his neck by a strap. In each of the compartments was a different sort of meat, and the basket loaded weighed about seventy-five pounds.

"He had steaks, chops, roasts, soup meat, ham, and fish. On the side of the basket was a flat board, which he placed on top of the basket when he cut the meat. The only place I have ever seen this kind of basket used before was in San Francisco among the Chinese."

DISMISSED BY APPRAISER.

Examiner James R. Pringle Charged with Neglect of Duty.

James R. Pringle of Morris Heights, New York, who for the last twelve years has been an examiner in the Third Division, commonly known as the "silk" division, of the Appraisers' Stores, was removed from office yesterday by order of the Secretary of the Treasury on a charge of neglect of duty. When Appraiser George W. Whitehead, the head of the Appraisers' Stores, was asked about Pringle's dismissal yesterday, he said:

"I found it necessary to suspend him for neglect of duty, and before doing so had him come to my office, and asked him if he had anything to say. He denied the charge, and after obtaining a written answer to the same effect from him I forwarded it about a week later with my recommendation for dismissal to the Secretary of the Treasury. The answer came to-day, and went into effect. There was absolutely no other charge against Pringle."

James R. Pringle was appointed as examiner from the Fourteenth Congressional District of the County of New York, at a yearly salary of $2,200.

MRS. HAUPTNER GUILTY.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 24.—Mrs. Oscar Hauptner, who was accused by her husband of having joined with Albert Barnes in an assault on him at Tuckahoe, on July 9, was tried this afternoon by a jury before City Judge Kellogg and was found guilty. She was remanded for sentence until to-morrow morning.

Barnes, who was also arrested on Hauptner's complaint, waived examination and was held in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury. As he did not get bondsmen he was sent to jail.

Hauptner testified that on the night of July 9 he followed his wife and Barnes on a trolley car to Tuckahoe, and thence into a piece of woods, where he said Barnes and Mrs. Hauptner attacked him. He alleged that both his wife and Barnes struck him, knocked him down, and kicked him about the head and body.

Barnes was called to the stand and testified that Hauptner was the aggressor. He said Hauptner had a stone wrapped up in a handkerchief, which he used like a slung-shot. He said that when Hauptner attacked him Mrs. Hauptner ran down the road screaming for help, and that she did not touch her husband. The jury retired and returned almost immediately with a verdict of guilty.

RUMSELLERS AS ANARCHISTS.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 24.—Coldwater advocates met here to-day and participated in the thirtieth annual meeting of the National Temperance Society. Bishop Fitzgerald, the head of the Camp Meeting Association, in his address of welcome, likened Sunday liquor sellers to the assassin of President McKinley, since both were Anarchists in that they defied and trampled upon law.

"A cry is raised over lynchings," said the Bishop, "yet not a word of protest is raised against men who sell rum on the Sabbath day, yet both the lynchers and rum sellers are Anarchists."

Henry B. Metcalf of Pawtucket, R. I., responded to the Bishop's greeting and incidentally rapped those clergymen who tipple. At the afternoon session an address was delivered by the Rev. F. C. Ingehart of New York. This evening the speaker was Clinton N. Howard, "the little giant," of Rochester, N. Y.

MRS. ORTIZ PAROLED

Said Not to be the Woman Who Threatened Mrs. Poillon.

Bellboy Said to Have Overheard Telephone Talk to Complainant of Vitriol and Bullets.

The case of Mrs. Annie Ortiz, who was arrested on Thursday on complaint of Mrs. Katherine Poillon, who accused her of threatening her in various ways, came up before Magistrate Hogan in the West Side Police Court yesterday afternoon. James J. Fitzgerald, who represented Mrs. Poillon, said his client was ready to go on with the hearing, but Mr. Grenthal, representing the defendant, said he had not been able to get his witnesses to court, and asked for a postponement. Magistrate Hogan adjourned the case until noon next Tuesday.

Detective McCune of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station said after Mrs. Ortiz had been paroled in her lawyer's custody, that one of the witnesses in court was a bellboy in the St. Cecil, One Hundred and Sixth Street and West End Avenue. He said that the boy was ready to testify that on the night on which Mrs. Poillon alleged she was threatened, a man and a woman called at the apartment house after midnight and used the telephone. The boy, McCune said, was ready to testify that he overheard part of the conversation over the telephone, and heard the woman say if the vitriol could not kill a bullet would. McCune said that the boy would testify next Tuesday.

The boy later said that his name was Cassidy. Mrs. Ortiz and "Jack" McGee, ex-policeman and Rough Rider, who were across the street, were pointed out to him. He walked over, and after looking at them said: "They are not the persons who came and telephoned. The woman was tall and dressed entirely in black and wore a heavy brown veil over her black hat. The man was very much stouter. I heard only a part of the conversation, in which the woman said that if vitriol would not kill a pistol would."

WEDDING RING TOLD SECRET.

Mrs. Kirksey Forgot to Take It Off, and Her Brother Learned of Her Marriage.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 24.—Announcement was made this evening of the marriage of Miss Anita Clarke, daughter of Mrs. Percy R. Clarke, to F. W. Kirksey of Jacksonville, Fla. The marriage took place in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, on June 13. No one here knew of it until last night, when the bride of more than a month appeared at the dinner table wearing a wedding ring. It was noticed by her brother, Dr. G. L. Clarke, and when he spoke of it Mrs. Kirksey confessed.

Mrs. Kirksey is a little more than twenty years old. She had received the attentions of Mr. Kirksey for several months and there was no objection to the marriage. Up to the afternoon of the ceremony the couple had no intention of being married so soon.

Mr. Kirksey until recently was in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, and was stationed at Fort Slocum. There, at a military ball last Winter, he and Miss Clarke met. Early in June Mr. Kirksey was transferred to the Geological Survey and had to start for Washington. Miss Clarke accompanied him to New York to see him off and on the way down they decided to be married and not to say anything about it until Mr. Kirksey was settled in Washington. The Rev. Dr. Houghton performed the ceremony and the bride has since worn her ring in secret, but forgot to remove it last night before sitting down to dinner.

VALET JONES DISAPPEARS.

Star Witness in Patrick Murder Trial Thought by Counsel to be Dead.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday confirmed the story that Charles F. Jones, valet to the late William M. Rice, for whose death Albert T. Patrick was convicted, had disappeared. Jones turned State's evidence, and was the principal witness against Patrick. He was liberated with the understanding that he had to report at stated intervals.

George Gordon Battle of counsel for Jones said that he believed Jones was dead. He said that he had corresponded with him until about five months ago, when the letters suddenly ceased. At that time Jones was employed on a boat owned by his brother, which ran in among the bayous of Louisiana and Texas, peddling market produce.

LEGAL NOTES.

VERDICT NOT AGAINST THE WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE.—Carlo De Felice, a dentist, while a passenger on the steamship Patria, en route from Naples to New York, was given permission by the vessel's chief officer or second captain to keep his valise of dental instruments on deck under the afterhouse, so that it might be easy of access. The bag remained where De Felice put it until the day before the Patria reached New York, when it disappeared. In an action by De Felice against the steamship's owners to recover for the loss of the valise and its contents, three disinterested witnesses testified that the dentist's bag was thrown overboard by a person or persons in the employ of the ship, and in the presence and by the direction of the second captain. It was insisted, on an appeal to the Appellate Division from a judgment in the plaintiff's favor, that after a positive denial by the second captain of his alleged participation in the affair, the story of the three witnesses became incredible, and that, therefore, the verdict ought to be regarded as against the weight of evidence. The Appellate Court thinks otherwise, and said in part by Justice Willard Bartlett: "The second captain appears to have objected to the presence of the valise on the deck in the first instance, although he subsequently assented to its remaining there; and there is testimony indicating the existence of ill feeling on his part toward the plaintiff, who swears that 'he gave me a push and told me to go to h——,' after the valise had disappeared and the plaintiff made a demand for its restoration. This testimony, in connection with that of the three witnesses whom I have mentioned, to the fact of having actually seen the baggage thrown into the sea by a person or persons, in accordance with his directions, is enough to warrant the inference that the officer was prompted by some feeling of spite or irritation against the plaintiff to commit the act of misconduct with which he is charged."

***

MUST LOOK FOR APPROACHING CARS ON BOTH TRACKS.—Patrick Little testified, on the trial of his action against the Third Avenue Railroad Company to recover damages for personal injuries, that as he was crossing the avenue at Thirteenth Street, from the east to the west side, he looked and saw a north-bound car approaching about forty feet away. He waited, he said, for the car to stop for passengers, and then passed to its rear. Just as he stepped upon the south-bound tracks he was struck and injured. A witness by the name of Cohen gave testimony, and he was corroborated in some respects, that the car was in sight when Little passed the southeast corner of Thirteenth Street. The car, Cohen said, was going at a high rate of speed, but was stopped after the accident within a few feet. Little did not say whether he looked to see if a car was coming toward him on the south-bound tracks, or that he exercised any caution whatever. The trial Justice dismissed the complaint, and, under the circumstances, said the Appellate Division, on appeal, it would be hard to see how he could do otherwise. "It is apparent," said Justice McLaughlin, for the appellate tribunal, "that if the plaintiff had exercised any care whatever after the north-bound car had passed, and before he attempted to step upon the south-bound tracks, he would have seen the car which struck him, and thus the accident would have been avoided. Cohen could see the car approaching, and manifestly the plaintiff could if he had looked, as the accident occurred in the middle of the day, and there was nothing so far as appears to obstruct the plaintiff's vision or distract his attention. Of course he was just as much obligated to look out for his own safety as the defendant was to prevent his being injured."

FALL RIVER MILLS CLOSING.

950,000 Spindles May Be Idle by the End of Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 24.—About 7,000 spindles will be idle in this city next week, but the number may be increased to 950,000 toward the latter part of the week. The idle mills will include the Durfee, Border City, two mills; Osborne, one mill; Mechanic, Cornell, Stafford, Wampanoag, Davol, and Sagamore. The yarn mills are expected to close on the last days of the week, and possibly two other corporations.

The Cornell and Stafford mills expect the arrival of a complete new set of boilers during the week, and if they arrive these mills will remain closed until about the first week of September. The Davol mills are installing a new boiler plant, and it is possible that they will not be ready to start until the second week in August. The Weetamoe mills have given notice of a shut-down for the first two weeks in August.

As manufacturers anticipated a few weeks ago, the situation does not improve for them in the cotton markets, and they propose to hoard the little cotton they have until the new crop of cotton begins to arrive.

COTTON SHORTAGE IN ENGLAND

British Board of Trade Interested in Question of Cotton Growing in the British Empire.

LONDON, July 24.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, said 100 cotton factories in Lancashire were working on short time and 300,000 operatives were affected. This was due to the deficiency in raw cotton. The question of cotton growing in the British Empire, in order to create a supply outside that of the Southern States of America, was receiving careful consideration, and the Board of Trade was prepared to give any practicable help to those interested in the matter.

LESSON FOR NEW YORK BEARS.

W. P. Brown Says It is Demonstrated That They Cannot Always Dictate Price of Cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—W. P. Brown, the bull leader, in discussing the cotton situation to-day, said:

"It is perfectly natural for a howl to come from New York over the ruling price of cotton, for the reason that the New Yorkers took the opposite view of the situation, but it is not right to attribute to the bull clique a design to boost prices simply and solely for its own personal campaign. The bull campaign has demonstrated one fact—that the bear clique in New York cannot dictate the price of cotton all the time.

"This one fact alone is of inestimable value to the South. By making New Orleans the cotton market of the world something has been accomplished which will benefit every cotton planter in the South directly and the whole South in a general way."

FIRE SCARE IN BELLEVUE.

Blaze in a Nearby Factory Causes Excitement Among the Patients.

A fire which started in the rear of the weiss and birch beer manufacturing establishment of G. Koch & Son, 455 First Avenue, about 10:45 o'clock last evening caused some consternation among the patients in Bellevue Hospital. The damage to the soft drinks establishment did not exceed $1,500.

An alarm coming from the locality in which Bellevue Hospital is located generally arouses firemen to double-quick action, and a double quota of engines respond. Two alarms were sent in, and the fear of the firemen until they reached the scene of the blaze was that it might be Bellevue.

Bellevue Hospital is itself pretty well prepared for a blaze, however, and as soon as sparks began to fly from the burning building upon the First Avenue wards, a corps of forty orderlies and forty physicians jumped to their places. Most of the orderlies were ordered to the roof, and the water was turned on for a few moments to see that it was flowing properly.

In the hospital the forty physicians who are in the institution were ordered to their respective wards and directed their efforts toward quieting the patients. Some of those on the First Avenue side were considerably excited.

The fireboat New Yorker also steamed close to the hospital to be ready in case it was needed. Chief Purroy was early at the scene of the blaze.

POISONED IN A SALOON.

Longshoreman Held for Homicide After the Queer Death of His Friend.

The death of Paul Bock, a Hoboken bartender, supposedly from a dose of rough on rats purchased by himself as medicine, but administered by George Bayer, a longshoreman living in Hoboken, has led the police to arrest Bayer on the charge of homicide.

From information obtained by the police, it appears that Bayer was in the saloon of Gustave Schurman, at 153 First Street, Hoboken, Thursday afternoon, when Bock, the bartender, complained of being ill, and borrowed money of Bayer with which to buy medicine.

Bayer had picked up the package of powder which Bock had placed on the bar, and, remarking that he might take a little too, poured a small portion of the powder into a glass for himself, and about three times as much, so the police allege, into Bock's glass. Shortly after they had drunk the stuff, and after Bayer had left the saloon, Bock was seized with convulsions. He died yesterday morning in St. Mary's Hospital.

An examination of the powder, so the police say, showed that it was poison. Bayer professed ignorance of the nature of the powder and surprise at the death of Bock. He was then taken to the Tombs Police Court, where Magistrate Ommen remanded him to await extradition.

PRESCOTT DECLARED INSANE.

Charles A. Prescott, who was indicted for the murder of Patrick Whalen at 330 Court Street, Brooklyn, on June 2 last, was yesterday committed to the Matteawan Insane Asylum by Judge Aspinall of the Kings County Court. A commission appointed to examine into the man's sanity found that he was a dangerous lunatic.

Prescott lived on the floor above Whalen and his family in the Court Street house. On the night of June 2 Prescott quarreled with the Whalens, and shot Patrick Whalen five times, killing him instantly. He then slightly wounded Whalen's son. When the police went to Prescott's rooms, which he occupied alone, they found half a dozen revolvers, a lot of cartridges, several bombs, and a can of powder in the rooms. Prescott apparently had a mania for firearms and explosives.

Thomas O'Toole Accidentally Killed.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 24.—Thomas O'Toole of New York, one of the most expert bridge builders in the country, was accidentally killed at Quarryville, Penn., to-day. He was employed in the construction of the new railroad work of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and while directing the lifting of a huge stone a guy rope of the der

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1903. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

WE GIVE a hearing this week to the opinions of half a dozen of our readers in various States touching Mr. James Lane Allen's new and already widely discussed novel, "The Mettle of the Pasture," and Mr. Bliss Carman's eloquent and logical review of it, which we published last week. These letters we have selected from a much larger number as best representing the various frames of mind and points of view of all the writers. A few of the letters we have laid aside are, we regret to say, grossly impertinent and unfair, but most of them are courteous in tone and reasonable in spirit. The mere fact that so many were written so soon after the publication of the book indicates the eagerness of the multitude of readers for a novel above the average in merit, the quickness with which such a book is circulated in these days of much reading, and the broad and well-established popularity of Mr. Allen. There is no doubt now that his new book will have enormous pecuniary success, and in view of the author's undisputed artistic stature this is a most gratifying sign of the times.

Midsummer is the "off season" of book publishers, but the presses are still working, and this week's list of new books is neither inconsiderable nor unimportant. In fiction we have some new volumes of a light and agreeable quality, supposedly suited to the prevailing midsummer taste, such as a collection of fanciful short stories by Charles Battell Loomis, a novel by Opie Read, and E. S. Van Zile's "A Duke and His Double," and "The Man With a Wooden Face," by Mrs. Fred Reynolds. Many a Winter week when the books are coming from all the presses by dozens produces less entertainment. Among the more serious books of the week are "The Possibility of a Science of Education," by Samuel Bower Sinclair, a Canadian writer, a timely treatise on "Radium and Other Radio-Active Substances," by Willis J. Hammer, which is full of well-arranged information on a most fascinating subject; William Mitchell Bowack's "Another View of Industrialism," the "Notes and Reminiscences" of Col. Basil Jackson, one of Wellington's officers, and Col. Edward S. May's "Principles and Problems of Imperial Defense." The Rt. Rev. Bernard O'Reilly's "Life of Pope Leo XIII." is also a book of the week.

Mr. John C. Tarver, whose manner of translating into English the first volume of "Contemporary France," by M. Gabriel Hanotaux, receives some censure from Prof. Cohn in his review of the book, which we publish to-day, (as it also has from other well-informed reviewers,) is an Oxford man and the author of "The Life and Letters of Gustave Flaubert," a book which has been held in esteem. He has also written two other admirable books, "Some Observations of a Foster Parent" and "Tiberius," the latter a profoundly interesting historical study. As we said some weeks ago, to the ordinary reader Mr. Tarver's translation of Hanotaux seems fluent and agreeable enough. But the way of the translator is scarcely less hard than that of the transgressor, and it must be confessed that Prof. Cohn's clearly stated objections to Mr. Tarver's translation may not be easily explained away. Of course, however, no two translators will ever agree at all points, while it must be remembered that the translation of M. Hanotaux's book, dealing with French politics and bristling with political terms and legal phrases, was no easy task.

Charles Lamb, a typical old bachelor, surely, in the minds of most readers of "The Essays of Elia," once offered his hand in marriage to Frances Kelly, the beautiful Miss Kelly of the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane, and Covent Garden. There are two letters in existence to prove this statement—Lamb's, offering marriage, and Miss Kelly's in reply—and they are both in possession of John Hollingshead, who says of them:

At the time they were near neighbors, Lamb living with his sister at 20 Russell Street, Covent Garden, and Miss Kelly living in Henrietta Street, almost opposite. Lamb's offer of marriage covers a long letter, which, according to my judgment, is the noblest and most dignified letter he ever wrote. A firm but kind and delicate refusal was returned, to which Lamb replied in a short letter showing that he had anticipated disappointment, but felt it deeply.

John Hollingshead is a man of many parts, journalist, raconteur, collector, and theatrical manager. We understand that fac similes of these letters will illustrate an article from his pen in one of the September magazines.

The argument in the book by Mr. John R. Dos Passos, "The Anglo-Saxon Century," in favor of the unification of the English-speaking people, "to work for civilization and peace" and "the benefit of mankind" rather gains than loses in force from the fact that its author is an American citizen of Portuguese descent. His scheme for the establishment of a dominant Anglo-Saxon empire may not seem to all his readers one that they would most care to have realized, but his book is based on a popular idea, while his treatment of the subject is both ingenious and thoughtful, and he inevitably imparts to a sympathetic reader some of his own enthusiasm.

Mr. Howells has a capital subject for his Easy Chair essay in the August Harper's. His manuscript fell by the wayside in the journey from his desk to the printer. He feels the impossibility of reconstructing it in all its original freshness, but we have no doubt that the reconstructed paper is even better than the first. It begins with reflections on the destruction of the Alexandrian Library, the loss of the manuscript of Carlyle's "French Revolution," and the demolition by mice of a certain love scene in one of Mr. Howells's own novels; and so gradually reaches the main subject, which is Heine, the man, the poet, the writer of "wonderful prose that has the moon and music of poetry, and sings and laughs and sighs and capers as it goes."

CONTEMPORARY FRANCE

The First Volume of the New History by Gabriel Hanotaux, in Mr. Tarver's Translation.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

Prof. ADOLPHE COHN.

THE SUBJECT of Mr. Hanotaux's work, which is to fill four large volumes, in one on which the American public has had thus far, in spite of its interest, very little chance of getting accurate information. It is the history of France from the end of the Franco-German war, in 1871, to the year 1900. The volume under review deals with only a very small part, chronologically speaking, of this period, namely, the two years elapsing between its beginning and the fall of President Thiers, on May 24, 1873; but, small as is the period considered, it is one of the most important in French history. The events by which it was marked are all of the greatest magnitude, either as settlement of the past or as preparation for the new future of the country, which, in February, 1871, lay prostrate at the foot of the German conqueror. The recuperation of France after her almost unheard of disasters is a phenomenon which struck friend and foe alike with the greatest surprise. It is during the short term of Adolphe Thiers's Presidency that the most pregnant manifestations of this recuperation became visible to the world.

These events Mr. Hanotaux, who had been prepared for the work both by his historical labors and his public life, relates not only as a historian, but also as a statesman. He is not simply a narrator, he is also a judge, and his judgments do not prove the least interesting part of his great work. On the whole he is—and which French patriot could not be?—an admirer of President Thiers's policy. But he is no blind admirer. Where he, however, condemns he does so with qualifications, with a moderation, which do not fail to take into account the almost overwhelming difficulties with which the great statesman had to deal. His heart is all on the side of those who undertook the task of raising France again to a healthful and vigorous condition, but his mind remains singularly clear and free.

The book deals with two sorts of questions: Questions of external policy, involving almost exclusively the intercourse between the French Republic and the newly created German Empire, and questions of internal policy, relating either to the reconstitution of the national strength or to the incipient revolution of the Constitutional form under which the national existence was to pursue its course. The subject is further complicated by the influence which these two sets of questions constantly had upon each other. To bring clearness out of such a complexity of interests was a task of extreme difficulty, and it is not too much to say that the success of Mr. Hanotaux in dealing with it could not have been surpassed.

The various subjects treated by him may be classed under four heads: The settlement of the terms of peace, the liberation of the French territory from the presence of German troops, the laws of reorganization, and, finally, Constitutional questions.

Mr. Hanotaux's most severe stricture of President Thiers's conduct will be met mostly in the treatment of the questions falling under the first two of the above-mentioned captions. He is by profession and by nature a diplomat, and in his survey of the diplomatic encounters between the French negotiator and the giant of German diplomacy his professional admiration goes almost unreservedly to Bismarck. Whether history written in this final form will bear him out in his suggested more than expressed opinion that, with a somewhat bolder front on the part of Thiers, the loss of Metz to France could have been avoided is perhaps doubtful. We are not sure that in his analysis of the elements of strength remaining in French hands in the early days of February, 1871, Mr. Hanotaux is not somewhat carried away by the influence of the surroundings of his early life, and whether the German statesmen and Captains were not fully convinced that further resistance to their demands was thenceforth impossible for the conquered country.

One of the points on which President Thiers most unquestionably won the admiration of the civilized world is the skill with which he managed the financial problem involved in the payment to Germany of the stupendous war indemnity of one thousand million dollars imposed upon France. Here again the French historian preserves such a freedom of judgment that he is not far from expressing the idea that the two great loans which made the payments of the war in-

*CONTEMPORARY FRANCE. By Gabriel Hanotaux. Translated by John Charles Tarver. With portraits. Vol. I.—1870-71. Pp. xiv-488. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.50.

possible might have been secured on slightly more favorable terms than those offered to the public by the French Government, namely, $2.50 and $4.50 respectively for 5 per cent. perpetual bonds.

One of the most fascinating parts of Mr. Hanotaux's narrative we find in the presentation of the respective states of mind of the rulers of the two countries during the period that intervened between the signing of the peace and the evacuation of the French territory by the last detachments of the German army of occupation, a consummation, moreover, which, although entirely arranged for by President Thiers, did not take place until more than three months after he had been driven from power. On the German side fear, whether sincerely experienced or not it is hard to say, was expressed that France would try to avoid complete payment of the war indemnity by a new resort to arms as soon as she had reorganized her army. On the French side, almost up to the last moment, President Thiers felt almost convinced that when the final payment had been effected Germany would refuse to restore to France the fortress of Belfort, which, according to the treaty of peace, was not to be included in the territory ceded to Germany. He did not feel safe upon the matter until, in the negotiations which were to result in an earlier payment to Germany of the war indemnity as well as in an earlier liberation of the French territory, Bismarck had consented to substitute Verdun for Belfort as the last point to be occupied by the German forces. President Thiers's anxiety, moreover, resulted from a very strange state of things ignored for a long time both by him and by the German Chancellor, namely, the double play of the German Ambassador to France, Count von Arnim, who did not scruple to misrepresent the condition of the French Government to Bismarck and the attitude of the German Government to President Thiers in the hope of bringing to success his own conception of what was required by Germany's interests, namely, a defeat of the republican administration by the monarchical elements in control of the National Assembly.

Some surprise will perhaps be caused to the foreign reader by the treatment given by Mr. Hanotaux to the important drama which stands, as it were, between the signing of the peace and the inception of President Thiers's task of internal reorganization, namely, the insurrection of the Commune. The picture of the condition of Paris after the end of the siege and of the causes which led to the final and temporarily victorious outbreak of March 18, 1871, is drawn with a masterly hand. The various elements that strengthened the forces of disorder and weakened those that might have opposed them will, we have no doubt, be accepted as final by future historians. Mr. Hanotaux deserves great credit for refusing to minimize the effect upon the French capital not only of the unfair treatment which it received at the hands of the Royalist majority of the Assembly, refusing the Parisians recognition for their fortitude in enduring the sufferings of the siege, but also of the real fear lest those Royalists, whom the country districts had sent to Bordeaux, not because they were Royalists, but because they were in favor of ending the military struggle which the Republican leader, Gambetta, wanted continued, and would at once attempt to destroy the republican form of government to which Paris had remained persistently attached even during the most brilliant years of the Second Empire. Mr. Hanotaux goes further, and seems clearly of opinion that President Thiers's early and firm stand in favor of the republic was greatly due to the fear that other large cities might follow the example of the capital, and the conclusion is thus forced upon the reader that the new historian of the French Republic considered the Parisian outbreak as in a certain measure the cause of the success of the republican experiment in France. His attitude toward the ruthless measures adopted for the punishment of the insurrectionists is no less judicial. He sets forth with absolute frankness the appalling loss of life and productive energy resulting from the pitiless policy of the Assembly and Government, and thinks that justice tempered with a little more mercy would have been better for the country. Thanks to the rich sources of information, which, in addition to official publications, diplomatic papers, reports of Parliamentary proceedings, &c., included published and unpublished recollections of a good many actors and witnesses—President Thiers himself, Vicomte de Meaux, Marquis de Gabriac, Vicomte de Gontaut-Biron, who was the first French Ambassador in Berlin after the war, Deputy Marcel Delpy, &c.—Mr. Hanotaux has been able to give us a wonderfully complete description of the political forces contending with each other for supremacy not only in the National Assembly, which met first in Bordeaux in February, 1871, and afterward in Versailles, but also in those hidden paths of political action which remain invisible to contemporaries and require on the part of the historian something like the skill of the excavator seeking to unearth the remains of disappeared civilizations.

Such is, for instance, the presentation of the negotiations which the Royalists already, upon the meeting of the National Assembly in Bordeaux, were making in order to heal the breach created in July, 1830, between the two branches of the house of Bourbon and which were to bring about what is known in French politics by the name of the "Fusion." The story of these negotiations is not complete in the present volume, and the incidents after which they were considered as having disastrously failed did not take place until after President Thiers had been superseded in the Presidency by Marshal MacMahon, but it is safe to say that this final failure becomes much more intelligible after the reading of Mr. Hanotaux's luminous unraveling of the various threads of the tangle. The foreign reader will for the first time be enabled fully to grasp the meaning of the opposition between the tricolor and the white flags, which at first sight might seem to be merely an external question, but which was really a symbol of forces lying deep at the foundation of historical development and representing the spirit of the past and the spirit of the future.

In the presentation of Parliamentary events the historian had to deal with an easier task. The fullness of French Parliamentary reports imposed upon him a comparatively simple duty of condensation and of discrimination between the important and unimportant transactions, and with a skillful hand he brings before our eyes the exasperation of the Royalist Deputies in seeing the country in all by-elections manifesting its attachment to the republican form of government, their growing anger against President Thiers, whom they accused of betraying them and unduly favoring the Republicans, and finally, after the return to Versailles of the Duke de Broglie, whom President Thiers had been clever enough at first to exile, as it were, in the London Embassy, the organizing of the successful campaign which was to drive Jules Grévy from the Presidency of the Assembly and Adolphe Thiers from the Presidency of the republic and, in the minds of many of them, to pave the way for the return to France of the legitimate King.

Mr. Hanotaux's impartiality is perhaps nowhere so strictly manifested as in the narrative of the series of these political moves and counter-moves. His sympathy as a strong Republican, as a former Secretary of Henri Martin, as a disciple of Gambetta, is clearly with President Thiers, and yet it is impossible to read the pages of his book and not to feel that the accusations of duplicity brought by the Royalists against the first President of the French Republic were not altogether groundless. Mr. Hanotaux quotes him as admitting in meetings with Royalists, at least at the beginning of the period, that the re-establishment of monarchy would be the outcome of the situation, and admission without which very likely he would not have been allowed to retain power very long, and yet any one who can read between the lines can see that not for one moment did Mr. Thiers think of helping the Royalists in a task which he considered highly dangerous for the peace of the country. Human motives, moreover, are mixed. A republic with another head might not have seemed to Adolphe Thiers as desirable to preserve as one of which he was the President. Looking backward at the distance from events at which we are to-day, no one can fail to recognize the wisdom of the old statesman's views. This does not prevent the wish that he had not allowed them at times to be obscured for his contemporaries by statements the meaning of which was nullified by unmistakable mental reservations.

We wish we could enable the reader to judge by himself of another element hitherto not alluded to of Mr. Hanotaux's performance, namely, its literary excellence. Unfortunately, we are prevented from so doing by the poor quality of the translator's work. Three qualifications were required in the person intrusted with the task of preparing such an important work for presentation to the English-reading public: Accurate knowledge of the meaning of French terms, skill in handling the English language, and a certain degree of acquaintance with French political life. Of the first and the third of these requirements Mr. John Charles Tarver seems to be entirely deficient. Here are instances of his inaccuracy in translating:

On Page 15 the French sentence "Nous ne sommes pas au pouvoir mais au danger" is translated "We are not in power, but in jeopardy." The meaning is: "We are not in power, but in the post of danger." The translator does not know the difference between the two French expressions "au danger" and "en danger."

On Page [illegible] the French word "arrêt" is translated "arrest," making a perfectly unintelligible sentence. "Arrêt" means "judgment," and not "arrest."

On Page 611 the translator says: "On the 11th of May other elections took place for the taking of votes"—whatever be the meaning of this sentence! The French expression is "Pour le scrutin de ballotage," which means "for the second ballots."

All over the book the expression "prendre la parole" (which means "to take the floor") is constantly translated by "to take, or to take up, the word."

These are only a few instances, but similar mistakes, due to ignorance either of the French language or of French political phraseology, are found on nearly every page.

It needs hardly to be said that with such a translator the humorous, which always creeps up in human affairs, entirely disappears. The Prefecture of Versailles, where President Thiers resided, we are told by the translator, was called the Palace of Penance; he entirely misses the play upon words which is involved in substituting "Palais de la Pénitence" for "Palais de la Présidence."

ADOLPHE COHN.

A Novel on the New Navy.

It is expected that "The Spirit of the Service" will be one of the brightest of the Autumn's novels. Edith Elmer Wood has written a lively story of the new navy, into which enter various officers and their wives and sweethearts and a few other people. The fight at Manila comes into this novel, which the Macmillan Company will publish early in September. Rufus F. Zogbaum, the well-known artist of "Ships and Sailors" has made the pictures.

NAPOLEON.

Herbert A. L. Fisher's Volume of Studies of His Statesmanship.*

MR. GLADSTONE held that Napoleon was the greatest administrator in history. Whether the estimate be true or false, it shows how substantial reasons there are for a careful study of this side of Napoleon's activity. Mr. Fisher modestly calls his work a provisional account, indicating fruitful lines of research in history of the civil side of the Napoleonic empire that has never yet been thoroughly studied. There is much material about it remaining unpublished, and while Mr. Fisher agrees that the homage paid to unpublished documents just because they are unpublished amounts often to a disease, he recognizes the value of such things. "Impressions derived from papers, no one of which in itself may deserve publication, may only be represented by a paragraph, a phrase, or an epithet. But they are none the less worth having." And so he has spent much study upon vast masses of documents and dispatches in various official repositories of Germany and France. His book is a solid and serious contribution to the history of which it treats, lucidly written and with a large view of the subject, and, while the author is free from prejudice that distorts this view, he has none the less definite conceptions as to the course and tendency of the events and men who molded them which he describes.

The story of the conflict of Revolutionary and Napoleonic times involves much more than a clash of arms; it must recount the attempt of France to complete and extend her intellectual domination and the sudden and shameful bankruptcy of all the petty ideas that had ruled the little German principalities. The attempt was foredoomed to failure, but its effects have been far-reaching. The wretched state of Germany gave every advantage to the French. Napoleon's first contact with Germany was when he traded with the Austrian Emperor, in 1797, Venice and the other Italian territory in return for Belgium and the promise to help France obtain the German possessions west of the Rhine. It was "the most brilliant peace in centuries," according to Napoleon. It marked a new epoch in German history and struck a serious blow at the Empire. Four years later he was in a position to complete the arrangements made then by the treaty of Lunéville, the "first revolution of Germany"; its compensations form the most degrading page in the history of Germany. The secular Princes who were to be indemnified by Church property for their loss of dominion sent their envoys to Paris to treat with Talleyrand:

> The base obsequiousness of the German envoys was only equaled by the timorous greed of their impatient masters, and the favors of the First Consul were supplicated in terms that would not have been exceeded for abjectness in Byzantium. The house of Talleyrand became the mart in which so many square miles, peopled by so many souls, could be acquired for so many snuff boxes and so many francs and so many attentions to Mme. Talleyrand's poodle. Princes and Dukes, Princesses and Duchesses paid huge sums to be comprehended in the indemnities. Some of the money was intercepted by swindling agents; much found its way into the long purse of Talleyrand, whose enormous fortune was largely built out of the complimentary gifts which he received for his services upon this occasion.

By 1806 Napoleon's control of Germany was complete. Hegel "saw the Emperor, that world-soul, ride through the city," and many other fine Teutonic intellects shared the fascination that he exerted. To some it seemed as if a new era were opening for Germany, as if the ground had been cleared for an imposing piece of political architecture. The establishment of the Grand Duchy of Berg, with Prince Murat at its head, the "training school for the States of the Confederation of the Rhine"; the Kingdom of Westphalia, ruined by Napoleon's policy, with its licentious Court and good Constitution, its beneficent reforms sacrificed to an insane policy, its Latin enlightenment transfusing Teutonic darkness, and its Teutonic industry honestly enlisted in the cause of a Latin Government; the Grand Duchy of Frankfort under Dalberg, with its heavy oppressions upon trade and the freedom of the individuals, and the acquisition of the Rhine departments sum up the result of this political architecture. In the Rhine departments alone did the inhabitants prosper under Napoleon, and though these provinces, whose acquisition was the dream of centuries, were swept away from France in the cataclysm of the Empire, the change was viewed by the inhabitants with indifference if not with active dislike, and grateful memories of the Napoleonic epoch lingered far into the nineteenth century. Says the historian:

> It was here indeed that the system of the Empire was seen at its best, repairing material waste, obliterating senseless divisions, driving into a torpid population its keen and vital energies, and in the ordered structure of French law bequeathing one of the most splendid legacies which a conqueror has ever left to a vanquished province.

Mr. Fisher's exposition of all this work is acutely considered and well ordered in its unfolding of general causes as well as in its illumination in detail. It leaves a strong and vivid impression of the aims and methods of Napoleon, the elements of splendid promise in his system as well as the elements of weakness that involved its destruction. The introduction of the French code in place of "the contradictory, conjectural, and motley ordinances" of the old German law seemed to many Germans like the coming of reason itself, and though in many parts the old Governments returned unrepentant and uninstructed by calamity, some fragments of the Napoleonic system survived the wreck. In 1900 it was stated that 17 per cent. of the 60,000,000 inhabitants of Germany were still ruled by French law. Mr. Fisher sees in the influence of Napoleon upon the general political structure of Germany a decidedly advantageous influence; it meant the reduction of the number of sovereign Princes, the abolition of the Holy Roman Empire, a simplification of the political geography, the secularization of the ecclesiastical States, and the upbuilding of Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden. "Who knows," he asks, "if without the great winnowing fan of the Napoleonic wars to scatter the chaff and sift the grain the political unity of Germany would ever have been attained?"

For Napoleon himself as an administrator, Mr. Fisher has no great admiration. With no patience, no sense of human dignity, no feeling for the pathos of the common lot, Napoleon lacked the sound and noble gifts which sweeten and lengthen public life.

*STUDIES IN NAPOLEONIC STATESMANSHIP: GERMANY. By Herbert A. L. Fisher, M. A. 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

A New Book by Prof. Long.

FOLLOWING THE DEER. By William J. Long. Illustrated by Charles Copeland. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-193. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Mr. Long is one of those who think that the best things a hunter brings home are in his heart, not in his game bag. This charming little book is an account of the days that he has spent in the Maine woods, in Summer and Winter, hunting, nominally, but in reality without the heart to take the lives of the wood folk he loves, and, indeed, in the last chapter and climax of the book, hunting to save rather than to kill. A more delightful note book of wood life for lovers of the entertainment nature spreads for her guests would be hard to find. The delicate and spirited little pen and ink drawings of Mr. Copeland that decorate the margins of every page show that he, too, has been in intimate communion with the people of the forest; and the several full-page half tones carry out in larger form, though scarcely with greater expressiveness of detail, the suggestions of the lesser sketches.

Close observation and loving attention to the details of wood life run all through the work. Mr. Long tells us how the habits of deer have changed with change in the methods of their pursuit by human kind and the protection that is thrown over the does by the law. The buck is generally a lazy and selfish brute, with small care or concern for anything save his own skin; such selfishness is utterly untrustworthy in a leader, and so deer of all kinds in a natural state will intrust the safety of the herd to some wise old doe. But now deer are hunted not so much for food as for sport, and especially for the fine antlers of the older bucks. So the natural order of things is reversed. The mighty bucks grow yearly more timid and cunning, while the does and fawns grow bolder and bolder. This is most noticeable with the moose, whose does and yearlings are protected by law at all seasons. And thus it is that in these days you will find the much-hunted old buck at the head of the herd.

Mr. Long's experiences with these facts and with many more that led up to them and grew out of them make delightful reading, for he had many interesting experiences and tells of them with sympathy and the charm of direct simplicity. Thus one wild, stormy night he had gone out into the old wood road with a lantern, and something jumped into the circle of his light. "Two bright spots burned out of the darkness, then two more," and with strange bleats a deer came toward him with her fawn, terrified by the commotion of nature around them. The fawn knew no fear; he came close, rested his nose an instant against the light, then turned his head between the human intruder's arm and body, to shield his eyes, and pressed close against his body, shivering with cold and fear and pleading dumbly for protection. His mother called in vain; he followed close, still trying to thrust his face under the man's arm, who had to close the lantern with a sharp click before the fawn bounded away to his mother.

Then he tells us how all the Autumn he followed in vain a big buck that haunted those woods, and how he was eluded, finally by a splendid jump over a rocky river wall, across the stream, "a jump that made one's muscles spread and his nerves tingle as he measured it with his eye." The hunter never left the woods with a lighter heart than he had then. He was glad that it was the buck and not himself who won. Again in the Winter the wily deer led the hunter to the icy edge of a cliff and spoiled his sport with a fall into a big snowdrift that sent him home bruised and sore. And the climax came in the next March when he was snowshoeing through the woods over the thin snow crust, in pursuit of a wily ten-point buck. He heard a mongrel pack of curs coming after the same game; came upon the big deer, exhausted, lying up to his shoulders in the snow, his head outstretched on the crust before him, waiting for the tragedy that had followed him for years. Far ahead of the pack came a small bulldog that jumped for the noble throat; but as he did so the buck, summoning all his failing strength, "reared high out of the snow and plunged down again with a hard, swift, sabre cut of his left hoof. It caught the dog fairly as he rose on the spring and ripped him from ear to tail." And then the narrator was ready with his clubs for the rest as they came, and finished the job on the spot for the good of the deer and the community. He offered to share his luncheon with the exhausted quarry, but "through his hunger came the smell of man, the danger smell," and off he went again. We follow all these [illegible] true ring and the true spirit.

THE OIL MONOPOLY.

A History of the Origin and Development of the Standard Oil Company.*

A STUDY of the Standard Oil Company is the object of Mr. Montague's volume. The author was Ricardo Scholar, in Economics at Harvard University. Much of the material is derived from the reports of official investigation committees, which, beginning in 1879, are yet scarcely closed. Possibly there are things which no one ever will make clear, whether he be a professor of economics or even a leading advocate. One thing, however, seems to be clear, and it is that the power given the Standard Oil Company at the beginning was due to the connivance of the railroads. Afterward when the Standard Oil Company was strong enough it threw over the railroads. Mr. Montague devotes much of his space to a study of the railroads. He says: "To attempt to judge the situation without first ascertaining the standards set by the railway management of the time is not merely unfair, it is subversive of all historical accuracy." The action of what was once called the South Improvement Company of 1872 is particularly condemned.

How a "group of men should have been able to control railroads has never been satisfactorily explained." The fact of the discrimination in freight rates seems to account for the supremacy of the Standard Oil Company. But why those refiners identified with the Standard Oil Company, instead of some other group of refiners, "should have persistently obtained the best rates, has been to these investigators (legislative committees) a baffling mystery." Of course the central figure is John D. Rockefeller. He began in a small way as a refiner of petroleum at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1865. In 1859 the Drake oil well at Titusville produced enormous quantities of oil. Then came other wells. Mr. Rockefeller erected a refinery at Pithole City. There were many small refineries hastily run up. The demand for petroleum all at once was enormous, and there was an increase of supply of the raw oil. Then came many troubles having to do with the bringing of the crude oil to the refiners and the difficulties of transporting the refined product. The waste of the oil was enormous. More money was necessary than the small refiners possessed. The competition among the minor refiners was suicidal.

Mr. Rockefeller was among the first to see that a combination of the refiners was a necessity. "In 1867 he united into the firm of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler the refineries of William Rockefeller & Co., Rockefeller & Andrews, Rockefeller & Co., S. V. Harkness, and H. M. Flagler." In 1870 the capital stock was $1,000,000. Then the Standard Oil Company took that lead which it has held ever since. At once the leading mind in the concern saw that success depended upon cheap transportation. What is the use of prating about commercial high-mindedness? Economy in manufacture is one thing and cost of transportation is another, and there is nothing made from pig iron or calico in which these two elements are not carefully considered.

With its experience the Standard Oil Company could and did, even thirty years ago, turn out not alone the best but the cheapest products. It set out to take all the advantages it could acquire in the way of transportation. The fight for cheap railroad carriage began in 1870 and went on for over seven years. To-day no one questions the fact that personal influences were early at work. Railroads, even the prominent ones of to-day, in their eager competition for business were not overscrupulous in the first five years after 1870. They made contracts and broke them. Cost of railway service was hardly to be considered. A system of freight rates had arisen which favored certain classes of goods, certain localities, and certain individuals. So as to command the situation, the Pennsylvania Legislature on May 1, 1871, gave to a concern called the South Improvement Company about the same powers as those vested in the Pennsylvania Company. It was the most general and sweeping of charters. The company could do anything—build railroads where it pleased anywhere within the United States. There were 2,000 shares, and the Standard held 900 of them, but it cannot be questioned that the oil company controlled the larger part of the stock. All in the Rockefeller interests were among the stockholders. It was made for the entire benefit of the Standard Oil Company. It lasted only a short time, for the intensity of the South Improvement Company was too glaring. The railroads saw their mistake. Before the South Improvement Company could do any business its charter was revoked. Are we to believe that the Standard Oil Company denied any participation in the defunct company? Anyhow, the stigma of the attempt to hold up the transportation interests of the United States has been cast on the Standard Oil Company and is likely never to be forgotten.

After the collapse of the South Improvement Company the smaller refineries got into trouble. Railroads gave special rates to the large concerns. That was once more the Standard's opportunity. It absorbed the weaker refineries. It had the money. The capital was increased to $2,500,000. The solicitor of the Standard insists "that it was a union not of corporations but of the stockholders." Let us give the learned solicitor all the credit this statement deserves. The methods of the railroads were taken advantage of. Refiners combined and

* THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY. By Gilbert Holland Montague. Cloth, Pp. 242. New York: Harper & Brothers.

went all their oil under one name, and so obtained favorable rates. The oil makers were just as sharp as were the officers of the railroads. In 1874 the Standard increased its capital to $3,500,000. Then pipe lines which had been used to a small extent the Standard determined to increase. It was the extension of these pipe lines which was in time to do away with railroad transportation for the larger part and bring to the front the Standard Oil Company.

Now the great company directed its attention to the restriction of production. Its supremacy was visible in many directions. After a long battle the Pennsylvania gave in, and the Standard, so far as transportation went, did almost as it pleased. In 1879 the Standard controlled 95 per cent. of the refined oil of the country. There were Standard Oil Companies in all the leading Northern cities. There was for a time a fair opposition to the Standard, made by the Petroleum Producers' Union, but in time it died out. "It was for convenience of control and management that the Standard Oil Company was formed," so says the trust's clever solicitor. Other refiners simply transferred their property and received stock, and this stock was placed in the hands of trustees. Should there be any recalcitrant ones, they were simply starved out. Oh no! It was not a monopoly, only an "alliance." We vary the words to-day, but the meaning is all the same, for only lately has come into use "merger." In the "alliance" the originators—that is, the Standard—held the reins and the whip. And why should they not? They were admirably competent. As Mr. William H. Vanderbilt sketched them: "I think they are smarter fellows than I am, a good deal. They are enterprising and smart men. I never came in contact with any class of men as smart and as able as they are in business, and I think that a great deal is to be attributed to that."

Mr. Montague describes at length the pipe lines from their inception. Quarrels between railroads and pipe lines have almost always resulted in favor of the Standard Oil Company, which, notwithstanding claims to the contrary, held fast these pipe lines.

As to present conditions: In 1882 the trust was valued at $75,000,000. In 1892 it was worth $121,000,000. The dividends, 5¼ per cent. in 1882, had risen to 12 per cent. in 1891. In 1890 the old Standard took on a new form of organization. It was the same thing over again. With new property acquired the estimated value of the stock is made $220,000,000. As the author expresses it: "The attitude of the Standard Oil Trust during these years was (?) one of quiet indifference."

There is nothing which escapes the sharp vision of those who manage the interests of the Standard Oil. Exact consumption even in the smallest town is thoroughly understood. This computation extends everywhere where American products are used. All the minutiæ of one of the largest of known businesses are carefully considered. It is wise enough to be prudent as to the price of oil, for it knows that higher prices would bring about competition. The Standard makes money by means of the improved methods of utilizing the by-products, and the market for these increases every day. Does the Standard take advantage of consumers in remote sections where transportation may be still beyond their control? Certainly it does. Are we to attribute to the Standard any nice or special qualities the ordinary merchant does not possess? It is in the business for all it can make. At the conclusion, Mr. Montague writes:

> The present position of the Standard Oil Company is one of abundant prosperity and power. It is opposed by a combination—the Pure Oil Company—which works in harmony with an independent seaboard line—the United States Pipe Line—and with sixty-six independent refineries. The Standard controls 90 per cent. of the export trade and 80 per cent. of the domestic trade. By the control of the pipe lines it has become quite independent of the railroads. * * * By its advantages in locating its refineries near their several markets and its utilizing by-products it has effected enormous economies in transportation and manufacture, and increased its dividend from 12 per cent. in 1892, when the Standard Oil Trust was dissolved, to 40 per cent. in 1901. The power of the Standard Oil Company is tremendous, but it is only such power as naturally accrues to so large an aggregation of capital.

The author is most careful not to exaggerate any of the conditions, past or present, nor is he ever personal in his criticisms, and he is too wise to indulge in any prophecies as to the future.

Mrs. Harrison's Book.

THE UNWELCOME MRS. HATCH. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Novelette de Luxe. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

The book is of attractive appearance, with a binding of brown with decorations of white and gilt and silver. The story is of a woman who, a young wife with a faithless husband, tried paying the man in his own coin. Divorced, disgraced, she appears again, after twelve laborious, blameless years, upon the scene of the marriage of her daughter to a stop young man, and begs the brute who was her husband to let her see the child. The man is not forgiving, and Mrs. Hatch gets into his mansion as a milliner's assistant and has the rather harrowing pleasure of assisting her daughter, who does not know of the mother's existence, to try on the wedding gown. Then the new wife recognizes the old, and there is a scene the reverse of pleasant. However, the child—the bride that is soon to be—knows nothing of it. Afterward comes brain fever for Mrs. Hatch—a blessed convenience—and the daughter comes back from the honeymoon in time to have the once outcast mother die in her arms. Mrs. Burton Harrison had already used this story in a play.

"The Leopard's Spots."

Doubleday, Page & Co. report that an edition in English of Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, "The Leopard's Spots" has just been issued in Leipsic, a translation is ready at the press of Frederick Rothbart, at Munich, and other foreign publishers are asking for the rights to the book. Mr. Dixon's new novel, "The One Woman," to appear Aug. 1, is to be issued in several foreign translations.

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STORY OF A DOG.

Jack London's Newest Book, "The Call of the Wild"

MR. JACK LONDON, having made an excellent start with the publication of his Northwest stories, proceeds to take leaves out of the book, "The Call of the Wild," by introducing us to a little white man, whose ancestors, even including grandpa of dogs, good, bad, and indifferent, of which a large fellow, in Bernard and collie strength, named Buck, is the bright particular star.

Quite apart from the fact, some readers cannot enjoy a very unpretentious story in this vein, and not much time or energy is taken by the author in [illegible] the psychology of dogs, which may or may not be correct. Better still, Mr. London's dogs are not merely people masquerading in dog skins. At least they do true to a far greater extent than has usually been the case, even with the best dogs of fiction; and during the delighted hour it takes to read this story one feels that he is really in a world in which dog standards, dog motives, and dog feelings are the subject of analysis, and that Mr. London himself has somehow succeeded in some or one, behind the barrier which often seems so slight and impenetrable between man and "man's best friend."

This has perhaps resulted in the deputation by him of less lofty and edifying scenes than have been used to occupy the pages of dog stories, but if the truth were told those dogs generally have about the same petition to read does that the children in what have come to be called "Sunday school books" have to read children. Every dog lover is thoroughly convinced that a good dog possesses more real concentrated goodness than any other animal on earth, including his masters, but that goodness never exhibits itself in any except attractive forms. A dog was never known to be "painfully good," or tiresomely good, for the beautifully simple reason that whenever the accompanied discipline is relaxed he immediately shows signs of those unfortunate impulses which are unfortunately the spice of all character, and which no amount of strenuous training can ever entirely eradicate from either man or beast.

Mr. London knows this, and, among all his dogs, there is not one that has any martyrlike propensities, still less one that could make any claim to perfection. Yet all, except a villain of a Spitz, win the reader's affection, for one reason or another, as an angel of a lapdog ever did. Mr. London is not writing about highly civilized dogs, but about the half-wild creatures that were used, when the gold digging began in the Klondike, to carry mails and merchandise from the seacoast into the interior. On the Pacific Slope in the Fall of 1897 dogs strong of build and thick of fur were much desired, scarce and high in price, and that was how Buck, who had been living a life of luxurious ease at Judge Miller's ranch in the Santa Clara Valley, happened suddenly to find himself on the way to Dyea, treacherously sold by his friend, Manuel, the under-gardener, to a dog agent, and latter one of a train of sledge dogs, carrying mail to Dawson.

The story is really the record of the uncivilizing of Buck, the process by which the latent wild impulses of his nature, evoked by the life of hardship to which he was subjected, gradually gained the ascendancy, and finally sailed him back for good and all to the life of the forest and the leadership of a pack of wolves. It may be imagined that in the case of a St. Bernard weighing 140 pounds this revolution was not accomplished without signs of struggle along the course of progress, and the surmise is more than borne out by a perusal of the book. If nothing else makes Mr. London's book popular it ought to be rendered so by the complete way in which it will satisfy the love of dog fights apparently inherent in every man. Very nearly every dog's paw was against Buck, and he won his way not only to eminence, but even to that plain ordinary permission to exist, by proving himself there not of number the best all-around dog in the train. It is the rule there that no civilized dog can stand up against the "husky," or native dogs, but Buck accomplished even that remarkable feat because he had intelligence enough to adapt himself to new conditions.

Buck's first unpleasant taste of human authority occurred at Seattle when he received his "breaking in" at the hands of a man in a red sweater, and the episode is graphically described. A long ride in a crate in an express car, lack of food and water, and what he looked upon as ill-treatment generally had all contributed to form a fund of wrath in Buck's mind that boded ill to whoever first fell foul of him—in other words, took him out of his crate. This was the man in the red sweater.

"Now, you red-eyed devil," he said, when he had made an opening sufficient for the passage of Buck's body. At the same time he dropped the hatchet and shifted the club to his right hand.

And Buck was truly a red-eyed devil, as he drew himself together for the spring, hair bristling, mouth foaming, a mad gleam in his bloodshot eyes. Straight on the man he launched his 140 pounds of fury, unimpaired with the past passion of two days and nights. In midair, just as his jaws were about to close on the man, he received a shock that checked his body and brought his teeth together with an agonizing clip. He whirled over, striking the ground on his back and side. He had never been struck by a club in his life, and did not understand. With a snarl that was

"THE CALL OF THE WILD." By Jack London. Illustrated by Philip R. Goodwin and Charles Edward Hooper. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

more nearly a roar he came to his feet, and sprang at the man for the second time. This time he received the same shock and was similarly prostrate. Thereafter Buck's attack was a mad charge, but the club was busy, and it was only when the club was broken by the blows that the man ceased from driving Buck to his feet.

"Very good and fine," the man said, when Buck, dizzy from the beating he had received, staggered to his feet. The man proceeded to load Buck into the crate, and Buck, feeling that he had lost the day, sat for a long time in the crate and gazed at the man with the red sweater. And at every one who came within sight of the crate he bristled and growled, as the man had made him his prisoner.

Buck never forgot that lesson with the club, for it was Lesson Number One for making many another dog pass through the same experience, but though he learned to obey he was only by no means tamed, and the change in his character had begun.

One interesting thing described by the author in the write which the dogs themselves take in their work when they are turn-harnessed to the sledge, and the way in which these newly experienced in what is required instruct the new-comers. Buck was harnessed between Dave, the wheeler or steel dog, and Sol-ks, both of them dogs who took intense delight in their work and were anxious that it should go well. When it did not somebody was sure to feel their fangs. Of course the leader in the train held the place of honor, and it was Buck's jealousy of the leader, Spitz, that brought about his feud with that savage creature. It was long in reaching its inevitable culmination, though both dogs were aching to fight it out, and it was finally brought about by Spitz getting the best of Buck in a rabbit chase.

In a flash Buck knew it. The time had come. He was to meet Spitz. As they circled about, snarling, ears laid back, keenly watchful for the advantage, the scene came to Buck with a sense of familiarity. He seemed to remember it all—this white earth, and quiet moonlight, and the thrill of battle. Over the whiteness and silence brooded a ghostly calm. There was not the faintest whisper of air—nothing moved, not even quivered the visible breaths of the dogs rising slowly and lingering in the frosty air. They had made short work of the snow shoe rabbit, these dogs that were ill-named wolves, and they were waiting for an expansive circle. They, too, were silent, their eyes only gleaming, and their breaths rising slowly upward. To Buck it was nothing new or strange, this scene of old time. It was as though it had always been, the wonted way of things.

Spitz was a practiced fighter. From Spitzbergen through the arctic and across Canada and the Barrens he had held his own with all manner of dogs and achieved to mastery over them. Bitter rage was his, but never blind rage. In passion to rend and destroy he never forgot that his enemy was in like passion to rend and destroy. He never rushed till he was prepared to receive a rush; never attacked till he had first defended himself.

In vain Buck strove to sink his teeth in the neck of the big white dog. Wherever his fangs struck for the softer flesh they were met by fangs and the gleaming fangs of Spitz. Fang met fang, and lips were cut and bleeding, but Buck could not penetrate his enemy's guard. Then he warmed up and unveiled Spitz in a whirlwind of rushes. Time and again he tried for the snow white throat, where life hugged near to the surface, and each and every time Spitz ripped and slashed and got away safe. Then Buck took to rushing as though for the throat, when, suddenly drawing back his head and carving in from the side, he would drive his shoulder at the shoulder of Spitz, as a ram by which to knock him down. But instead Buck's shoulder was stabbed down each time as Spitz leaped lightly away.

Spitz was untouched, while Buck was streaming with blood and panting hard. The fight was growing desperate. And all the while the silent and wolfish circle waited to finish off whichever dog went down. As Buck grew winded Spitz took to rushing, and he kept him staggering for footing. Once Buck went over, and the whole circle of sixty dogs started up, but he recovered himself almost in midair, and the circle sank down again and waited.

But Buck possessed in quality that made for greatness—imagination. He thought by instinct, but he could fight by head as well. He rushed as though attempting the old shoulder trick, but at the last instant dropped low to the snow and bit. His teeth closed on Spitz's left fore leg. There was a crunch of breaking bone, and the white dog faced him on three legs. Thrice Buck tried to break him over, then repeating the trick and broke the right fore leg. Despite the pain and helplessness Spitz struggled madly to keep up. He saw the silent circle with gleaming green, lolling tongues, and silvery breaths drifting upward, closing in upon him as he had seen similar circles close in upon broken antagonists in the past. Only this time he was the one who was beaten.

There was no hope for him. Buck was inexorable. Mercy was a thing reserved for gentler climes. He maneuvered for the final rush. Spitz was tottering. All that remained was the coup de grace, and it came to Spitz's disappointed foe in view. Buck stood and looked on the successful champion, the dominant primordial beast who had made his kill and found it good.

At the very worst point in Buck's fortune, when he refused to go on even under the lash in the hands of a brutal driver, he was rescued by John Thornton and, in Mr. London's words, "love, genuine passionate love, was his for the first time." For Thornton's sake Buck almost became the old civilized Buck that had belonged in a gentler clime, but it could not be—the "call of the wild" had become too alluring to be resisted. More and more often he wandered away into the forest, and longer and longer did he stay, and when one day he returned and found his friend murdered by the Indians the call of the wild broke. Man and claims of man no longer held him.

ANIMAL TRAINING.

Some Observations of an Expert on Their Intelligence.

THERE is a great deal in Mr. Frank C. Bostock's book, "The Training of Wild Animals," not to be found in other Bostocks of Anthony. One point, for example, we should be horrified if our children are trained. "Intelligence in the brute menagerie is general, but that has little to do with the sense relationship between man and the animal. The public grouped the intelligence of all animals by that of the dog. We set the dog first for his faithfulness, his obedience to man, the almost human traits he possesses, and, above all that sense of gratitude. There is no second. He stands entirely alone. The gap between him and all other animals cannot be gauged. The horse has a limited intelligence, really not more than has the cat. There is no dependence to be placed in an elephant. You may speculate why it is that the dog, because he is worthy of it, is indeed the friend of man. Granted that there have been untold years of domesticity, we are forced to believe that there is some inherent quality—mental you may call it—in the dog which has kept him nearest to man.

Without the least attempt to vaunt his peculiar abilities, Mr. Bostock tells of the ugly ways of the animals he holds under subjection. They are never free from suspicion. Turn your back on any of the felidae, and in an instant its fangs may tear you. Mr. Bostock was born in the business, his father having been an animal trainer. It is a calling he must be fond of, for he writes of its fascination, "which few who have once felt it escape." Certainly it is a profession where "the constant presence of danger calls for quick judgment and promptness in meeting an emergency."

Classicists, not animal trainers, would differ from the author when he attributes to the present period the partial subjugation of the felidae. The inhabitants of India tamed the cheetah, and used him for the chase at the dawn of history. There is then every reason to suppose that larger members of the felidae were in a restricted way made to obey man's will. Dan may be a myth, with but a small substratum of fact. Mr. Bostock attributes to Wombwell the credit of having first subjected the lion. As the story goes, Wombwell dealt in wild animals. Once he received two young lions who had suffered much during a trip from Africa. From want of care or proper feeding, they were in a pitiable condition. Wombwell took an intelligent man and bid him tend the cubs. They were carefully fed and kept clean. Then arose kindly feelings between the animals and their nurse. Wombwell conceived the idea of showing off the entire party in a cage. That was 100 years ago. Now the author tells of the animal trainer going into the cage surrounded by twenty-seven full-grown lions, and making them perform at the same time.

The naturalist might find something puzzling in the fact that a lion or a tiger born in captivity is the most difficult thing to subdue. The first generation from the wild dog may have been difficult to manage. Mr. Bostock writes:

The easiest animal to train is one that is born in its native haunts and new to captivity. The reason is obvious. The one bred in captivity has nothing to fear from man, and knows his own strength and the fear he inspires. Accustomed from the earliest infancy to the greatest care and coddling, he arrives one day at the stage of growth where he realizes the value of his own claws, for the use of them has shown him that human beings do not like to be scratched.

Little by little the cub learns his powers of inflicting pain, and apparently likes to assert his powers. "He is gradually acquiring a deeper disrespect for man and his puerile ways; he is beginning to know the value of the little knives he carries sheathed in these paws, and he is very soon autocratic in his independence, and regards man simply as another and much weaker animal." The cub "grows indolent and cuts and slouch, showing little intelligence." He seems resentful, as if some wrong were done him. The lion born in captivity is troublesome.

As to animal comforts, lions and tigers are fed on fresh beef and mutton, and they are provided with about fifteen pounds, given twice a day, the total consumption being, say, thirty pounds. Pork never is fed to them. There is always a piece of bone, which helps digestion. On Sunday they go without food, but are watered. They do not seem to feel the day of fasting. In case of sickness it is difficult to administer medicine. Bears are only occasionally fed with raw meat. They thrive best on cooked meat. A polar bear delights in fat pork, and a fish of fish oil is one of his delicacies. The polar bear must always be suffering from climatic differences. Elephants are heavy eaters. They can manage to get along with two hundred pounds of hay, a bushel of oats, and eight loaves of bread per diem. A few baskets-ful of vegetables may be added. You can't drug an elephant; he rejects it at once. For a cold, shaved onions and whisky are the best remedies. Never put your trust in an elephant, and beware getting between the elephant and the wall. Just a little lunch of his and you are crushed to death.

Are the carnivora fond of music? Mr. Bostock tells of a lion who had an antipathy for a certain tune. No matter when it was performed he got into a furious rage.

"THE TRAINING OF WILD ANIMALS." By Frank C. Bostock. Edited by Elias Yoffe. Cloth, illustrated. Price, $2.50. Published by the Best Books, Inc. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Dean Swift in a Play.

THE DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S. A Play in Four Acts. By Mrs. Hugh Bell. Illus. Pp. vii. 94. London: Elkin Mathews. $1.

The Dean of St. Patrick's is, of course, Jonathan Swift, and the play that Mrs. Bell has written, usually of course, turns upon the strangely romantic relations of the great satirist with Stella and Vanessa. For her purpose she has adopted the theory that Swift and Esther Johnson were married—though we believe that the weight of evidence is still considered to lie against the supposition that there was anything more than a bond of Platonic affection between them. She follows the facts of biography in making Esther Vanhomrigh, after going so far as to ask him to marry her, follow him to Ireland and there wear her life out in vain pleading for his love. In the play she dies just as she has succeeded in extracting from him an acknowledgment of his secret union with the other Esther.

We are introduced first to Swift in his capacity of Secretary to Sir William Temple, when King William III. comes on a visit; the spirited young Irishman shades under the burden of providing wit for the English statesman, and the mutual attraction of Swift, the tutor, and Esther Vanhomrigh, "Vanessa," is indicated. In the second act there is Swift in the heyday of his London triumphs, feted by lords and visited by Congreve. In the third first Stella appears, in her house in Dublin, in Swift's companionship, pleading him to marriage, and then visited by Vanessa, who is ravaged with the desire to know the truth as to their relations. In the last act we are shown Esther Vanhomrigh near to death; she has come to Marley Abbey, Celbridge, in Ireland, to be near Swift in Dublin. Stella and Swift come to her in succession, and after she has finally extorted from the latter an admission of their marriage she falls back, dying, with the words:

I know now, I know! It kills me to know it. * * * but I am glad it kills me. I am glad I caused—I am glad.

There is always a pleasant flavor in a skilful presentation of the life and manners of the eighteenth century, and Mrs. Bell has been fairly though not brilliantly successful in bringing them before us. The current of the play is agreeable and in its way diverting. The representation of the characteristic personages is well managed and distinctive, but here, too, there is little that offers exceptional pleasure by its brilliancy. As for the dramatic quality of the play, the stage is, of course, the conclusive test; but it certainly seems as if the piece were constructed in such a way as to command great effectiveness when acted. Its flow is quiet and well sustained and its construction careful and finished, but it seems to be of a sort to please and interest the contemplative reader rather than to maintain the attention of the theatrical spectator. As a delicately wrought literary production it is sure to repay their attention.

JOHN WESLEY.

G. Holden Pike's History of the Great Methodist and His Associates.

On the 28th of June last was celebrated the bicentenary of the birth of John Wesley, "a man who, during his long working life, earned the distinction of being the most successful of open-air preachers as well as the veritable apostle of the British Isles." As the world goes, we overtimes make the methods of greater consequence than the objects attained. It is as the most remarkable of revivalists that John Wesley is to be honored. Toward the saving of mankind he directed all his energies. His was a life of devotion. His charity was endless, for in all directions he strove to ameliorate human woes, spiritual and physical. Were the rich alone to be saved? It was the very poorest that attracted this man's tenderness. As to his way of accomplishing his task, it was the natural method; otherwise the lessons he taught would not have been so lasting. He might not have been as eloquent as Whitefield, but his words had such a true ring of sincerity that they went straight to the consciences of his listeners. He was a shrewd observer, familiar, too, with the conditions of those who thronged to hear him.

Mr. G. Holden Pike, in his "Wesley and His Preachers; Their Conquest of Britain," lays particular stress on the English people of the middle and close of the eighteenth century. Was England better or worse than that it is to-day? It had a population of between eight and nine millions. It certainly was more ignorant, and ignorance breeds vice. Religion was at a low ebb. The Established Church was for the privileged few, the "genteel," and not for the many who sweated for their daily bread. The older Christian methods of teaching the Gospel had been forgotten and were even held to be ridiculous. Was it only under cathedral arch that the weaver, the ditcher, the pitman were to take in the words of the Saviour? Without pomp and paraphernalia, what availed the cry for mercy, for the brighter light, for the finding of the way through the Slough of Despond? Mr. Pike, giving due credit to John Wesley, tells us that open-air preaching in England first came from Whitefield.

Thus open-air preaching, which had been one of the commonplaces of primitive times, came to be regarded as "disorderly," but when the clergy were indifferent, and their churches generally unfrequented by the main part of the people, earnest open-air preachers were urgently needed. Although born to be a leader of men, it was still characteristic of Wesley that he could follow the lead of another when any advantage had to be gained. His temperament and education both tended to bias him against open-air preaching, but the striking success which had attended Whitefield's experiment killed such prejudice as remained against this method of offering the Gospel to the common people.

Wesley was quick to learn that long sermons are wearisome. "He showed that rare tact in adapting his methods to circumstances." He made it his business to understand the traits of the people, and so became acquainted with the characteristics of the different towns. With many lovable traits, one of his rules was never to use hard language in religious controversy. Among Wesley's contemporaries there were many having original ideas. He was not overfond of Shallet, and called him one who was "blind and bold, who stumbled on without the least shadow of truth." Of Jean Jaques Rousseau he remarked: "Sure a more conceited coxcomb never saw the sun. How amazingly full of himself! Whatever he speaks he pronounces as an oracle." Wesley's criticism on Butler's "Analogy" is not favorable, in so far as the good the book may do. "Freethinkers, so called," he said, "are seldom close thinkers. They will not be at the pains of reading such a book." As to Lord Chesterfield, he classed him as a man "of much wit, middling sense, and some learning, but morally he was degraded, while he seemed to be an unbeliever."

Wesley had some artistic taste. He delighted in travel, and always visited the buildings of historic merit. He was not appreciative of Raphael, for on seeing the cartoons he said, "Oh, that so fine a painter should be utterly devoid of common sense!" He had an ear for music, and liked an oratorio, and thought it might possibly "make an impression even upon rich and honorable sinners." One trait which Wesley certainly had was a belief in the supernatural. He never gave up putting evidence in opportune. He spoke thus: "I cannot give up to all Deists in Great Britain the existence of witchcraft till I give up the credit of all history, sacred and profane." Some one came to have written him "a warm letter" on his open attitude, and Wesley's reply was: "I cannot help it." In the volume there are instances recorded of the many queer things Wesley is reported to have seen. Sense and hot weather that in every man's brain there is a dark chamber, and so we may account for the hallucinations Wesley was prone to. Accompanied manuscripts, such as the fetches of the sons from the north, he would not accept. He questioned men's reason. For a long time, until he was sixty, Wesley retained some of the teachings of the High Church, but in time his views changed, and then he believed that any divine service carried on in a building was its consecration.

It was the itinerant preachers who carried out so wonderfully the work conceived by Wesley. The most remarkable men of these all were John Nelson, a Yorkshiremen. He heard Wesley at Moorfields, and became not only a convert, but the most active of followers. In Mr. Pike's short biographies of those who preached in the fields and the highways he mentions two preachers who visited the American colonies. One was Thomas Maxfield, who was in the neighborhood of Philadelphia just before and during the Revolution, the other was George Shadford, a Lincolnshireman. Shadford tells of his adventures during our war for independence. He writes:

The spirit of the people now began to be agitated with regard to politics. They threatened me with imprisonment when I prayed for the King; took me up and examined me, and pressed me to take the test oath and to renounce him forever. Thought then that I had done my work there, and yet out other I had been a year and a half amongst them for Maryland. But it being in the depth of Winter, I was at night set in the woods, when it was very cold, and the snow a foot deep on the ground. I could find no house, nor see any travellers, and I knew I must perish if I stayed there all night. I alighted from my horse, knelt down upon the snow and prayed earnestly to God to direct me. When I arose I believed I should have something to direct me. I stood listening a short space, and at last heard a dog barking at some distance; so I followed the sound, and after some time found a house and plantation.

It was at Bristol that Wesley met Whitefield in March, 1739, and heard him preach in the open air. Wesley wrote:

I could scarce reconcile myself at first to this strange way of preaching in the fields, of which he [Whitefield] set me the example on Sunday; having been all my life (till very lately) so tenacious of every point relating to decency and order, that I should have thought the moving of souls almost a sin if it had not been done in church.

He now saw, however, that the Sermon on the Mount was one pretty remarkable precedent of field preaching. On Monday, April 2, Wesley himself preached for the first time in the open air "from a little eminence" outside of Bristol, and to a congregation of three thousand persons.

Objections to preaching in public places, even in the open country fields, were many. Wesley was at one time pointed out as a follower of the Pretender, as a Jesuit, and as a dangerous person. Occasionally Wesley was subjected to the insults of the mob. There were even some who, in their bitter animosity to the doctrines Wesley taught, resorted to all means to squelch his teachings. It was marvelous to find that soon his enemies became his friends. Sometimes to break up the service a wild ox was introduced, with the hope that the animal would scatter the prayerful. Magistrates and Justices of the Peace seem to have conceived of such disgraceful acts. With becoming modesty, Wesley tells of his struggles with ignorance. "Strange to say," he wrote, "the most insensible, ill-behaved people I have ever seen were in Wales." He declares them as knowing as little of the Gospel "as any Creek or Cherokee." We all know of the change in the Wales of to-day. The author devotes a chapter to the common people and another to the Upper Class. Mr. Pike writes:

Taken as a whole, the eighteenth century was a more hard and barren time for the poor than our own day. Outwardly picturesque as the villages might seem, their charm did not extend to the inside of the cottages. Few among the peasants could read and those could do so had no literature provided for them in any considerable quantity beyond the trivial, or often pernicious, worse which itinerant chapmen offered. A wide gulf, indeed, separated the gentleman from the lower classes. Working and uneducated people were allowed to go their own way without any check beyond what the law provided. There were certainly hard times.

Not alone in the London prisons did Wesley cause for the criminals, but in all parts of England. Silas Todd is a name worthy of the utmost respect, for he labored long and incessantly for the prisoners. He would go with them condemned to the gallows on their last journey and offer them consolation. Such was some of the work of the revival. How strange it reads when we learn that a place of worship for those in England not of the Established Church had certain restrictions imposed upon it as to its situation. Mr. Pike writes:

Even so late as nearly 200 years after the Revolution it was necessary for all places of worship not strictly belonging to the Established Church to be put to side streets; or if a site was obtained in a leading thoroughfare the main building would be hidden by a front building erected in lieu. The city authorities, from which Wesley obtained his site (Wesley's Chapel) actually stipulated that the main building should be hidden by a front, the front being equally secure being put up in front; and the privilege of having the front open was only conceded by some advantage, not in the government, being given back in return.

Assured that John Wesley's whole-souled sympathy did much for the redemption of mankind, are we to speak slightingly of that trait of his, consciousness, which assured him on to success? Will civilized man ever cease nearer to his God by means of a Methodist preaching wheel?

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MR. ALLEN'S NOVEL.

Talking of "The Mettle of the Pasture"

Replies to Mr. Bliss Carman's Criticism.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I HAVE read Mr. Bliss Carman's review of James Lane Allen's novel "The Mettle of the Pasture" with the respectful attention due a critic of Mr. Carman's parts. As an accomplished artist in prose and in verse the praise he accords "The Mettle of the Pasture" has weight which must make it peculiarly gratifying to the author. Mr. Carman's praise is, however, in great measure restricted to the merits of Mr. Allen's new novel as a literary achievement. When Mr. Carman comes to a consideration of the work as a humane rather than as an artistic production there is reason, perhaps, to quarrel with the justice of his estimates. He objects to what he calls the Philistinic atmosphere of the book; to the "unfortunate subservience" of its art to "conventional ideas of morality"; to the unprofitable character of the problem treated by Mr. Allen in his story; and he labels the hero a prig because of the attitude he takes toward the woman he loves in telling her the truth about his past life.

It is by no means the purpose of this letter to criticise Mr. Carman's point of view toward ethics as understood if not always lived up to by "the average person," (to whom Mr. Carman believes "The Mettle of the Pasture" will most appeal,) but to protest against the accuracy of the above-quoted judgments applied to Mr. Allen's book. What Mr. Carman thinks about conventional ethics is interesting and not unimportant as the expression of a well-known author; but it is more to the point to inquire into the justice of his somewhat impatient dismissal of the moral purport of "The Mettle of the Pasture" on the grounds alluded to.

To be Philistinic is to be stubbornly, servilely rooted in conventional opinion about life; to think with one-half the brain; to be deficient in a sense of proportion; to be incapable of a wise, calm, general survey of the world and its complex meaning. All that Mr. Allen has written in the past suffices to negative the probability of such a stifling atmosphere of illiberality entering into his new book. There was certainly nothing Philistinic or of an expected cast of thought in "The Reign of Law," which preceded the present work and represented the author's advancing steps into the region of philosophic fiction.

"The Mettle of the Pasture" has impressed me as an expression of a writer whose growth in art (in its most comprehensive sense) is ever toward a higher resemblance of mentality and feeling; who has in it given birth to a flower more finely and generously savoring than any hitherto produced, or just those qualities the absence of which Mr. Carman laments in his critique. There is scarcely a page that does not bear the imprint of a liberal, balanced concern as to the problem of Rowan and Isabel—which is only one side of a many-sided book as the problem is only one side of many-sided human life; every figure, every incident, is encompassed with a patient and impartial examination—the examination of the judicial mind eager for all truth and shades of truth. To arrive at conclusions that gain the indorsement of convention—and there are conclusions in "The Mettle of the Pasture" with which conventional doubtless will sympathise—is not necessarily proof that the thinker's mind is conventional and Philistinic. It depends upon the processes by which the conclusions are reached whether the thinker belongs to the category of the Philistine or of the open-minded. And it appears to me that the paths of reflection Mr. Allen treads are those of freedom and sensitiveness to life's largest and truest arguments.

Mr. Carman's protest against Philistinism is undoubtedly wholesome in an abstract sense. Life is benefited by the spirit that cries for readjustment; for there is much to readjust in our conceptions of right and wrong. But the anti-Philistine becomes smeared with the pitch he objects to when he goes so far as to maintain that the right of yesterday is the wrong of to-morrow simply because it belonged to yesterday. There are some things the aspects of which continue unchangeable; we may apply fresh hues of paint to them; but the paint persistently wears through to the old eternal color.

And life has always worn and will continue to wear the color of idealism through the leaden-hued coats of material compromise and expedient philosophies of living. It insists through all disguises on its right of expression. In "The Mettle of the Pasture" Mr. Allen is the voice of high and beautiful ideals; and it is only by claiming that idealism is Philistinism that Mr. Carman can charge its author with being of the camp of Goliath. The pith of the idealism of the book is in the problem that Rowan and Isabel attempt to solve—a problem that Mr. Carman considers a "petty" and futile one. The problem, if it is a problem of morals, is also a problem of love. And what is love if we restrict the scope of the rare, finely attuned world that it makes for itself? There is no judgment seat in life where more complex and shadowy issues arise, where the smallest matter of conduct is subjected to such close scrutiny. The question the book evokes is not so much the question whether Rowan should conceal the knowledge of past frailty from the woman he loves as it is a question whether truth is or is not a necessary element of ideal intimate relation. However much one's feelings are blunted by adapting one's self to the exigent laws of the world, there still remains within us, secret, a wish to live according to those high perfections that make the poetry and glamour of existence. We may forego them, but we never forget them, and of these perfections there is none like the perfection of living a life of truth, of holding our human nature above hypocrisies and deceits. It does not seem to be that there is anything strained in the sentiment of Rowan toward Isabel that made necessitous his desire to be in her eyes what he really was—a man with the weakness of men—rather than the man he was not through her ignorant spiritual appraisements. To him candor was part of love, and though few may perhaps have the courage of the hero, many at least have the wisdom of his sentiment.

It is due to the author of "The Mettle of the Pasture" to state that his treatment of the hero's character serves that which makes human nature at large. He doubts and deliberates over the wisdom of such a course. One may not read the first chapter of the book—the perfect garden scene—without realizing how heavily he weighs the pros and cons as to what was his right course to pursue. "Sometimes duty has seemed one thing, sometimes another." He does not approach Isabel with a struthing coxcombical morality, nor does his quiet and manly suffering anywhere intimate the attitude of the prig. There is nothing conceited or pragmatical in anything that the author records of his hero's actions. Indeed, it seems to me that one of the most appreciable excellences of this characterization is the utter absence of any such taint of complacence or lachrymose plea for sympathy. However much we may differ with him in his ideals of what is right and becoming, we are at all events forced to accord him our respect. And as for Isabel, the revolt of her delicate and inexperienced spirit is as true to life as is her eventual recognition that after all love must have its triumph and its sacrifice.

There is one more word, and that has to do with what Mr. Carman calls the "unfortunate subservience" of art to didacticism. A broad knowledge of fiction must surely bring out the fact that nearly all novels of acknowledged greatness have been novels of morality, and it is only a question of handling whether the ethical novel fails or succeeds in being the pleasure as well as the profit that it should be. It strikes one that Mr. Allen, who in all he has hitherto achieved has shown the artist's true touch, has shown here the completeness or his mastery as a novelist. There is no loud and tactless teaching; rather are the large lessons of the story suggested in a manner calling for the highest admiration. The interest is abundant and well sustained; and woven with the main motive of the tale are many minor various-colored threads that make the whole a strong, helpful, and impressive tapestry of human life. That it is the best work of Mr. Allen's pen is as self-evident as the fact that it is the best work of fiction that American literature has produced for a long time.

E. A. U. VALENTINE.

Baltimore, Md., July 20, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I wish to congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS on having been able to give Mr. Bliss Carman's review of "The Mettle of the Pasture" to its readers. It was a model review, just in pointing out the great beauties and the defects in the story, at once temperate and fearless. Mr. Carman is evidently one of those men who, in his own words, "do their own thinking."

I do not desire to add another illustration to the already well-illustrated saying that women are always hardest on their own sex when I would go farther than Mr. Carman in his criticism of the heroine; it is rather that I would resent an imputation which Mr. James Lane Allen has cast upon good women in general. It is useless to say he drew an individual as he saw her, not a type—he made his heroine a type. Mr. Carman is quite right in saying that "it seems to go without saying, in (the author's) mind, that the girl couldn't possibly have acted in any other way, being of the breed she was."

Can a woman not be good and generous at the same time? Isabel is pure, charming, clever, loving—yet, a very monster of unforgiving selfishness. No art in the world can reconcile these attributes with one another. If she had known little of the man she was to marry, if her love had been of mushroom growth, one can imagine that the knowledge that he was not as pure as herself might have shocked her into giving him up. But when a woman has known a man from childhood, known and loved him thoroughly for what he is, not for what he does or does not do, such a revelation as Rowan made to Isabel, of no deep-seated moral canker, but of a single fall, so bitterly repented as to shadow his whole life, would have appealed to every womanly fibre of pity and respect in her being. I say respect, because I cannot agree with Mr. Carman that his confession was the act of a cad. It was the act of a man true to his conscience and trusting the nobility of his sweetheart further than it would bear.

From first to last Isabel pities herself exclusively. "This is the end of my dream! This is what life has brought me to! And what have I done to deserve it?" is the burden of her cry. The scene between them before Isabel goes away seems to me a very perfect example of how a good woman ought not to act. After something like ten pages devoted to reminiscence of the love that he had killed, he now, in effect, she might have forgiven had she ever seen any previous proof of fallibility in him, which comes perilously near nonsense—and "What have I done to deserve it?" she moves nearer to him.

"Do not touch me," she said; "remember that what love makes dear, it makes sacred."

Then, having tied his hands and put a gag in his mouth, as it were, she proceeds deliberately to caress him, before leaving him forever. It is possible my taste is peculiar, but it must be said that this scene is more offensive to me than any frank display of passion in Hardy or Tolstoi.

It is probable that Mr. Allen wished to point the wholesome moral that sin in a man should be treated with as great severity as is sin in a woman. I do not quarrel with the desire, but in so far as he has not accomplished it, as he makes his erring hero live and die like a holy martyr, and his spotless heroine a self-righteous prig, he has failed as an artist and a moralist.

HELEN M. BULLIS.

Summit, N. J., July 20, 1902.

III.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have just finished reading Bliss Carman's view of James Lane Allen's last book, "The Mettle of the Pasture," and am irresistibly moved to take up the cudgels for the pure integrity of Mr. Allen's purpose.

It seems to me that the writer of the review argues in a specious and sophistical line, and James Lane Allen has not wrought out his theme in mistaking patience for any such interpretation of his motive. Perhaps it might chastity the vision of Bliss Carman if he were to read into the book he has reviewed a woman's revelation of a shadowed past to the man she loves and who would marry her.

James Lane Allen never stipulated in his mothers not his meaning—it has taken much space for Bliss Carman to impress that point in his review before he writes Mr. Allen down a mawkish and, by its date in twentieth century morality.

A man is surely an honorable man—better same than gentleman after Bliss Carman's standard—to not marry a woman when he knows there is an unhappy secret between them. By confession he reveals his own high caliber and note than of the lady. But learned after the inevitable step had been taken, it might well justify the lady's whole-hearted scorn and contempt.

It's no more gentlemanly to obtain goods under false pretenses than it is womanly. James Lane Allen has gone to the bottom of his intent and purpose. Bliss Carman misconceives that purpose and belittles it by the use of sophistry that sticks over social sins in a man.

Let a man with a secret in his past keep it to himself like a hero if he keep himself to himself. But it is a woman's right to know the past of the man she marries—as much as it is his right to know hers. Any other course is fraudulent, and gentlemen are not frauds.

Pity the man or woman who cannot rise to the "High Table-land of the Soul" and regard such a confession for what it doubtless is—one of the noblest acts that can actuate poor human nature!

A WOMAN.

Waterville, Me., July 22, 1902.

IV.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have read with great interest Bliss Carman's review of "The Mettle of the Pasture," and feel called upon to answer his questions as to the "suffering flower of high-bred womanhood." "What shall we say of her—what shall we think of her?" asks he. "Shall we believe that she took (three years to learn her own mind)?" In other words, the poet-critic regards Allen's heroine as a rather impossible she. This I maintain she is not, and as a woman with four daughters, four sisters and numerous aunts, may I not claim some understanding of the subject?

To begin with, the girl is thoroughly disillusioned by her lover's confession, and wants no more of him. She knows her own mind—the mind of an inexperienced girl. Her ideals are high, she has seen nothing of the world and she is unwilling to accept the real in place of her ideal. Three years of life spent in travel at home and abroad is enough not only to "change her mind" but to give her a new one. As a man or a woman is the result of his or her past, it is a simple fact that there can be no understanding where there are closed doors, concealed skeletons, and subjects barred. And when mature natures love they never dare wish the past undone, because there could not be the same result in the present.

The final union of Mr. Allen's hero and heroine brings together a man and a woman who have some chance of happiness. Had the hero decided to keep his secret in the gentlemanly manner Bliss Carman prefers, he would have been found out some time, or his feelings would have been constantly hurt by his wife's narrow views. But above and beyond all this, it is becoming an established fact that there are no secrets now-a-days. Mental telepathy, mind reading, and thought transference make them too hard to keep, and with the help of some of the new-fangled rays a clever woman can see through almost any man.

L. B. C.

Bloomfield, N. J., July 22, 1902.

V.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. James Lane Allen needs no defense. Apparently his record is safe, but Mr. Bliss Carman provokes comment when he avers that a man is a prig because, forsooth, he has the courage to admit his own venality when confronted with the love of a woman in its purity and singleness. * * * In this erotic age, prolific of words, words, words, laxity of morals is not even a literary misdemeanor. We feel more than ever the necessity of high ideals in current fiction, and when a voice, strong, clear, sweet, redolent of green fields and nature primeval, speaks out with vigor and truth in defense of our altars and our homes, while antiquated, perhaps, it rarely fails to reach a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the multitude. Domestic peccadilloes, liaison, and divorce are the vogue, and the dearest family ties hang loosely in what may be sardonically denominated as "the smart set," but a periodical rehearsal of society's sacred fundamentals can hardly be entirely unpopular, much less unwarranted. * * * "The Mettle of the Pasture," in its return to first principles expounds a high ideal of manhood, and in its classic purity is a wholesome check. Mr. Allen's hero and heroine live and breathe in our midst. Thank God they are always with us, and belong to that small but sturdy band who carry the white banner of unsullied virtue from time to eternity, stemming and overcoming the copious sewage which flows from versatile but unworthy pens. The book will be read with profit in every sanctified American home and the world is better because it has been written. Mr. Allen's preachment is timely; his philosophy, while old, is opportune. We need a deeper and broader heaven of it, and we should, indeed, be thankful that the heaven-born quality of genius is at times employed to uplift humanity and point the way to better things. We are surfeited with the dim, irreligious atmosphere of so-called Philistia, and it is morally refreshing to turn to "The Mettle of the Pasture," with its healthy, morning, stimulating air, and where shall we grow tired of meeting, past, present, or to come, the high-spirited, handsome, noble, invigorating women of Kentucky? It is a far cry admittedly from the Blue Grass region to Beacon Street, but we can stand it. The long-haired, blear-eyed litterati of our effete East will be quickened into new life by a periodical injection of this healthy serum, while they "jest at scars that never felt a wound." Many good things come up out of the great West, but none better than "The Mettle of the Pasture."

IVAN DE RUERQUE.

New York, July 22, 1902.

VI.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

After reading Mr. Bliss Carman's review of James Lane Allen's new book, "The Mettle of the Pasture," I felt constrained to make the following point, which Mr. Carman seems to have overlooked: Here we have a woman wronged, who refuses to marry the man who wronged her. Now this situation may not be impossible, but it is very unusual, and herein lies the first false note in Mr. Allen's composition. This woman is of a station in life below that of the hero. Mr. Allen would have us believe, yet she had refused to marry him he makes her rise to others as well as to Mr. Carman, and for more reasons than he gives, and I for one heartily echo his wish that Mr. Allen "would lend his great powers to some more radical, free, and wholesome settlement of moral perplexities."

On the other hand, as true a critic as Mr. Carman is, he seems to me to have blundered in his criticism of the heroine. Given the situation as Mr. Allen depicts it, it would have been psychologically impossible for her to have become reconciled to her lover within forty-eight hours, as Mr. Carman suggests she should have done. It is more surprising that she should have ever become reconciled. A woman's wounded pride, that of such a woman as Mr. Allen gives us, is a matter to be reckoned with.

A. BARTMAN BLWIN.

Brooklyn, July 24, 1902.

Horses, Dogs, and Ireland.

ALL ON THE IRISH SHORE. Irish Sketches. By E. O. Somerville and Martin Ross. With Illustrations by E. O. Somerville. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Charming Summer reading for tired readers, especially readers tired of Summer fiction. Stories of horses, dogs, and Ireland by people who know horses and dogs and must also know Ireland. The English reviewers have already paid such tributes of praise to other stories by Martin Ross and E. O. Somerville that it is enough to say that these "studies" leave the reader in substantial agreement with the reviewers. Those delightfulest stock materials of the story teller—the dashing, willful, improvident Irish girl, the horse-trading, fox-hunting Irish "half Sir," the much-teased Irish lover—are nowhere handled in a more rollicking spirit, and, as for the dogs and horses, as a man who said he had been "brought up with the brutes" declared after reading the present collection, the thing is done to the life.

Speaking of the nondescript sort of Irishmen above called "half-Sir," here is a definition and a characteristic characterization of Robert Trinder, one of the class, in the story called "A Grand Filly." "You couldn't say he was a gentleman, and he himself wouldn't have tried to say so. But as a matter of fact I have seen worse imitations." And speaking of dogs, note a bit of the description of the conduct of the Craffroe pack when the young Master of the Hunt took them out for a try. The Master was blowing his horn with such skill as he had—not much—and the hounds were paying little attention. His blowing was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the sudden charge of two of them from the rear. Being coupled, they mowed his legs from under him as irresistibly as chain shot, and "being puppies and of imbecile friendliness, they remained to lick his face and generally make merry over him as he struggled to his feet."

The story called "Fanny Fitz's Gamble"—Gamble being a risky investment in the shape of a Connemara mare—is cordially recommended to every person who loves horses and women of independent spirit, and the sequel—the following story entitled "The Connemara Mare"—may with equal cordiality be recommended to people who like to see the woman of independent spirit conquered at last by a worthy and patient lover.

"High Tea at McKeown's" is all about an Irish gentleman with eight good-looking daughters, ranging in age "from about five-and-twenty downward, sportswomen, warriors, and buccaneers, all of them." "It would be difficult," says the story, "to determine whether resentment or a certain secret pride bulked the larger in their parent's mind in connection with them. * * * It was a tradition in the county that there were never fewer than four Miss Purcells out (at a hunt) and that no individual Miss Purcell had more than three days hunting in the season." In the same story one learns incidentally that Irish ponies, after a season on the hills with the furze, grow mustachios. If is the eldest Miss Purcell but one, who seeing at the meet a strange gentleman with military mustachios, declares that he has been "fed on furze."

However, the sketch called "An Irish Problem" is perhaps the best of the collection. It tells about certain proceedings in an Irish Magistrate's court over the matter of the killing of a sheep. The charm of the sketch, of course, is a certain quality of humor not here reproducible, but the following peroration and apostrophe to the English tourist is worth while quoting:

"Never will it be given to them to understand the man of whom our friend Sweeney (Sweeney was the sheep slayer) was no more than a type. How can they be expected to realize that a man who is decorous in family and village life, indisputably God-fearing, kind to the poor, and reasonably honest, will unmask himself in a tissue of sworn lies before his fellows for the sake of half a sovereign and a family feud, and that his fellows will think none the worse of him for it."

"These things," the story concludes, "lie somewhere near the heart of the Irish problem."

It is pardonable to add that for perfection of the true Irish "idiom"—an eccentricity of grammar and arrangement of words rather than a brogue—the latter being beyond the power of English spelling, anyhow—these stories are remarkable. And the illustrations by one of the joint authors hit the Irish quality as nearly as the idiom.

BOOKS RECEIVED

We do not undertake Monday afternoon.

History and Biography.

NOTES AND REMINISCENCES OF A STAFF OFFICER. Chiefly Relating to the Wilderness Campaign and to Lt. Robert Walters During the Captivity of Hampton's Brigade. By Lieut. Col. Charles Marshall. Edited by R. Taylor Scott, M. A. Illus. Pp. 314. London: John Murray. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

ARNOLD'S MARCH FROM CAMBRIDGE TO QUEBEC. A Critical Study, Together With a Reprint of Arnold's Journal. By Justin H. Smith, Professor of Modern History, Dartmouth College. With Eighteen Maps and Plans. Pp. 488. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press.

LIFE OF LEO XIII. From an Authentic Memoir Furnished by His Order. Written With the Approbation and Blessing of His Holiness, the Pope. The Complete Life of the Venerable Father by the Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, D. D., S. T. D., LL. (Laval.) Domestic Prelate of His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., and Prothonotary Apostolic (Honorary). Illus. Pp. 1,000. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $2.50.

FRANCIS ADRIAN VAN DER KEMP. An Autobiography. Together With Extracts from His Correspondence. Edited With an Historical Sketch. By Hope Lindsley Fairchild. Pp. 320. Limited edition of 750 copies. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press.

Fiction.

THE HANKERERS. A Novel. By Opie Read. Illustrated. Illus. Pp. 236. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.50.

A DUKE AND HIS DOUBLE. By Edward S. Van Zile. With Frontispiece by Florence Scovel Shinn. Pp. 157. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

CHEERFUL AMERICANS. By Charles Battell Loomis. With Twenty-four Illustrations by Florence Scovel Shinn. Fancy T. Cloth, F. 12. Illus. Pp. 300. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE SOCIABLE GHOST. Adventures of a Reporter at a Haunted Scandal Trinity Church. By Olive Harper and Another. Illustrated by Thomas Mellvaine and A. W. Schwartz. Illus. Pp. 288. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE SENATOR'S SWEETHEART. By Forester Willard. With an Introduction by Mrs. Cornelia K. Davis. Illustrated by Felix Mahoney. Illus. Pp. 288. New York: The Grafton Press.

SOUR MUSIC. A Novel. By John Newman Cirtyle. Illus. Pp. 308. London: Adam and Charles Black. New York: The Macmillan Company.

EBENEZER SARTWELL. The Miller of Whitlesborough. By Dr. A. Paige Johnson. Illustrated by William Hudson. Foreword by Stephen D. Chase. Illus. Pp. 216. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

THE MAN WITH THE WOODEN FACE. By Mrs. Fred Reynolds. Illus. Pp. 312. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co.

Poetry.

AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING. A Poem. By Joaquin Miller. Dedicated to the Members of Mac. Pp. 29. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.

THE TALE OF THE PHANTOM YACHT. By Stephen Thorern Wilson. Cover Design by George A. King. Illus. Paper. New York: The Cornell Publishing Company.

Essays and General Literature.

THE ESSAYS OF ELIA. By Charles Lamb. Edited, with a Preface by William MacDonald, With Illustrations by C. E. Brock. (Vol. II. of works of Charles Lamb, edited by William MacDonald. In twelve volumes.) Illus. Pp. 318. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

THE LAST ESSAYS OF ELIA. By Charles Lamb. Edited, with a Preface and Notes by William MacDonald. With Illustrations by C. E. Brock. (Vol. III. of works of Charles Lamb, edited by William MacDonald. In twelve volumes.) Illus. Pp. 318. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

Art.

PROPOS D'ART. Par Henri Gaston, Lettre-préface de Comte de Montesquiou. Illus. Pp. 180. Vollum. New York: Librairie Française Alex Stein-Dabl. Rachel Y. Wien & Co.

REPRESENTATIVE ART OF OUR TIME. With Original Buildings and Lithographs. Also Reproductions of Oil and Water Color Paintings. Pages 1-8. Complete in eight parts. Part VIII. New York: John Lane. $1 net.

Miscellaneous.

A NEW GERMAN GRAMMAR. By Marion D. Learned, Ph. D., Professor of the Germanic Languages and Literature in the University of Pennsylvania. Illus. Pp. 488. "Pennsylvania Series Text Books." New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.12 net.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A SCIENCE OF EDUCATION. By Samuel Bower Sinclair, Vice President of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa. Pp. 198. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1 net.

Drama.

THE ALCHEMIST. By Ben Jonson. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by Charles Montgomery Hathaway, Jr., Ph. D., Assistant Professor of the English Language and Literature in Adelphi College. A Thesis Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Yale University in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. XVII. Yale Studies in English. Albert S. Cook, editor. Pp. 178. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Religion.

THE SACRAMENTS OF BAPTISM, RELATING GOVERNANCE, AND THE CHURCH. By the Right Rev. D. Gorman Bergner, Bishop of Springfield. Illus. Pp. 102. Paper. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 25 cents.

MARY: THE THEOTOKOS, THE WOMAN Blessed and Ever Anything Is Honor of the Mystical Lady of Our Lady. By Henry Marie Rosenbach. With a Preface by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. Pp. 288. London: Burns & Oates, Limited. $1.75.

Science.

WAVES AND RIPPLES IN WATER, AIR, AND AETHER. Being a Course of Christmas Lectures Delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By J. Brander Matthews, A. B., A. M., LL. D., Professor of Rhetoric and Literature in Columbia University. Illus. Pp. 208. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. New York: The Knickerbocker Press.

RADIUM AND OTHER RADIO-ACTIVE SUBSTANCES; POLONIUM, ACTINIUM, AND THORIUM. By William J. Hammer. Pp. 92. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.

Society and Economics.

ANOTHER VIEW OF INDUSTRIALISM. By William Mitchell Bateman. Illus. Pp. 48. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 net.

AN EXAMINATION OF SOCIETY. From the Standpoint of Evolution. By Louis Wallis. Pp. 400. Cincinnati, Ohio: The Arena Press. $1.25 net.

Miscellaneous.

THE PLANTING ON STREETS AND HIGHWAYS. By William F. Fox, Superintendent of State Parks, State of New York. Albany, N. Y., and Game Commission. Albany: The J. B. Lyon Company.

THE DEFINITION OF THE PSYCHICAL. By George H. Mead. Annals Study of the University of Chicago. First Series. Vol. III. Pp. 77. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 50 cents net.

THE ESSENTIALS OF A WESTERN SOCIETY. By Harry Pratt Judson. Annals Study of the University of Chicago. First Series. Vol. III. Pp. 78. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 50 cents net.

LOGICAL CONDITIONS OF A SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF MORALITY. By John Dewey. Annals Publications of the University of Chicago. First Series. Vol. III. Part II. Pp. 79. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 50 cents net.

NEW INSTRUMENTS OF RESEARCH FROM THE RYERSON LABORATORY. By R. G. Harrison, Assistant Professor of Physiology. Annals Publications of the University of Chicago. First Series. Vol. IX. 4to. Pp. 7. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 25 cents net.

PLAIN HINTS FOR BUSY MOTHERS. By Mariana Wheelan, Superintendent of the Babies' Hospital, New York. With Illustrations in outline. Pp. 64. New York: E. B. Treat & Co. 50 cents.

EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONS. The Woman's Library. Vol. I. Illus. Pp. 288. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

NEEDLEWORK. The Woman's Library. Vol. II. With numerous Illustrations. Illus. Pp. 312. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

PRINCIPLES AND PROBLEMS OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE. By Lieut. Col. Edward S. May, C. M. G., R. A., Professor of Military Art and History at the Staff College. 8vo. Pp. 127. London: Sonn Sonnenschein & Co. Limited. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

SWIMMING. How, When, and Where to Swim. Its Progress and Plans in American Sports. By Capt. Tom Riley. New York: Bloomsbury Press. $1.

WAR AND THE WEATHER. By Edward Powers, C. E. Revised edition. Pp. 268. Delavan, Wis.: E. Powers.

SOONER'S WILDERNESS ROAD. By Arthur Butler Molbert. With maps and illustrations. Biography of a Hero of America. Vol. VI. Illus. Pp. 207. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

Pictures of Nature.

WHERE TOWN AND COUNTRY MEET. By Jason Hackborn. Cloth. Pp. 241. New York: Hunt & Eaton. $1.

All praise to Mr. Jason Duckhess for his happy volume "Where Town and Country Meet." Descriptions of nature never are trite; it is the topic which is a measure sanctifies the text, but the author carries away the reader. He has the great gift of making you hear the songs of the birds, and you take in the fragrance of the wild flowers and listen to the tinkling of the brooks. Because Mr. Buckham is in closest sympathy with God's works he imparts his enthusiasm, and that is the highest quality of an artist. And to think that the happy land lies within a stone's throw of Boston!

If there is solemnity in some of the pictures Mr. Buckham draws, there are at times merry scenes depicted. Would you not like to have shared with the author that "cool nectar," only to be found in the frozen juices of the wild apple? "It was indeed delicious, not so tart and bitter as the juice of the wild apple in its sound state, but distinctly sweetened and ameliorated by the frost; a kind of spicy wild wine, innocent as water, refreshing to the palate, and wholesome and medicinal to the entire body." How subtle is the Spring influence! "It has that fine, spiritual, ungrasping quality that belongs to the best music and poetry. Spring is the lachrymae among the seasons. * * * Our wooing of her is over the delight of pursuit. All her kisses are blown to us."

The story of the migration of birds is admirably told. The author believes that the birds at the very beginning of their long flights pipe a different tune from that they sing in a state of quiescence. There are "cliffs vocal" in the heavens. This is not precisely fancy on the part of the writer, for ornithologists have thought that there is a kind of universal call uttered by the migrating birds. Strange it is how absolutely fixed seems to be the date of the arrival of certain birds. If the golden robin did not put in an appearance in or around Boston May 10 surely disaster must have met it. Nearly all the New England birds have wintered in the Southern States, some few as far as Mexico, the West Indies, and even South America. Does it not seem wonderful that the diminutive humming bird, the Selasphorus rufus, should wend its far north as Alaska and Bering Strait and winter in Lower California and Mexico? Think of such a tiny thing fluttering its way over 2,000 miles.

The musical rearing of the song of the birds is made or one possible. We have never the study of the actual words found in the speech of the winged creatures. If the golden-crowned thrush does not say "Teacher, Teacher, TEACH-ER," the last word is captain so as to accentuate it, then what does he say? Maybe the phoebe, proud of its plumage, wants to remind you of his colors when he says "blue, blue, blue." Of course it requires quick ears to hear the bird. "This is a kind of human ear, peculiarly suited to bird music, and in addition to its own fainter it affords not a little entertainment to one who proves skilled in the translation of bird language into English." Why should Pan have wanted his pipe to the woods? Why, there must have always been the music with their music. "Every thrilling knock has its own rhythm." Mr. Buckham finds in them "the sliding scale quality, a Rabelaisian, cautious, somewhat indefinite note. Like the commencing of a boy who whistles with an overflowing throat."

Anglo-Saxonism.

THE ANGLO-SAXON CENTURY AND THE UNIFICATION OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES. By John R. Dos Passos. 12mo. Pp. 211. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

The main proposition of Mr. Dos Passos is the establishment of a league of English-speaking peoples, without any interference with the autonomy of the American and British Governments respectively, or with their international position. He does not advocate what is known as an "offensive and defensive alliance." The league he desires is to be brought about by means of a treaty, which will (1) incorporate Canada in the United States, (2) give citizens eligibility to persons and associations citizens of Canada, (3) make bonds between Canada and America, (4) provide for representative assemblies of Canada, (5) fix tariffs of value; and (6) provide for an arbitration tribunal.

He argues in favor of the English-speaking peoples, and by pointing out the existing similarities between England and America in such matters as trade, language, literature, political institutions, laws, and judicial procedure, tendencies of religious thought and worship, drama, sports, and habits of living. Further, he maintains that union is required by both countries to strengthen them against European alliances, and that duty calls the Anglo-Saxon race to consolidate that it may the better spread the principles of liberty and justice throughout the world.

The Study of Philosophy.

INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY. By Arthur Shee Dewing, Ph. D. Pp. 400. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

Mr. Dewing has written this book with the purpose of presenting a simpler treatment of the subject than already exists in the many histories of philosophy. The historical side, in his opinion, serves as the only broad and permanently valuable approach to the whole field of philosophy, and a view of that side he has attempted to give, without attempting any work in the nature of criticism or reconstruction. He has treated the subject with as few technical terms as possible, and has endeavored to avoid laying stress on an array of unrelated facts or taking too broad a point of view. The task that confronts a writer with these purposes is difficult; it implies a carefully considered mean between discussing details of the various philosophical systems and features which may better be obtained from the works of the great thinkers themselves on the one hand and on the other taking too general or superficial a point of view.

It may be doubted how far a treatise on philosophy compiled on these lines may be really valuable. Any true understanding of a philosophical system implies a penetration into the whole thought of the author of it; and what is gained upon the outside can scarcely help being superficial, and hence incomplete and false. So far as distinctness and pithiness in the exposition of the several systems of which the writer treats can go, he has perhaps reached as near to success as the conditions of his task allowed. He begins with a preliminary chapter on the meaning, scope, and problems of philosophy—the "search for the permanent reason of things"; the "rational justification of the facts of things." Then follows a discussion of the truth of modern philosophy, with a rapid survey of the ancient and mediæval philosophies, in which there is a noteworthy reference to the mediæval scholasticism and a defense of them from the contempt and ridicule of modern writers who "forget for the moment the incalculable debt which modern philosophy owes to the subtle and acute analysis of their respective modes." It was they, indeed, who gave to the Christian religion the Thomist philosophical basis which it ever had. The discussion of philosophical systems properly begins with the Continental rationalists, from Descartes to Leibnitz; it is continued with the English School of Empiricism, Locke, Berkeley, and Hume; then follow Kant and the German transcendentalists, and the book closes with a chapter on "Recent Tendencies in Philosophy."

Mr. Dewing's general method is to give a brief account of the life of each of the men he treats of; then to define his "standpoint," and to follow with such a discussion of his philosophical system as his importance permits. Kant is given the preponderating space, both in the sketch of his life and in the outline of his system—not, we are told, as an outcome of the author's personal prejudice, but rather in accordance with the philosophical tendencies of the present time. It must be said that the book is clearly written and that so far as such a synopsis can go it probably goes in conveying an idea of the exceedingly difficult subject to which it is devoted.

A Washington Guide.

"Beautiful Washington," by Col. John A. Joyce, is a convenient little 140-page volume for the use of visitors to the National capital. (Gibson Brothers, Washington, D. C., $1.) It is bound in the conventional guidebook red, with the lettering and the dome of the Capitol in gold. The author's object, he says, was to show the world the great natural, historical, and architectural advantages of Washington, the most beautiful capital on the globe. It is written in a discursive, anecdotal style that would be just the thing for the lecturer on a "seeing Washington" trip, and, in fact, the author says he presents it as a lecture for the cities of the Nation, and has put on canvas more than a hundred views of the principal sights and scenes of the town. Beginning with the discovery of Anacostia, he rapidly sketches infant Washington, laughingly called "The Barbarian Boy," in 1800, "a city of streets without houses," "a city of miserable huts." Scattered thickly through the volume are extracts from "his own poetic lines" on all the dead heroes of the Revolution and the rebellion. There are descriptions of the Soldiers' Home, of Arlington, the National cemetery, of Mount Vernon, Alexandria, and the Potomac scenery.

After detailing the various governmental structures, Col. Joyce devotes a few pages to the "private mansions" and the business buildings, tells of Washington's Vanity Fair, and mentions some of the curious and noted people he has known in his thirty-five years in the town. After lingering a while in the Congressional Library, the author proceeds to the Monument and finally to the Capitol.

AUGUST CENTURY
MIDSUMMER HOLIDAY NUMBER

"CHAPTERS FROM MY DIPLOMATIC LIFE," by Hon. Andrew D. White
The story of Ambassador White's first mission to Germany, with chapters on "Lost in a Fog with Bismarck," "Bonnemfield at Gettisbell," "The Court of William I," "Extemporized Americans in Germany," etc., etc.

GOOD STORIES
"Overhauling the Pettibagers," a sketch of the Maine Coast, by George S. Wasson, author of "Cap'n Simeon's Store."
"Imbecile," a new horse story by David Gray, author of "Gallops."
"The Trusty," a "Pa Gibbons" story by Elizabeth Cheney Waite.
"Chilla," a story of Missouri River overflows, by R. E. Young.
"The Yellow Vase," Richard Whiteing's novel, with its acute and witty observations on English society.

PICTURES OF THE ANTARCTIC IN COLOR
Views in color from the Antarctic—pictures by Mr. F. W. Stokes, whose beautiful color-drawings of Arctic Auroras in the February Century made such a hit.

LHASA, THE FORBIDDEN CITY
New Light on Lhasa, the Forbidden City. With photographs, not before published, which W. W. Rockhill, the Tibetan traveler, pronounces "of extraordinary interest."

NEW LETTERS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT
SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN WESLEY
NEW YORK'S CAMPAIGN FOR PURE MILK
THE YELLOWSTONE PARK, Etc., Etc.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1903.—16 PAGES

WHISTLER'S WRITINGS.

It is really impossible to consider the late James McNeill Whistler as a person without paying some attention to his literary activities. The term is not precise or exclusive. We are looking for some estimate of the painter which should do justice to him as a painter. To read the gossip that has been printed about him since his death is to have "freshly remembered" the story of the young lady who sat next to him at dinner and praised Sir Frederick Leighton, the then new President of the Royal Academy, as a most variously accomplished man. "Does Paints, too, I'm told," was the response of the cheerful Jimmy.

"Talks, Writes, too," might very well be the verdict of the casual man of "culture" upon all or almost all of the comments of James upon his esteemed or disesteemed contemporaries. He was, if you choose, "a mighty port and a subtle-souled psychologist." He was, according to the verdict of London society, the most charming thing that had ever "swum into its ken." But, whatever may be the value of his pictorial output, the value of his purely literary output must depend upon the value and interest of the only literary product he himself had ever authorized, to-wit, the thin volume of the "Gentle Art of Making Enemies."

Not that this thin volume is empty. On the contrary, it is very full. It is full, naturally, in the first place, of Whistler's personal enemies of the moment. And for him, poor man, these bitternesses were engrossing. But the book is, upon the whole, so small that the subject matter, to a human being who is really trying to do something, cannot be interesting.

The artists, meaning the painters, keep telling us, and we keep believing them, that, as an artist, Whistler never compromised with his convictions; that he kept on "following the Vision," and that his painting was the reflex of the best and highest impressions that it was given to him to entertain. It may be so. All that we can be sure of—we others—is that his writing was of the most superficial and of the most hateful; that there was nothing ideal about it; that it was "earthly, sensual, devilish," and all the more so by how much it was more epigrammatic, clever, and mundane. He was not a nice man. That is the impression that the reader of Whistler's literary work must ultimately receive. If another message be really delivered by the sum of his pictorial work, the readers of his literary work will eagerly receive that message.

PROPOS D'ART.

The gift of manner was long ago and often since has been credited to the French. In them it exists with a curious independence of matter, so that things essentially not important or novel, things indeed rather trivial or dull, acquire a charm in the French treatment of them that the treatment of no other people can quite impart. It is the cut and the fit of the garb with which they furnish their thought, it is the "confection" of the subject, in which they excel. They are by nature and by long practice and training literary, "modistes," and the fashion that has grown up among them—subtle and varied and dainty as it is—is singularly persistent and recognizable. The French muse, whether of prose or verse, betrays her origin by the lines of her trailing skirt, the daintiness of the "lingerie" discreetly shown beneath its edge.

This love of perfection in manner prevails in minds devoted to the most serious thought and combine them, when they make excursions in new fields, to which they are strangers and in which they possess neither special knowledge nor authority, to bear themselves with dignity and to produce work of real interest because of the completeness of its sincerity and candor. We have in mind a little volume, printed with extraordinary elegance by Daniel V. White & Co. of this city, called "Propos d'Art," written by Henri d'Arles, which we take to be a pseudonym. Count Robert de Montesquiou, who provides an introductory note, intimates that the author beats the studio where he makes his observations from "une cellule," and the little book bears some nearly unmistakable marks of secretorial, possibly monastic, association and habit of thought. It is a series of reflections awakened by a visit to an artist of Quebec, M. Charles Huot, the reflections relating in part to the artist's specific work, but generally to art itself and its function in human life. They are not at all novel, nor are they profound. They are in good taste, of course, and apparently are based pretty largely on the theories of the artist friend, reproductions of one of whose paintings accompany the text. Such work, done in a careless or affected fashion, would be negligible. It might easily be fatally commonplace.

It is quite the contrary. It is not only extremely interesting, it is extremely alluring from the clarity, the simplicity, the absolute good faith of the writer. If the ideas have no special value in themselves, they have both value and charm because they are so wholly his ideas, because they disclose so naturally and delicately the workings of a refined and serious and gentle mind. What certain pictures are, or even what art is, to critics of real knowledge and a highly developed judgment, is of consequence to a limited class of readers. What these pictures are, what art is, to a pure and unsophisticated mind, studying them with the naïve enthusiasm of a love of beauty that has been starved, is quite another thing. In this case, not the criticism but the critic proves engaging and delightful in a manner wholly his own.

The little book has another claim to attention. It is an example of the pure French which educated writers in our day as in the classic days use with indefinable ease and grace. Here, too, manner triumphs over matter; but it is a manner that is the blossom of long and fine cultivation, from a sound root.

Notes of the Magazines.

The August Harper's may not be the handsomest magazine ever published in America, but we do not now remember its equal in pictorial beauty, while the literary content is all of a fine quality.

Everybody's Magazine for August (a good number in every respect) strikes a timely note in Marion Crawford's article on "The Successor to Pope Leo XIII." The Critic was also forehanded, from the news point of view, and contains two articles of peculiar interest because of the death of the Pope.

The latest number of The Burlington Magazine for Connoisseurs contains full-page plates reproducing works of Dutch and Flemish masters exhibited in Bruges last year and the current free picture show at Guildhall, London. The famous Gaston Phœbus hunting manuscript is described and reproduced in fac simile. There are beautifully illustrated articles on sculpture, pottery, and carpet weaving.

Post Lore, now a quarterly, has resumed its old name. The new number, besides the usual editorial departments, "Life and Letters," by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, and "Social Tendencies," by George Willis Cooke, contains a large variety of critical articles and reviews.

The Voltaire Index.

As a final auxiliary to his translation of the works of the great Voltaire, in forty-two volumes, the publisher (Chicago: E. R. Du Mont) has just issued an additional volume entitled "Voltaire: Index to His Works, Genius, and Character." The difficulty of making such an index must have been fully appreciated by Oliver H. G. Leigh, who undertook the task.

There is probably no living man who has read quite through the voluminous works of the great Frenchman—not even in France; and it is not supposed that there will be any English reader who will have the temerity to peruse from end to end the forty-two volumes published by Mr. Du Mont. But nobody thinks of sitting down and taking daily intellectual diet from the pages of an encyclopedia any more than one learns a language by studying a dictionary from cover to cover. As time has passed Voltaire has become more and more cyclopedic—one reads him less, but would study particular phases of his life and work more. It is for this reason that an index raisonné valuable indeed with the French version, becomes almost indispensable with the English.

Mr. Leigh's index may be said to refer to every foot of name, place, or event to be found in Voltaire's works. Not only this, but it puts within reach of the reader in conjunction in the index, wherein further information is given concerning these names, places, and events which may be merely mentioned by Voltaire. Moreover, incorporated in the index is to be found an alphabetically arranged key to Voltaire's various observations, on the subject of which he treated, however briefly, such as marriage, liberty, freedom, &c. Whatever may be the opinions concerning the necessity of putting Voltaire's entire works into English, there can be no doubt that such a translation accompanied by the exhausted index referred to forms a unique reference library of great and varied worth and of constant intellectual stimulation.

Early Verses of Leo XIII.

London Globe.

The vast range of years over which Leo XIII.'s career extends invests with interest a poem which he wrote when a young man in 1830. We quote a translation of three out of its five stanzas:

Scarce twenty years thou numbrest, Joachim,
And fell diseases thy young life invade!
Yet pains, when cleansed by verse, seem half allayed
Recount thy sorrows, then, in mournful hymn.

* * * * * * *

Why dream of future years, with promise bland,
While fate, swift urges? Then I said: No fear
My spirit shall quell! Drawn Death indeed so near!
Cheerful I wait to grasp his bony hand.

No fading joys allurement offer now:
All undelayed, I pant for bliss supreme!
Glad, as when wanderer's footsteps home return,
Or seaman, when to harbor years his prow.

These lines, written in 1830, are given in an interesting biographical study, written by Mr. John Oldcastle, with shorter contributions by four other writers, including Cardinal Manning and Mrs. Maynell. Mrs. Maynell's contribution was an admirable essay on Rome seen as the Pope's city. We are tempted to quote one short passage:

To-day the Rome of the Pontiffs remains a subtle city of memories and suggestions. * * * But across the Tiber, by the Bridge of Statues and under the huge tower of the Archangel, it is Pontifical Rome without change. For whom but the Popes of the Renaissance would a palace have been built with 11,000 rooms in it? Whether that number has ever been verified, or whether it is part of the Vatican legend, we know not; but the 206 staircases are a fact. The Vatican museums, the library, the galleries, the Pontifical residence, are all more than imperial in scale.

Gissing in Romantic Mood.

In one of his earlier books, "By the Ionian Sea," George Gissing wrote:

Every man has his intellectual desire; mine is to escape life as I know it, and dream myself into that old world which was the imaginative delight of my boyhood. The names of Greece and Italy draw me as no others; they make me young again, and restore the keen impressions of that time when every few lines of Greek or Latin was a new perception of lithest beautiful.

Mr. Gissing has not been quite in this mood in his best-known works, but he struck one or two new notes in "The Papers of Henry Ryecroft," and he is now reported to be writing a romantic novel with a sixth century environment.

Life of Bishop Chase.

Laura Chase Smith has written "The Life of Philander Chase, First Bishop of Ohio and Illinois, Founder of Kenyon and Jubilee College," which is to be published in early Fall. The author has spent many years collecting the material for this biography of her grandfather. Philander Chase was one of the greatest educational builders of the Middle West. He founded Kenyon College in Ohio, and in Peoria County, Illinois, he bought "2,500 acres of land, also 720 acres previously entered, for the benefit of the institution which I shall call 'Jubilee College.' I wish to give thanks and rejoice that, after seven years passed in such trouble, pain and moral servitude, God hath permitted me for Jesus' sake to return unto His gracious favor. In September, 1831, I left these dear places by me named Gambier Hill and Kenyon College; in 1838, precisely in the same month and the same day of the month I can blow the trumpet of Zion for joy that another school of the prophets, more than 500 miles still further toward the setting sun, is founded to the glory of the Great Redeemer."

So wrote Bishop Chase in a letter to Lord Kenyon, dated Dec. 6, 1828. The volume contains a number of interesting anecdotes connected with Bishop Chase, many letters written by or addressed to him. The first part of the volume is taken up with the early history of the family. There are numerous illustrations, including portraits of Bishop Chase, Lord Kenyon, George W. Marriott, Lord Gambier, members of the Chase family, views of Bishop Chase's home, churches and colleges. The volume will bear the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co.

Scotland's People and Their Homes.

Clifton Johnson's "The Land of the Heather" is a new and illustrated volume in the series which includes "Among English Hedgerows," "Along French Byways," and "New England and Its Neighbors," bearing the imprint of the Macmillan Company. Mr. Johnson made his fame originally as a photographer. His photographs depict vividly country scenes and interiors, hedgerows and lanes, fields and pastures. In his new book he describes the typical people and scenes of Scotland with sympathy and appreciation of the picturesque qualities of these folks. The photographs, it is said, are very real.

SOME HUMORISTS.

Mr. EDGAR S. VAN ELLE, one of our younger humorists, blends gravity with fun in his new story, "The Duke and His Double," which Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. have just published. We do him no injustice, however, in saying that fun is his real forte. The machinery of the graver passages is rather stiff and antiquated, but the high spirits manifested throughout the comic intrigue and the sheer audacity of the device on which the tale is founded more than compensate for that defect. As a matter of fact, the best part of Mr. Van Elle's story is more farce—buoyant, frolicking, even boisterous, farce—but it has some sentimental inserts which are pretty enough, and it bears as close a resemblance to real life as most of the tales of the farceurs do.

The well-meaning Western mother to each of whose sons, as most of the modern heroines of Mrs. Meteyard are, though the antiquity of the humor of confounding a Chinese mandarin with a kind of fruit is not to be extenuated. The two daughters of the millionaire are most agreeable girls, while that brassy American himself is the same old close-brained, consciencless chap who has figured in countless other satirical tales, so that there is something of an offset to the sentimentality of the English butler transformed into a bogus Duke and again transformed into a real one.

We can honestly commend Mr. Van Elle's book as good Summer reading; not to be sure as the kind of a book one takes on a yachting cruise and never opens, but as a book to really read when one is in no mood for serious thought.

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Another of our rising humorists, Mr. Charles Battell Loomis, whose clever "juvenile" called "A Partner in Magic" we lately noticed, has grouped together seventeen of his amusing stories contributed to various periodicals in the last three years and labeled them "Cheerful Americans." Henry Holt & Co. publish this agreeable book, too. It is a favorite whim of Mr. Loomis to imagine himself a meek little man with a long, thin neck, rendered speechless by the audacity of some robust and exceptionally cheerful American or hopelessly battling with the eccentricities and inherent devilry of a new automobile. The automobile is a favorite topic of Mr. Loomis, which is a sign of his modern feeling, and he treats of it both humorously and sentimentally.

His book is also a sort of comic record of the vagaries of Americans abroad in the year of the last Paris Exposition. There is nothing new to say of the misery endured in European travel by many home-loving Americans who cross the ocean in order to be in the fashion, but Mr. Loomis has a fresh way of serving up the old material. He tells one story of a good American who went to London on his wedding trip, thirty years ago. At the last moment the bride refused to sail for fear of seasickness, so the groom went alone, (in order not to lose all the passage money,) and was so ill that he refused ever to cross the ocean again. So he has dwelt alone in blessed Bloomsbury all these years, nursing his Anglomania, and his wife has managed the old farm at home. It is a good story.

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But best of all, we like Mr. Loomis's tale of the young poet and his new book of poems and the generous uncle who put ten one-thousand-dollar bills between the leaves thereof to serve as book-marks. The poet, not noticing the bills, gave the book to a friend just sailing for Europe, and then pursued the friend and was carried off to Europe himself—on the wrong ship. For the rest of the story you must consult the book. It is worthy of Frank Stockton.

***

Another new and striking work of recent humor is "The Sociable Ghost," written by Olive Harper "and another," and published by the J. S. Ogilvie Co. It purports to recount the strange adventures of a lovelorn youth, who, moping in Trinity Churchyard in the small hours, met a loquacious ghost of bad habits who introduced him to many other ghosts and invited him to a banquet and ball in the tombs. Incidentally there is much irony and there are hints of a serious purpose. The good old plan of saying nothing but good of the dead is jeered at, in an uncanny way, but we fancy that the satire of the book is aimed rather at the living than at the dead. There is a good deal of trivial jesting about bones and shrouds, and the reader is urged to notice that while other books have pictures taken from life, the pictures in this were taken from death. There are many of these pictures and they depict the ghosts as skeletons—spirits retaining the bony frames of the bodies they formerly inhabited. The work is dedicated to "all who are able to read between the lines and understand the real purpose and meaning of this book." We are oppressed by the conviction that it is not dedicated to us.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, July 24.—Sidney Appleton has accepted for publication in New York by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., in the Autumn, a new novel by Frank Frankfort Moore entitled "Shipmates and Sunshine." The scene is largely laid in the West Indies, of which the author gives some excellent descriptions.

The Appletons will also publish a novel of the eighteenth century called "A Baronet in Corduroy," by Albert Lee, who has already published several successful works.

***

Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. announce "The Honorable Artillery Company in South Africa," which contains a record of the recent services rendered by this company. The editors are Basil Williams and Erskine Childers.

***

T. Fisher Unwin will publish in the Autumn "Commissioner Kerr: An Individuality" and "The Autobiography of William Simpson." Robert Malcolm Kerr, who died last year, was Judge of the City of London Court and his obiter dicta were, for nearly half a century, household words throughout the country.

Simpson, better known as "Crimean Simpson," died four years ago. He was "our special artist" of The Illustrated London News. He began his career in the humblest circumstances in Glasgow and achieved high distinction in his profession, which he may almost be said to have created. He associated on equal terms with all the distinguished men of his time. The story of his life reads like a romance.

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The first number of The Independent Review of Politics, Literature, Art, and Science appears in October. The editor will be Edward Jenks, reader in law at Oxford University, tuter of Balliol College, and formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge. A strong "editorial council" will be associated with him. The Review will aim at the persistent, enlightened, and unprejudiced advocacy of better ideals. Many distinguished men promise their collaboration in the editorship. Fisher Unwin will be the publisher. Mr. Unwin is a son-in-law of Richard Cobden, and in politics of the radical wing of the Liberal Party. So it may seem that he is seizing an obvious opportunity.

***

Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. will publish in London, and Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. in New York, in the Autumn, an elaborately illustrated edition of Dr. Sebastian Evans's translation of "The High History of the Holy Grail." Dents will also publish here (Putt in New York) a book called "Cities," by Arthur Symons. This comprises studies of those cities which have most deeply impressed Mr. Symons in his wanderings about Europe.

***

The Methuens promise for the Autumn the "Reminiscences" of Sir Frank C. Burnand, editor of Punch, author of "Happy Thoughts," and many plays.

E. B.

La Fayette's Correspondence.

A volume which, before long, should certainly find itself in an English translation has just made its appearance in Paris from the press of Charles Delagrave, 15 Rue Soufflot. It is by Jules Thomas, a well-known Professor of the University of France, and is entitled "Correspondance Inédite de la Fayette." Some of the letters incorporated in the volume are in French and some are in English. Thanks to his American experience, La Fayette was a respectable English scholar, and, although his phraseology is somewhat quaint, it is, nevertheless, very characteristic, as is shown by the following passage from a letter addressed to Mr. Pinckney, the American Minister in London: "Not that Europe ought to be compared to more than a vitiated body, which, with bettering generations, may be fictioned into a good state of health, while the our blooming America the perfectibility of mankind can be improved to its highest pitch."

Aside from the interest in these hitherto unpublished letters, there is much to be had of M. Thomas's elaborate introduction, or "étude psychologique," in which he says: "There was not in him the vigorous individuality which relies upon contingencies which have escaped the force of events, procures, by its initiative deviations from the fixed order of things, and compels history to turn upon its hinges." La Fayette, in short, was ever the creature of circumstances; he seldom controlled them.

The letters were written by La Fayette between 1783 and 1801—that is to say, while he was in prison, or in exile. In the first of them, penned secretly from his Saxon prison of Madebourg to his friend, the Princesse d'Hénin, then a refugee in London, La Fayette expresses horror at the news which had reached him from France: "The new infamies of M. d'Orléans, the assassination of the King, in which all the laws of humanity, of justice, and of the national pact have been trampled under foot." In the second he bewails the crimes committed by the men of the Revolution in the name of liberty, and the unhappy fate of France when "natural, civil, and religious liberty" were "suffocated in blood." Of Louis XVI. and his own relations with him La Fayette says: "I always possessed his esteem, never his confidence."

Arnold's March to Quebec.

A critical study of "Arnold's March from Cambridge to Quebec," by Prof. Justin H. Smith of Dartmouth College, is published this week by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The purpose of the book, says the preface, is to ascertain the facts connected with Benedict Arnold's expedition against Quebec in 1775. The route of Arnold's detachment, writes Prof. Smith in his introduction, lay through an unknown region, a wilderness; and "it would be a fascinating as well as difficult problem simply to disentangle the facts of the march, and so clear the way to a sound history of the expedition." Where did the gates of the wilderness open and close upon those daring patriots? What lakes were furrowed by their keels? How did they get out of difficulties? But, he adds, "questions of still greater moment are involved in our inquiry."

The march itself was a campaign—a campaign against the forest and the flood, against fatigue, sickness, and famine. The contest proved close and pitiless, and the issue remained long in doubt. In so keen a struggle, the smallest of circumstances was enough to throw the victory this way or that. We cannot understand it all unless we understand it thoroughly; and, therefore, every detail not only enlists attention and repays interest, but in a special degree requires the most careful study.

Half of the volume is taken up with the story of the "campaign," as the author calls Arnold's journey to Canada. The other half contains the notes, and, in an appendix, Arnold's journal of his expedition. A list is also given of the authorities consulted by the author. There are eighteen maps and plans. Prof. Smith is the author of a number of books, among them "The Troubadours at Home," "A Tale of Two Worlds and Five Centuries," and "The Prologue of the American Revolution."

It seems proper to recall at this time that attention was first actually aroused concerning the subject two years ago, when John Codman published, through the Macmillan Company, a book entitled "Arnold's Expedition to Quebec." This author went over on foot every mile of the route traversed by Arnold and his men through the woods of Maine, and produced a delightful volume, which, while a distinct addition to history, forms a narrative of striking local color.

Earls of Warwick Castle.

The Countess of Warwick's two volume work on "Warwick Castle and Its Earls from Saxon Times to the Present Day," will be published immediately by E. P. Dutton & Co. There are 172 illustrations in the work, together with photogravures of the Countess of Warwick and the present Earl. Other pictures show views of the castle, armor worn by the Crusaders, deeds, rooms, earls and their wives, kings and queens, autographs, inscriptions, tombs, relics, &c. Several letters are given, as well as poems written by some Warwick earl or his countess, or by a contemporary. The work is divided into six parts, altogether giving an account of the Saxon and Norman earls, the House of Beauchamp, the Houses of Neville and Plantagenet, the House of Dudley, the House of Rich, and the House of Greville.

The history of Warwick Castle, we are told in the first chapter, is almost as old as the history of England itself, having been built in 914 A. D., by Ethelfleda, eldest daughter of Alfred the Great. "Earls of Warwick belonging to each of the families that have successively held the title have played their part in most of our (Britain's) foreign wars: at Crecy, at Poitiers, and Agincourt, and in Queen Elizabeth's expedition to Havre. They have been even more conspicuous in our civil wars: the wars of Stephen and of Edward II., the Wars of the Roses, the rising of Lady Jane Grey, and the war of the Parliament against Charles I. They have been the hosts of kings and also their executioners. They have dictated the policy of their country, and they have perished miserably on the scaffold. They have been generals in our armies, and admirals in our navies; and they have distinguished themselves in other fields of fame. There was once an Earl of Warwick who was a pirate; there was once a pretender to the sorldom who distinguished himself by inventing a valuable patent medicine."

At the end of Volume II. are given the pedigrees of the various families, appendices, and an index. The author has also provided footnotes.

Francis Adrian van der Kemp.

The autobiography of Francis Adrian van der Kemp, 1752-1828, with a historical sketch of the author by Helen Lherbier Fairchild, is published this week by G. P. Putnam's Sons. He tells about his early years in Holland, his political work, his friends, his departure for America and describes the country around Oneida Lake. Extracts are given of van der Kemp's letters, and others written by Jefferson and Adams are also inserted. At the end of the volume there is a list of van der Kemp's writings and of the principal authorities consulted by the editor. There is also an index. The story of his life was written for his only son. The author was born in May, 1752. Van der Kemp, though he received a scientific education, enlisted the Netherland army and served as Captain. But he preferred books, so he resigned his commission and became a preacher. He was Minister to the Mennonist Congregation (the richest in Europe at the time) in Leyden in 1790. At this time he became acquainted with President Adams, who described van der Kemp as the most eloquent writer in the Dutch language. Mrs. Fairchild has added some explanatory notes, and her sketch of the Dutch patriot tells about his life up to the time of his emigration to America. The volume has a number of illustrations, the frontispiece being a photogravure from a miniature of Francis Adrian van der Kemp, the others including views, fac similes, portraits, &c.

Traveling in 1815.

"Travels in Southern Europe and the Levant, 1815-1817," being the journal of Charles Robert Cockerell, architect, R. A., edited by his son, Samuel Pepys Cockerell, will be published in this country within the fortnight by Longmans, Green & Co. Authors of modern books of travel, on the assumption that impressions have been exhausted, attempt to give information which shall be valuable as well as entertaining. But this old journal should be attractive on account of the author's ability to describe graphically what interested him. He makes the reader see things with his own eye which, if not very important, are at least very fascinating.

Charles Robert Cockerell, the editor tells us in his preface, studied architecture from his sixteenth year on. He was only eighteen when he was sent on a tour to study the chief architectural objects of the West of England and Wales. But his father wanted him to see foreign countries. Unfortunately, in 1810 most of the Continent was closed to Englishmen. However, the whole of Turkey, which included Greece, was accessible. The young man was accordingly sent out as King's messenger with dispatches for the fleet at Cadiz, Malta, and Constantinople. No definite tour had been made or could be marked out in the then existing conditions of European politics. The traveler was to be guided by circumstances; but the length of the absence was not contemplated at the time of the starting. The editor of the forthcoming book writes:

As far as possible I have used my father's own words in the following account of his journeys; but the letters and memoranda of a youth of twenty-two who disliked and had no talent for writing naturally require a great deal of editing. His beautiful sketches form what may be called his real diary.

Accounts of some of the episodes recorded in the book have already been published. For example, the discovery of the Aegina Marbles and of the Phigaleian Marbles is narrated in Cockerell's book, "The Temples of Aegina and Bassae," as well as in Hughes's "Travels." But the journal is published in its entirety. Altogether, it gives a vivid idea of what traveling was in the early part of the nineteenth century.

The Woman's Library.

Vols. I. and II of the Woman's Library are published by E. P. Dutton & Co. They are "Education and Professions" and "Needlework." In Vol. I. are discussed the following questions: "The Higher Education of Women," by Janet E. Hogarth; "Teaching as a Profession for Women," by Beatrice Orange; "On the Education of the Artistic Faculty," by Louise Jopling; "Women and Journalism," by Mary Frances Billington; "Some Pros and Cons of Theatrical Life," by Madge Kendal; "Medicine as a Profession for Women," by Ethel F. Lamport, M. D., Brux., L. S. A.; "Public Work for Women on Local Government Boards as Factory Inspectors," by Margaret H. Irwin, and "Sanitary Inspecting," by Mabyn Armour. Miss Hogarth gives a history of the "higher" education of women. The first serious effort, she says, to give Englishwomen the advantages of university teaching was made in 1848. She describes the high school type, the residential system, the life at a women's college in England, and so on, telling about the different institutions for females. Louise Jopling discusses portrait painting, colors, "first impressions," &c. The writer of the article on "Women and Journalism" defines journalism as including "the daily press, morning and evening weekly publications dealing with current events, as opposed to those made up of irrelevant cuttings on all subjects, from astronomy to holiday trips, interspersed with sorry efforts at humor or jokes." Dr. Lamport, in closing her paper on "Medicine as a Profession for Women," says: "It is well to 'count the cost' before embarking on the preparatory education necessary to duly qualify a student for a medical career."

Vol. II. of the library, which, by the way, will be complete in six books, describes the art of needlework—embroidery, dressmaking, millinery, knitting, and crochet. The contributors are Miss Ruth M. Day, Miss J. E. Pavie, Miss Clara Hill, and Mrs. Turnbull, and Miss Turnbull. The book has numerous illustrations, showing the different stitches and examples of work. The volumes have marginal references and footnotes, and each is provided with an index.

"The Poultry Book."

The second installment of "The Poultry Book" has just been published by Doubleday, Page & Co. Part III. is almost completely confined to eggs. All phases of producing them, either for the market or for hatching, are fully treated of, including the best methods for commercial handling that now give us the fancy fresh eggs. The year-book of poultry has many illustrations and colored plates, and is intended to be almost an encyclopedia in character and extent.

NOTE—These Magazines should be ORDERED from the dealers—they are not returnable and the editions are regularly exhausted.

The August Number of COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA has these interesting articles:

The Race for the America's Cup, by Oliver Brenton Copes.
The Fox Terrier, by James Watson.
Gardening with Thomas, by Helen D. Whitefield.
Angora Goats as a Source of Profit.
A Suburban Plum of Four Acres, by Sara Cone Bryant.
The Pleasures of a Private Swimming Pool, by Horace Jayne.
How to Make a Garden—Water-Lilies and Other Aquatic Plants, by William Tricker.
The Photographing of Clouds, by J. Horace McFarland.
Poultry Culture for Profit, by C. G. Brabant.
A Breed of Ruffed Grouse, by H. E. Van Dusen.
The Cowbird, an Outcast and Parasite in Birddom, by Craig S. Thomas.
How Apricots Are Grown in California, by E. J. Wickson.
An Outdoor Living-room, by Mrs. W. A. Cutting.
Adventures of a Yacht Photographer, by James Burton.
Etc.

The August Number of THE WORLD'S WORK has these interesting articles:

Pope Leo XIII., by Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr.
The Successful Training of the Negro, by Booker T. Washington.
Teaching Soldiers How to Shoot, by Charles T. Boyd.
The Revolution of Farm Machinery, by W. S. Thornton.
The Profits of Banks.
Why More Books are Not Sold.
The Scandal of Postmaster-General Payne.
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FROM READERS.

Blackberries—Schools, Books, and Early Influences.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

YOUR articles of "Queries" and "Appeals to Readers" have a rare fascination for many of the boys and girls of the long ago, who now look through glasses far from bright. Under their charming influence the haze of youth reappears rejuvenated and enlarged, time and space are bridged, and the fragrance of life's finest, fairest flowers seems to permeate every part of its harvest-fields.

In the issue of July 11, Mrs. Fannie G. Briggs of Sheffield, Mass., reported thirty-five letters sent to Miss Cobb, the "Miss Cobb" of "The Blackberry Girl," still living. In this report may be recognized a marked tribute to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS as a tracer of stray poetic children, some of them—the fairer of the lot—living in helpless orphanage. The informal poet's basket must be piled so high with letters addressed to "The Blackberry Girl" as the unfortunate Pandora must have turned her billow she "pushed the lamm the nearest way to town," when, as she told her mother, her "apron caught upon a stake and then (she) tumbled down." Little Phebe, it would seem, was as brave as she was unfortunate, and said: "I scratched my face and tore my frock, but still did not complain, and they thought it was the safest world not have cried a great." Yet, just like a girl, she continued: "But when I saw them on the ground all scattered by my side, I picked my empty basket up, and down I sat and cried." It is entirely safe, however, to assume that Phebe—probably as our Phebes with their April-day faces would do in the same circumstances—after her "good cry," went out for another and was soon trudging away over the hills and dales more Blackberries; for they were very abundant, very large, and so delicious!

"It seems to me," Mrs. Briggs writes, "the interest of the readers in the poem has been extraordinary," and it occurs to this writer to suggest—if we would seek reasons for this extraordinary interest—that we should look to those blackberries, themselves. Is it not memory of those, symbolized by the simple song, that so filled the boys and girls of other years? Where else has one ever found berries black, red or yellow, as they were found "up in the grand old mountains" of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts? Admittedly poetic imagery in "The Blackberry Girl" cannot account wholly for this absorbing interest. It does not fashion enough, combined with the strength and brilliance of the poetic gems that glitter in the prose of our own times—jewels that "on the stretched forefinger of Time will sparkle forever." And the school books of sixty and seventy years ago, were they not as superior to those of to-day as the blackberries, if not of superiority be the quality that helps in laying firm foundations for a good education?

In the same number in which Mrs. Briggs makes her report, Mr. E. Ford of 462 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, expresses the wish for a copy of the poem commencing: "How big was Alexander, Pa, that people called him great?" As memory recalls it, the inquisitive boy presented his father two objects by way of comparison, following the couplet already quoted, with: "Was he like unto Goliath tall, with spear an hundred weight?" Was he so great that he could stand, like some tall steeple high, and while his feet were on the ground his hands could touch the sky?" His father, paternally anxious to lead his boy to a consideration of that which constitutes enduring fame, replied: "Twas not his stature made him great, but greatness of his name." The boy, it would seem, did not catch the idea intended, but he caught a good one and rejoined: "His name so great! I know 'tis long, though easy quite to spell, and more than half a year ago I knew it very well." The boys and girls up in the little red school houses of New England, by sheer study and frequent reviews of their few simple books, learned how to spell, how to read, how to write, and how to cipher, and in this hand-to-hand struggle caught the "rapture of the strife," and acquired a life-long love of books. It came to them that "the world was round, and like a ball, seemed swinging in the air," as did many other bits of useful information, while making their little trips with Peter Parley.

The books of the Little Red School House era were few in number, but who may measure the depth of their inspiration? The love of letters, of literature, of home and country, of all the virtues that have made the lives of New England's sons illustrious in the last fifty years—it were a profitable study, indeed, that should show by what agencies they were shaped and moulded by the public school-book houses of that period. These unique publications were didactic from cover to cover. Advanced pedagogues, nowadays, point with pride to their "Nature Studies." Have we forgotten "The Young Reader," our first school book, in which we were shown: "How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour!" and in which they securely nested "A white old hen with yellow legs, who laid her pauper many eggs," and in which, as in other books, judiciously graded, ("The Introduction to the English Reader," "The Friend of Youth," and "The National Reader,") we formed lasting friendships with "every tender living thing," almost? Can we ever forget Alice Pell, and her adventure on the pest-chaise? or Lucy Gray, and her sad, sad fate, the dear little girl "who dwelt on a wide moor, the sweetest flower that ever grew beside the cottage door?" No tears become of the hard lives of the boys and girls in "The Blackberry Girls" set, but sympathy may not be misapplied if extended to some of the victims of modern school systems in some cities apparently unaware that there is something wrong with a school that sends the pupil home at the close of the term in less perfect physical condition than when she first entered it. A. W. RUSSELL.

Washington, D. C., July 23, 1903.

Fanny Crosby's Life Story.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Fanny Crosby's life story, told in the simplicity of her own words, gives to the public a real view of a real woman. The book is overflowing with "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," all of which she has sought most diligently for others, and in the seeking found to no great extent that, Dr. Holmes said, she was "a prisoner of her own sympathy." Fanny Crosby's work is the joy, "Bless the people, but care for the drink," Jesus is mentioned. This will save.

The book contains not only of the blind poetess, as a hymn writer, but as a writer of secular songs. It gives interesting accounts of her meetings with people of note—Grover Cleveland, Gen. Scott, James K. Polk, Jenny Lind, William Cullen Bryant, Horace Greeley, and her appearance before the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The book contains an autograph and poem by Will Carleton, a poem by Margaret Sangster, and several pictures of Fanny Crosby. It is published by the Everywhere Publishing Company, New York City.

LILLIAN SNOW KINDALL.

Brooklyn, July 20, 1903.

Dr. Ellen Weld Again.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have received a prompt reply to the inquiry I recently made in your columns in regard to Dr. Ellen Weld, the "wise old doctor" of "Snow-Bound," and the early friend and benefactor of Whittier, to whom he described his poem, "The Countess." The story of his life has been sent me by J. Edward Weld, Esq., of New York, who has for years been collecting data in regard to the Weld family. It may interest some of your readers to know something about the man to whom Whittier so often, in verse and prose, acknowledged his indebtedness.

In my former letter I stated that he was born in Brentree in 1776, in which case he would not have been hearing up the "fourscore years and ten" with which Whittier credits him in "Snow-Bound" and "The Countess," written in 1866. I also stated that he went to Hallowell, Me., about 1826, in which case Whittier could not have been more than twelve or thirteen years old when he last saw him at East Haverhill.

It seems he was born in 1772, and therefore would be ninety-one years old when the poem was written, just as Whittier suggests. And he did not go to Hallowell until 1833, so that the young poet had all these additional years in which to profit by Weld's library and his conversation. He had fairly begun to blossom out in verse before the good old doctor left Rocky Village. Though he died in the very year in which Whittier enshrined his memory in the poem, yet he lived to read the dedication of "The Countess," which Whittier sent to him in advance of its publication. He died at Hudson, Ohio, May 4, 1865.

I am inclined to think that the photograph of Dr. Weld I have found in an album of Whittier's now in my possession was sent to the poet from Hudson in the last months of the doctor's life, and that the receipt of it suggested his writing "The Countess," or at least the prelude to it. His sentiment of Weld's counsel in the poem would indicate he was in correspondence with him at about that time, for Whittier was one who had less than the usual gift of educated men for the memory of dates. He was certainly inexact in this particular.

Dr. Weld's father was the Rev. Ezra Weld, for many years pastor of the church in Brentree, Mass.; a graduate of Yale, class of 1730. My informant has not learned from what college the son was graduated, but one of his letters speaks of "a time of inaction and great depression after leaving college, when he was undecided as to his future." He is next heard from in East Haverhill, where he took up the medical practice of Dr. Abbott, whose widow he married. He lived many years in Haverhill and became greatly interested in young Whittier, gave him the use of his library, directed his reading, and assisted in his education in many ways and often criticised his poems, in which he "found much merit." About 1833 he went to Hallowell, Me., and had a large and successful medical practice. His wife died in 1840, many relatives in that vicinity. He was a delightful letter writer, and corresponded with many of the noted men of his day. Failing in his health, in 1859 he went to Manilua, N. J., and ten years later to Belleville, N. J., intending to make his home with his nephew, Theodore D. Weld, who was also a lifelong friend of Whittier and his associate in anti-slavery work. In nine days after his arrival his wife died, and Dr. Weld then went to Canaseria, N. Y. In 1870 he married a Mrs. Bliss, and they removed to Richmond, Me. After a few years he went to Hudson, Ohio, where he died.

My informant writes: "He was a handsome man, above medium height, rather stout, dark eyes, and strongly marked face. He always wore an entire suit of drab or gray, with great coat and tall hat of the same color; and crimped ruffled shirt bosom, long after this fashion was out of date. He always carried a book with him—usually some volume of history or biography. He was always fond of cutting poetical extracts from papers and magazines, and had his pockets filled with them. He was not a member of any Church, and when criticised for that he said, 'I have done justly, loved mercy, and walked humbly before God—what more can be required of me?' He died of pneumonia at the house of his niece, Mrs. Sarah Tracy."

The late Gov. Hubbard of Maine was a practicing physician in Hallowell at the time Dr. Weld was there. A daughter of the Governor informs me that she well remembers the doctor. "He used to pass our house two or three times every day, and used also to call upon father. I can see him before me now—a man of quiet manner, wearing a suit of gray, and driving backward and forward in his white-covered chaise, with a very sedate horse. I have heard my father say that Dr. Weld was an extremely well read man, not only in his own profession, but in general literature."

Thanks to the wide circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW among the right class of readers throughout the country, I am getting other information about a man who deserves to be kept in memory of book lovers for the service he did in such timely way in behalf of the Quaker lad of East Haverhill.

SAMUEL T. PICKARD.

Amesbury, Mass., July 22, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the years 1856 my father, Samuel H. Perry, bought a piece of land on the Passaic River, Belleville, N. J., called The Evergreens, from Llewellyn S. Haskell, formerly of Newark, N. J., who had built a house on it. The place was a beautiful place, noted for its fine trees, many of them planted by Mr. Weld, who had a place of an old silver tree that Mr. Weld carried as a twig in his hand and planted at the back door, which fell from age in 1884. I remember the schoolmarm, with Sunday and holiday, and a gentleman and two little girls used to have weekly excursions to view their old home. There was the body of a relative buried under an old black walnut tree in the orchard, which later was taken away. It is my recollection that my father told me it was the body of Dr. Weld. You might gather more information from William Lloyd or some of the oldest inhabitants of Belleville.

MIMMIE TERRY.

Woodhaven, N. Y., July 22, 1903.

Stephen C. Foster.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The Sentinel, Milwaukee, about July 1903, printed notes on the composer, Stephen Collins Foster, "by a well-known local musician." Anecdotes about him are often in unexpected corners. If collected, as invaluable, they might be compiled; but it would be unwieldy. He was no Kaiser de Renzel de Ville. As the magic memories are nearly all good, any direct protestants will have to come soon. I was "mind up" with the later generation, but, like all the Ann Street pottery boys, I often used to see him and hail him, with whatever one of his ever-popular hits as he proceeded to his haunt. This rendezvous with clubbing Graham, the magazine publisher, who, Mr. Clifton remarked, "Greenhorn" Tennison, "Gaslight" Tinker, (go his,) and the like, held symposium in the "property," back room of the "Dutch" corner grocery, slipping in by the side door in "Finger" Alley. This decorative name hid the wonderful splendor of Theatre Alley, outwitted the trysting place of the beaux waiting to see the stars leave the stage door of the Park Theatre. The chief theatrical organ had offices overhead, though the Inlet was on Nassau Street, so that the paper printed near the Christys, Bryants, Horns, or Whites, were wont, to give a look in at "No. One Around the Corner," and see that Steve's slate was not heavy with posting. As in Graham's case, kind hearts tried to pluck the old "ha'nts" from this cave of the chaos. Henry Hertford, editing Abram Herrick's Atlas, called pathetically to me late how he ingeniously coaxed Foster out of the snarry "Mermaid's" clutches, sobered him, put him in "the cawhouse," and ruffled shirt of the times, and presented him as the rolling spirit to a select party. Young ladies dreamed of "The Maid Dell" and wished to be a lady like "Nelly (was a lady!)." But the dusky waiters, also remembered the author of "The Old Folks," (Spelled it, poor fellow, had ever imagined Christian Nilson, stealing fill and "My Old Kentucky Home!" would insinuate a glass as he sat at the piano, and he had to be removed at too early an hour.

Oh, the overwound in "the hamey of his music vows!"

would sob Mordell, in his Othello voice—he was reader at the Supreme Court. But impiety was inherent in the sons of the three-bottle men.

Foster was not, technically, a musician, but he created that catching and stinging melody which is believed. It was the lullabyes of the negro minstrelsy which captivated England and fastidious Paris. Time after year, in the Paris spectacles, one might hear the familiar air that they call "Drinni drinni" being the omnibus burden; the gallery gods of the St. Martin Theatre insist on it, as the cockney on "Rule Britannia" before he will settle down to his pantomime. When Foster's pot-pourri called the negro "coby" effect were first heard at the St. James' Theatre, London, the Queen, a devotee of harmony, listened, charmed, to German, the vocalist. We know that "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming" impressed her, for fifty years after, at a Windsor concert, on the hand playing for an encore a fantasia on a popular air, she asked its title. The query reported that (ed letter said "Come Where the Boots is Cheapest!" being Coburn's parody in vogue. Victoria simply said: "It is astonishing what odd names the musicians now-a-days give their compositions!" If her memory had been as accurate for the musician as for the music, Foster might have been revived. But there is still time to raise a memorial to his grave at Pittsburg. And his natal day being the Fourth of July, (1826,) it might be a gala for the profession whose he immemorially benefited.

HENRY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS.

Pearl River, N. Y., July 20, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The Percy F. Smith Printing and Lithograph Company, 204 Wood Street, Pittsburg, published in 1904 a very commercial edition of the life of Stephen C. Foster in quarto form, illustrated. I have a copy in my library. The exact title is "Biography, Songs, and Musical Compositions of Stephen C. Foster, Author of 'The Old Folks at Home.' By his brother, Morrison Foster." Morrison Foster's address is Shields Post Office, Allegheny County, Pen. JOSEPH G. BUTTLER, JR.

Youngstown, Ohio, July 20, 1903.

Dialect in Stories.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The remarks by Mr. Alden in your last issue on the Scotch dialect stories in my corner for this. All language is only a mode of expression or a vehicle of thought. Possibly the thoughts expressed in ordinary dialect stories need no special vehicle to carry them, or perhaps without a special vehicle they would be very ordinary goods. If any one wishes to write a great book and philosophize on life he is foolish to go to the wayside places for subject or treatment. But when it comes to a little chapter of the story of a life, what better acting and coloring than can be found in Scottish life; and fortunately or unfortunately the Scotch have a peculiar mode of expressing themselves. They use a dialect. They have interest for us, these people with the strange tongue. Aye, more, something to touch us. We know them—strong men and women—actually know them, they being among us, and then we have them historically, looming large. In short, they have done something for the doing of which the world is better, and all the time expressing themselves in this dialect. We have respect for such a dialect. We would not be ashamed in one that our fathers used it, and for what it means we let us have it. Let us hear you "Wee Ranzeavers" at home. It needs the dialect to give a picture of thing—and—the—Scotch—farmer. We might know another man was we not to see the native plumonia. No, no; whatever they doesn't make a dialect; it is men and women who make a dialect either a despicable dialect or a delight as a gale of hymns from the home quarters. JOHN OLARK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 22, 1903.

Reminiscences of Whistler.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I went to London in 1898 and there I met Whistler. He had just finished studying in Paris under Gérome, where George du Maurier and Robert-Hillay were his fellow-students, but who, like him, were about to return after six years to the great British metropolis. Met by Messrs. Bailey, O'Connor, Bailey, and the late Charles J. Keene, artist of Punch, I visited on Saturday afternoon his studio, which he curiously named "The White House." It was just around the corner from Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. It was an old house nicely furnished in an artistic way in the then prevailing fashion—blue china plates and bric-a-brac of great variety, pictures on the walls, and odds and ends of Parisian fittings; a cosy little home just suited for an artist who lived "A la Bohème." He made us very welcome and we had a most enjoyable time, because he was a conversationalist with the keenest sense of wit and humor. I saw much of him until I went to Paris. In 1904 I visited London again and found Whistler in the same "White House," with the large studio still in the rear. It was here some of his happiest hours were spent. Whistler's reputation had increased in the years of my absence.

He realized that he was a pioneer in a new field of impressive art and that he was in making enemies of those who believed in the old formulas as the best. Now I began to know the man, his courage, steadfastness, and determination to achieve success in his chosen art. I will not attempt, however, to analyze his art method—others will quarrel over that. He hated shams of all kinds, and his fearless way of exposing them made things very lively at times. I could write columns of most delightful talk which this if your space permitted. He hard look on small to knock him over; he took the life of life as a helmet. I remember meeting him at a costume ball at George H. Boughton's house one night. He appeared as Hamlet, and he was the merriest one I had ever seen; he asked me to the supper room to join him in a glass of wine; Boughton joined us, and we talked to the hostess and to each other and Whistler, true to his humor, jigged of my inquiring to read in next morning's papers that the theatre had sold out all Whistler's effects from the White House on the previous day. He was a bankrupt, but not a single word from him about this summary and sentimentally cut-adde in his artistic career. A short time afterward the Fine Art Company of Bond Street sent him to Venice to make a collection of views in colored chalks for their exhibit. The result was splendid; he was well paid for his beautiful rendering of Venetian subjects. Since then many others have followed in his path. He had a bold, masterly way of using the etching point and in dealing with new color schemes.

At the time I refer to there were many clever artists in London who never sent a picture to the Royal Academy. When Sir Coutts Lindsley built the Grosvenor, at £120,000 expense and offered the same for the exhibition of pictures by artists like Tissot, Burne-Jones, Whistler, Watts, and others of the new school, a world of art and criticism opened the gates of progress. Whistler made a fine exhibit. I remember it well.

The Grosvenor Art Gallery was in New Bond Street, near the Royal Academy, in Piccadilly. Incidentally I will mention our meeting Carlyle one day on Cheyne Walk; he was very much bent over with age, but there was fire in the old man's eye and a cheery smile for his neighbor Whistler. To become a great success in London in art a man must be a genius. Whistler was a genius. He has lived his life to the end, one of the strongest and most original of men in the art world.

ARTHUR LUMLEY.

New York City, July 21, 1903.

Who Are the Readers?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The majority of the people who have the inclination to read and the ability to appreciate good literature, do not have time to read. Their time is employed in making a living, accumulating money, or in other ways to such an extent that they have practically no time that they can devote to reading literature. Of course those people read the newspapers, and books and journals pertaining to their profession or business, but that they read other books, either of fact or of fiction, to any extent.

Still, there must be a great many persons who do have both the time and the inclination to read, else what is the use of the great flood of books of all kinds that keep pouring from the great publishing houses month after month the whole year through. It must be that many, even of our busiest people, manage somehow or other to find more or less time to read, for we can scarcely believe that we have in this country a leisure class large enough and with the reading habit strong enough to read half of the much-talked about books that come out every year, to say nothing of the magazines and other publications. There is a very large class of persons who do not read at all, and another large class who do not read anything but newspapers, and either had or "light-weight" kinds of literature. Of the remaining class, as has already been suggested, many are too busy to read much, so that it is remarkable that the demand for the better class of books is so great. It certainly indicates that there is in this country a very large class of our people who have time, inclination, and the means to gratify their tastes in this direction.

J. C. WATKINS.

Kanawha Falls, W. Va., July 22, 1903.

John Bennett's Career.

John Bennett, author of "Master Skylark" and "Barnaby Lee," published by the Century Company, started life as an illustrator. He was graduated from the Art Students' League of New York. Before his marriage Mr. Bennett lived at Chillicothe, Ohio, but since then he has made his home in Charleston, S. C.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Expert Opinions on Various Subjects Touching the Book World.

HENLEY AND STEVENSON.—By all odds the best description of Henley was written by Robert Louis Stevenson. Under the name of "Burly" he is described in Stevenson's charming essay on "Talk and Talkers," published in the series of essays bundled together under the title of "Memories and Portraits," in which he gathers his reminiscences of his college days and his first years of authorship. "Burly is a man of great presence," Stevenson wrote. "He commands a large atmosphere, gives the impression of a greener mass of character than other men. It has been said of him that his presence could be felt in a room you entered blindfold; and the same has been said, I think, of other powerful constitutions condemned to much physical inaction. There is something boisterous and piratic in Burly's manner of talk. He will roar you down, he will bury his face in his hands, he will undergo passions of revolt and agony, and meanwhile his attitude of mind is really both conciliatory and receptive, and after Pistol has been out-Pistoled and the welkin rung for hours, you begin to perceive a certain subsidence in these Spring torrents, points of agreement issue, and you end arm-in-arm and in a glow of mutual admiration. The outcry only serves to make your final union more unexpected and precious."

Henley, in his turn, described Stevenson in that wonderfully fine sonnet in the series of remarkable poems known as "In Hospital," which were hawked about among the London publishers for years before they were printed in the little slim volume that at once attracted the attention of the public and the critics. In the poem entitled "Apparition," Stevenson is thus described:

Thin-legged, thin-chested, slight unspeakably,
Neat-footed and weak-fingered; in his face—
Lean, large-boned, curved of beak, and touched with race,
Bold-lipped, rich-tinted, mutable as the sea,
The brown eyes radiant with vivacity—
There shines a brilliant and romantic grace,
A spirit intense and rare, with trace on trace
Of passion and impudence and energy.
Valiant in velvet, light in ragged luck,
Most vain, most generous, sternly critical,
Buffoon and poet, lover and sensualist;
A deal of Ariel, just a streak of Puck,
Much Antony, of Hamlet most of all,
And something of the Shorter-Catechist.

* * * Life was not all beer and skittles to Henley. He started out with the intention of being a poet, as many another good man had done before him, and, like many another good man, he discovered to his sorrow that the public would have none of his songs. He himself has said: "After spending the better part of my life in the pursuit of poetry, I found myself so unmarketable that I had to own myself beaten in art, and to addict myself to journalism for the next ten years." To the day of his death Henley was not popular as a poet. He had his admirers, to be sure, but the sale of his books was limited. It is rather difficult to account for this in an age that apotheosizes force and ruggedness and brutal frankness of expression, and among a people who find their keenest intellectual delight in the work of Rudyard Kipling and his followers.—Rochester Post-Express.

LITERATURE AND BIOLOGY.—When a writer of literary articles runs short of ideas it seems to be a favorite device for him either to denounce slang or to deplore the flood of new literature that is sweeping over the world of readers. On topics he finds abundance of matter which can be made to appear very learned and very literary. He can talk about the purity and beauty of the English language and pour out the vials of his wrath upon those who would defile the language of Shakespeare, Milton, and the English Bible. He can point out the fly in the ointment which many a modern writer would offer us. In short, he succeeds in making himself feel like a very superior individual, who can make bread his phylacteries and thank God he is not as other men. In the matter of the very great abundance of new literature that is constantly appearing he can recall the works of the worthies of the past and sigh for a new Addison or a new Pope, another Milton or a Taylor. He can utter his jeremiads upon the fallen state of English literature and imagine that he is one of the prophets of old, called of God to denounce the sins of an evil world. All of which is very gratifying to his self-respect.

A slight reflection upon the present state of literature and a clear memory of the past will remove much of the gloom that seems to settle periodically upon the soul of many who are interested in literature. And it appears to us that it would be well for them to apply a few principles borrowed from biology to the present literary condition. We would suggest to them that there is an evolution in literature as much as in any other line of activity, and the struggle for existence is taking place between the various products of literary evolution quite as really as between the products of the biological evolution with which we are all familiar. On our part, we are glad to see the production of new words and even forms of speech that are commonly regarded as slang. Not that we care to use it or hear it used to any great extent, but it is merely the continuation of a process which has been going on since man first invented language. New words are being devised for new ideas, and sometimes a new word is found to express with more force an old idea. What is worth while keeping alive survives and is accepted by the whole world of cultivated speakers and writers, and it is recognized as a good word. There are innumerable cases in which the language has been thus enriched, even within a few years. To cite no other phrases than "boycott" and "mugwump," we have justification of slang in the survival of certain words that are adapted to survive, because they express with exactness a new notion. It was a struggle for existence between them, and the fittest survived. It has always been so and will continue to be so in the most distant future if the language itself is to survive.—Baltimore Sun.

Roman Literature.

A HISTORY OF ROMAN LITERATURE. By Harold N. Fowler, Ph. D. Twentieth Century Text Books. 12mo. Pp. ix-411. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.40.

Although his book is avowedly a textbook for schools and colleges, Prof. Fowler has filled it with interest and vitality. He lets us see that Latin literature is a living reality, the inevitable expression of the great minds of a great race, and though it is necessarily in many parts a compact recital of names and dates, it gives much scope to the literary feelings and the imagination of its readers. He has given dates and details about the lives of authors in abundance—more abundance than is of itself important, but his end has been to aid in connecting this literary information with previously acquired historical facts, and in endowing authors with something of concrete personality.

Prof. Fowler has given numerous extracts from the important writers of whom he treats, as examples of their style and method; and perhaps, on the whole, not unwisely, he has given them in English translations. He is evidently fully aware of the tendencies of youthful students of Latin literature to-day in that he expresses his belief that "extracts of Latin would not be read by most young readers, and would, therefore, do less good than even imperfect translations." Moreover, the texts of the more important works are at hand for such rare specimens as would wish to peruse them in the original. It all raises some question as to the value of a study of Latin literature to young persons who presumably can, but will not, read that literature in the original, but who, being required to be "up" on the subject, prefer to absorb it in the easy form of English paraphrase and assorted critical comment.

But granted the premise that such a book is needed, Prof. Fowler has made it well. He begins with a rapid survey of the relations of Roman and other civilization, and particularly Greek, and of the racial characteristics that went to determine the qualities of Roman literature. Thus he says:

While Greece developed constantly more variety, more delicacy, and more flexibility, Latin is fixed and rigid, a language adapted to laws and commands rather than to the finer emotions and shades of critical science. Circumstances, without doubt, helped make the Romans political, military, and practical rather than artistic. Roman literature, as might have been expected, * * * is often not the spontaneous outpouring of literary genius, but the means by which some practical end or purpose are to be obtained. Almost from first to last the writings of Roman authors have a political purpose, and the influence of political events upon the literature is most marked.

He gives us the latest views of the literary critics and scholars as to the authors he discusses, and the treatment of the great works themselves is discriminating and often acute, while not unnaturally he does not attempt for the English-reading young persons much beyond the more obvious and categorical style of criticism. It is all sound, learned, and sympathetic; and those who will may receive stimulus and help in appreciating and enjoying the Latin classics in the original—which is probably, after all, the chief object of a study of Roman literature.

The Riviera.

THE RIVIERA. By Hugh Macmillan. Fully Illustrated. Cloth, 6x9¼. Pp. 146. New York: A. Wessels Company. $2.75.

On the rim of the Mediterranean stretches out a beautiful country, known as the Riviera, and divided into two parts, Riviera di Ponente, or Western, and the Riviera di Levante, or Eastern. The narrow strip may be said to begin at Hyères, and then runs on to Genoa. It lies between the snow-crowned Maritime Alps and the blue Mediterranean. It has a climate of its own, delightfully tempered. The Riviera is the pleasure resort of the world. Hyères, Fréjus, St. Raphael, Cannes, and Grasse, Valauris, Antibes, Cagnes, Nice, Esa, Turbia, Monaco, and Monte Carlo, Mentone, Bordighera, San Remo, and Alassio are all attractive. In the handsomely illustrated volume, "The Riviera," Mr. Hugh Macmillan describes all the places worthy of mention. He calls it "The bridge between the Occident and the Orient," and adds: "Visitors from all parts of the world yearly flock in thousands to its health resorts; large and fashionable towns, where every modern luxury may be obtained, have risen upon the sites of wretched fishing villages; a railway, constructed with infinite difficulty through its formidable rocks, runs along its border, carrying an extensive goods and passenger traffic, and linking it with all the commercial centres."

One peculiarity of the Mediterranean is that it has hardly any tide. When there is no wind it lies tranquil as would a lake. Even when it blows along the Riviera the seas are never uproarious. Further along, as you near Marseilles, and there is a mistral; some Americans have believed that the bottom of the sea was distinctly visible. Anyhow, gales of wind are few and far between in the Riviera. Public interest always is concentrated on the principality of Monaco, which has the distinction of being the smallest in the world. The Saracens once held it. In the fourteenth century a famous Genoese General, Grimaldi, bought Monaco, and those who came after him became Princes. The territory is not extensive, three miles long by one in breadth. Monaco was utterly insignificant until the coming of a certain M. Blanc, who transferred his gambling establishment from Homburg to Monaco, and then Monte Carlo was created. Referring to the time when the Saracens held the place, Mr. Macmillan writes: "It began its career as a pirate city or robber hold; it exercised the right to exact toll from vessels passing down to the close of the eighteenth century, and now it carries on its old business of pillage in a manner consistent with modern ways."

Not far from Cannes is the little Island of St. Marguerite, and near it the ruins of St. Honorat. Once there stood on the island seven chapels, like the seven sister churches in the County Wicklow, Ireland. Strange is it that St. Honorat, like Iona, should have represented the Christian faith in such far-distant parts of the world. The tradition is that St. Patrick was educated in the Monastery of St. Honorat.

Did Smollet discover Nice? When the author of "Humphrey Clinker" arrived at Nice in 1768 he found there a dead and only half alive little town. It cannot be said that he resuscitated the old place, but he might have introduced it to the attention of his countrymen. Anyhow, there is a street in Nice named "Rue Smolet," with only one "t" in it. Nice is a fairly lively town with some 90,000 inhabitants.

Hamilton's "Human" Letters.

A FEW OF HAMILTON'S LETTERS. Including His Description of the Great West Indian Hurricane of 1772. Edited by Gertrude Atherton. With portraits. 12mo. Pp. xxi-207. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

This selection of letters, edited by the author of "The Conqueror" has for its purpose the setting forth of Hamilton as a man rather than as a statesman or financier. Accordingly it includes letters from him at all periods of his life—from his youth at St. Croix up to his quarrel with Aaron Burr. Mrs. Atherton, feeling the necessity of explaining the absence of any love letters, suggests that "perhaps he never wrote any," although "his annual receipts must have been heavy."

The letter to Duane is the most important for in it Hamilton foreshadowed the part he was subsequently to play in forming the new Government, and pointed out the defects in the old system. The quarrel of Hamilton and Jefferson in Washington's Cabinet is placed before the reader in the letters of the two Secretaries. In a certain letter to "——— Hamilton," Hamilton gives a brief account of his own life and political work in the Government of the United States. Altogether Mrs. Atherton is to be praised for setting before the public in an attractive form what tends to throw light on one of the foremost Americans of his day.

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Features of the Leading American Monthlies for August.

PRINTED below will be found the contents of the leading American magazines for the coming month. While the lists of contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions mainly relate to regular departments and to illustrations and contributions of lesser importance. The purpose has been to make readers acquainted with the leading features.

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Thomas Commerford Martin
POWER DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.......................L. R. Freeman
ELECTRIC POWER FROM MOUNT RAINIER.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

THE Macmillan Company is sending to press an intimate biography and critical estimate and exposition of the artist Whistler. It will be published in the early Autumn with the title "J. McNeill Whistler and His Work." This study and appreciation of the world's most famous artist was completed by its authors, Arthur G. and Nancy Bell, a few weeks before Whistler's death. The volume will not be the authorized biography of the artist as a man, though the man enters into it more or less largely. It is rather a complete study of his work, of his genius, and of his aims, and it will be illustrated with forty reproductions in half-tone of Whistler's best work.

The J. B. Lippincott Company is publishing this week the biographical edition of the novels of Charles Dickens in twenty volumes. Each volume in the edition is supplied with a biographical introduction giving a history of the book and its place in Dickens's life. The edition also includes Forster's "Life of Dickens," edited and revised by the English novelist and critic, George Gissing. It is, moreover, notable for the illustrations from the originals by Cruikshank, Walker, Landseer, Leech, Luke Fildes, Seymour, and "Phiz."

G. P. Putnam's Sons are just putting into book form for publication in September a collection of illustrated papers by Charles Hemstreet, some of which have been published during the last few months in The Critic under the title of "Literary Landmarks of New York"—which title the book will also bear.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are rapidly "closing in" on that volume of verse by Marie Corelli, which above all, will be handsomely printed in octavo form. The suggestion for this book is said to have come from the American readers of "The Sorrows of Satan," and it is, therefore, expected that it will contain more than one message from the modest poetess to her over-vociferous American admirers. It will bear the simple legend upon the title page: "Songs and Poems, by Marie Corelli, author of 'The Master Christian,' 'Temporal Power,' &c."

The August International Studio opens with an article on the work of Albert Paul Bernard, by Mrs. Frances Kayser. Bernard is a French artist, showing much English influence, particularly that of Turner and Bonnatti. His work ranges from portraiture to landscape, and in almost every medium. It is as a painter of horses, however, that M. Bernard is most admired. Ernest Radford contributes an article to this issue on the lead-work of E. P. Bankart, which is illustrated, comprising an extremely entertaining study of this artistic revival; rain-water heads, perspecting, lead panels in relief, and vases, figure in the article. Among the illustrations in the number are two color plates, reproductions of "The Blue Blind," from the watercolor by Mary Stormont, and "The Valley of Poppies," from the water color of H. G. Stormont. There is an interesting illustrated article on American Indian basket work.

"The Foe of Compromise And Other Essays" will be the title of a new book by William Garrott Brown, author of "The Lower South in American History," and "A Gentleman of the South," the latter recently issued by the Macmillan Company. The title essay of the new volume originally appeared in The Atlantic Monthly, when it was highly praised. The Macmillan Company will publish the book in the Autumn.

Among Dodd, Mead & Co.'s Fall juveniles is noticed a new Elsie book, by Martha Finley. This will follow "Elsie's Winter Trip."

John Lane is just publishing Part VIII. in the Studio Library of Representative Art of Our Time, which completes the set. This folio contains an essay on "The Pencil and the Pen as Instruments of Art," and the following plates: An Arab's head, from the original plate, by Prof. H. von Herkomer, R. A.; a Florentine fountain from the outdoor sketch by J. S. Sargent, R. A.; "The Lute Player" from the water color drawing by E. J. Gregory; "The River Bank" from the oil painting by Edward Stott; "Winter" from the pastel study by H. Ruhrman, and "An Eastern Study," from the oil sketch by Charles Cottet.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish in the early Autumn a little de luxe Elsie volume of Thomas Moore's "Odes of Anacreon." The book will be profusely illustrated with the drawings and decorations made by Orsini de Rossy for the Didot edition of 1884, in which they appeared in photogravure. The forthcoming edition will present them in fine half-tone reproductions.

A volume which is described as "indispensable to bankers, book collectors, and librarians, and all who have to do with the buying or selling of out-of-print books," will be published in the Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is asserted that it will almost entirely do away with the necessity of consulting the back numbers of the two annuals, Book-Prices Current and Literature Book-Prices Current, and to make clear to the customers of the numerous auction sales, such as the Sunderland, Beckford, Menzies, Bristol, Barlow, Free, &c. Books will be alphabetically arranged by authors, and under the author by titles, the records of sales being all brought together, each in one volume, giving binding, name of sale, month and year of sale, original number in the sale catalogue, and price. Almost every book sold at auction in London since 1887 and almost every book sold in the United States since 1894 will be represented. The work is being prepared under the editorship of Luther S. Livingston, editor of the American Book-Prices Current. The work is expected to make three volumes in large octavo, and will be issued in a limited edition.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are making preparations to publish an elaborately illustrated work on Venice by Thomas Okey, who, it may be recalled, collaborated three years ago with Bolton King in the writing of "Italy To-day." The Venice book will be illustrated with 32 colored pictures, and 50 drawings by Miss M. Erichsen. There will also be 12 great Venetian paintings reproduced through photogravure. In spite of the elaborateness of the volume, it will be offered in a popular edition, but there will also be a large paper edition of 250 copies for collectors.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have just arranged for the publication in this country of a new work by Myron H. Phelps of Colombo, Ceylon. It is entitled "Life and Teachings of Abdul Baha, (also called Abbas Effendi.)" A preface to the work has been written by Prof. E. G. Brown of Pembroke College, Oxford.

An American translation of Prof. Wölfflin's "Art of the Italian Renaissance" is to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volume will be profusely illustrated by examples from the works of Giotto to these artists of the sixteenth century.

Harper & Brothers are to publish in the Autumn Booth Tarkington's new novel entitled "Cherry." The story is told by a man who believes himself to be irresistibly entertaining. He falls in love with a beautiful girl, but he bores her and her father. Finally the girl elopes, and the young man tries to rescue her. He is dumfounded when he learns that she has gone with the man she loves. But he is not heartbroken, and turns to another girl. The scenes are laid in old New York.

An American edition of Joseph McCabe's "Twelve Years in a Monastery" is to be imported by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The book was written when the author was known as Father Anthony McCabe. Since then he has achieved renewed success in England and become known in America through his "St. Augustine" and "Peter Abelard."

"The Founder of Mormonism," by Prof. I. Woodbridge Riley, is announced as having gone into a second edition in this country. It is shortly to be published in England by William Heinemann. This edition and the second American edition contain an additional chapter and a portrait of Joseph Smith.

The second volume in the Elizabethan Shakespeare, edited by Prof. Mark Harvey Liddell, "The Tempest," is on the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. for publication in a month or two. The succeeding volumes—26 it is thought—are to appear at intervals of from two to six months.

D. Appleton & Co. have in press four new volumes in their Home-Reading Books. These are "Uncle Sam's Flags: Our Country's Flag and the Flags of Foreign Countries," by Edward S. Holden, with many illustrations; "Uncle Sam's Navy: Our Navy in Time of War," by Franklin Matthews, with illustrations; "Uncle Sam's Secrets: A Story of National Affairs for the Youth of the Nation," by O. P. Austen; and by the last-named author, "Uncle Sam's Soldiers."

"American Book Prices Current" is the title under which Dodd, Mead & Co. will bring out, in October, "A record of books, manuscripts, and autographs sold at auction in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, from Sept. 1, 1902, to Sept. 1, 1903, with the prices realized." It is compiled from the auctioneers' catalogues by Luther S. Livingston. A limited edition of the book will be issued, the number printed depending upon the amount of subscriptions received before going to press. Besides the regular, there will be a special large paper edition.

No. VIII. of the Annual of the British School at Athens is published this week by The Macmillan Company. It is larger and contains more illustrations than former issues. Among several important articles is Mr. Evans's account of his excavations at Knossos and other articles of special interest to archæologists and students of ancient history and life.

A Story of Morocco.

HIDDEN MANNA. By A. J. Dawson. 12mo. Pp. 326. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

There is always a class of readers to whom stories of the mysterious East have a charm not always dependent on the skill of the story teller. And always these are written who, out of an immense store of Eastern lore, or the knowledge of the West of the East is apt to be done, are willing to write such stories. This story of Mr. Dawson's is about Morocco—the still unspoiled Morocco beyond the reach of the European influences and hybrid ways of tourist-infested Tangier. And one imagines that Mr. Dawson knows the Moroccan and his Moors far better than the average author of Eastern tales treats the particular case of Gabriele, one of which he calls an "adventurer." It is quite obvious that Mr. Dawson himself is rather already aware of his superior knowledge of Morocco—but it remains true that the story is, as stories go, a good one, and that the scenes therein seem both human and Eastern.

The motive in the atonement of one Joseph Khassan (a character who has appeared in a previous story of the same author) for the sins of his youth. Khassan is a half-caste, European on one side, Moor on the other, and torn by the warring spirits of the two incongruous races. Brought up in youth by a Christian missionary, he has begun his career as a Christian preacher of the Word in England and found European life and British morality too much for his Oriental blood. The title finds him, therefore, after having wronged a woman, reverted to the Muslim, and sitting a ragged beggar at the gates of the City of El-Sar el Kebeer.

The story itself is the picturesque career of the very woman that Khassan has wronged. For she has become the wife of an illustrious Shareef, or Mohammedan saint-prince of the blood of the Prophet. Khassan is attached to the service of the son of this same Shareef by a Moorish wife and loves the boy greatly. The ambitious Englishwoman is resolved to reserve the succession to the father's honors, temporal and spiritual, to her own son, and Khassan being bound to her by his duty as he sees it, and to the elder boy by his affection, this divided allegiance provides for the penitent a private hell of punishment wherein he may be supposed to get his full deserts. The woman, by the way, a woman of the tigress breed, is an appealing and interesting figure, though the appeal is not to any of the softer emotions.

All in the Family.

THE HARKRIDERS. A Novel. By Opie Read. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 332. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

"Beneath a pine tree blackened by the fire stood a young man. Sad was his eye, and down his hollow cheeks the tears were flowing. To his chin his ragged gray coat was buttoned, and his worn-out shoes were soiled with clay." It is enough. The pine tree shows it is Georgia. The ragged gray coat shows that it was soon after Appomattox, the tears that the returned Confederate soldier was gazing upon the ruin of his old home. The poetical idiom proves that it is really Opie Read who wrote it.

The story which follows is about a number of people, most of whom, as the title of the book would seem to suggest, are named Harkrider. There is, for instance, Col. Harkrider, late C. S. A. He it was who wept beside the blackened pine tree. There is Capt. Harkrider, late C. S. A. There is Major Harkrider of the military staff of the Governor of Georgia. There is Lieut. Harkrider of the United States Volunteers, for the story runs into the recent Spanish-American war period. Capt. Harkrider, late C. S. A., and Major Harkrider of the Governor's staff are the same person, but there is Mrs. Harkrider, wife of the Colonel, and Miss Lorena Harkrider, daughter of the Colonel and prospective bride of the Major. Also there is Miss Augusta Thompson, who is an heiress, but does not know it, and is the prospective bride of Lieut. Harkrider, United States Volunteers.

The whole trouble, by the way, is with this Miss Thompson, who had an ex-actress for a mother, and is haunted with visions operatic and a dream of a singing voice. She will consent to marry Lieut. Harkrider, but will not promise not to go on the stage immediately afterward. And the Lieutenant is set against that.

Yancey Simms, who is County Treasurer, and a most unspeakable, cold-hearted villain, naturally makes the trouble as bad as he can, and very nearly gets Miss Thompson away from the Lieutenant. But the Major foils him. Everybody goes fox hunting one day, but nobody seems to take any interest in the fox. Instead the rival swains try to pick up Miss Thompson's whip, and, each gallantly eager to hand it to her, they pull it in two in the attempt. Clay eaters, and of course, darkies, are introduced. All are of the popularly approved type.

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For August

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

An Imitation of Swift, John Davidson's Poetry, Scotch Literature, and Other Topics.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW in its last issue contains an article entitled "Gulliver's Last Voyage," which is attracting much attention. The scene is laid in the Island of Jeanette, which is one of the innumerable islands, and at the time of Gulliver's visit the inhabitants of Tocosmin are greatly excited concerning a proposal made by the Lord Chamberlain to make them all rich by raising the prices of food and manufactures. Of course this is meant as a satire on Mr. Chamberlain's proposal that England should adopt protection. The writer has caught wonderfully well both the style and method of Swift, and while the account of Gulliver's last voyage will divert the reader, whatever may be his views concerning the fiscal policy of the empire, it will undoubtedly have its influence in strengthening the hands of the free traders. It is not difficult to parody Swift, but it is extremely difficult for any one to reproduce the great Dean's wonderful English and his unequaled power of satire. "Gulliver's Last Voyage" is remarkable in that it so admirably follows Swift that it would not be out of place in an edition of Swift's writings. It is distinctly the review article of the month, in spite of the fact that all the reviews deal at length with the Chamberlain bombshell.

***

Mr. John Davidson writes a good deal of verse. During the last two years he has written several long "Testaments," as he calls them, and very dreary they are. But once in a while he writes a poem that hits the mark directly in the centre. He did this when he wrote his "Ballad of a Nun," which was the literary event of the season. He has done it again by writing the other day in The Pall Mall Gazette a short poem of singular power, originality, and beauty. It was, if I am any judge of poetry, the most notable English poem since the "Recessional," and it is alone sufficient to prove that Mr. Davidson has true poetic genius. But the mystery is why a man who can write such verses as these should write so many that are empty and tiresome. Mr. Davidson never writes after the manner of the minor poet. There is always a meaning in what he writes, but unfortunately there is only occasional poetry in it. He seems unable to understand that erratic politics and blatant irreligion do not necessarily become poetry when they are expressed in meter. He is an enigma and a grief to his admirers, who read such poems as the "Ballad of a Nun" and the verses in The Pall Mall Gazette, and having hailed him as a true poet find that for the next year or two he gives them wearying "testaments" that are about as poetical as a Blue Book. But much can be forgiven to a man who is capable of doing the good work that Mr. Davidson can do, and one true poem from him when at his best is sufficient to atone for reams of rubbish.

***

Mr. Sidney Lee has made a thorough examination of the proposed "vandalism" of the Stratford authorities, and in a long letter to one of the weeklies he utterly demolishes the contention of Miss Corelli that Stratford is about to be irreparably injured by the demolition of a few miserable buildings in order to make way for the new Carnegie Library. In common with most people I had supposed that Miss Corelli was entirely in the right, and for once I had the pleasure of being able heartily to praise that versatile lady for her supposed efforts to preserve the mediaeval beauty of Stratford. But it is evident from Mr. Lee's letter that Miss Corelli has been too hasty, and that the alleged vandalism is to be no vandalism at all. Here is an opportunity to moralize on the proneness of women to jump at conclusions, but I forbear. Miss Corelli undoubtedly supposed that she was acting in the interests of a former eminent resident of Stratford, William Shakespeare by name. Formerly Stratford was known everywhere as the birthplace of Shakespeare, and although that fact has been almost forgotten, and Stratford has become renowned exclusively as the residence of Miss Corelli, the latter is magnanimously desirous to keep alive the remembrance of Shakespeare, and to preserve the town in which Shakespeare was born, and Miss Corelli lives, from desecration. However, the lovers of Stratford may rest assured that the place is in no danger. The new Carnegie Library will do no special harm—that is to say, it will do no harm in Stratford that it would not do were it situated in some other town. No buildings are to be destroyed in order to build it, except such as are wholly modern and of no particular interest. So we may thank Miss Corelli for her good intentions, and trust that when next she appears as the defender of Stratford she may do so with more caution, and a better knowledge of the facts than she has manifested in her recent crusade.

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I mentioned some time ago that Mr. John Lane had discovered on his desk a novel of rare merit, to the authorship of which he could find no clue. He is to publish this novel in a short time and trusts that in so doing he may be able to find the author. In that case any dispute which may arise between publisher and author in regard to the manuscript will be settled, Mr. Lane hopes, by reference to the Authors' Society. The chances are that this anonymous manuscript had been offered to many publishers before it was thrown on the mercies of Mr. Lane. Only an author who was in despair as to the authority of many a publisher, or a man who had been long beaten about Bailey Head as a frequenting hospital and left his manuscript on his departing without a clue to its parentage. But Mr. Lane finds this novel to be out of rare merit, so he informs us, hence we see that when publishers refuse to have anything to do with a manuscript, the author's views cause it to leave it on Mr. Lane's doorstep with the assurance that he will take the little stranger in and treat it with kindness and consideration. This is all very well for the author, but it is to be feared that Mr. Lane will yet regret his benevolence to the anonymous author. After he has spent every morning for a month in clearing his doorstep of the hundreds of manuscripts that have accumulated there during the night he may perhaps wish that he never had gone into business as the manager of a foundling hospital for manuscript novels, and may, like many other men who have done a kind action and had reason to repent of it, vow that never again will he look at an anonymous novel.

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It has been revealed that the "Girl" who recently wrote a book entitled "A Girl Among the Anarchists" is a daughter of Mr. William Rossetti, who, as most people know, is a brother of the late Dante Gabriel Rossetti. This fact will tend to confirm Lombroso in his belief that genius is simply lunacy. There is plenty of genius in the Rossetti family, and in the case of Miss Rossetti it was evidently developed in the form of anarchism, which is, of course, only a form of lunacy. Miss Rossetti appears to have repented, and abandoned her early anarchism, and it is to be hoped that hereafter her hereditary genius will be developed in other ways.

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Acute and discriminating criticism is to be found in Mr. J. H. Millar's "Literary History of Scotland." Mr. Millar is himself a Scot, but he does not spare certain of his countrymen. His estimate of Stevenson will in the main satisfy Stevensonians, but what he has to say of Barrie will not please those who accept "The Little Minister" as a work of genius. Mr. Millar seems to be thoroughly just in what he says of Mr. Barrie's limitations, and the rather scathing remark which Mr. Millar makes concerning "Margaret Ogilvy" will strike all save the thick and thin admirers of Mr. Barrie as being eminently just. Mr. Millar prefers Mr. Crockett to Mr. Barrie, rightly recognizing that the former is a born story-teller, but he has no word sufficiently strong to express his disapproval of "The Bonnie Briar Bush" and its author. Mr. George Macdonald and the late Robert Buchanan suffer rather severely at Mr. Millar's hands, and his book will arouse a lively resentment on the part of all who find anything to praise in the Kailyard school.

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Mr. James Blyth's unpleasant book, unpleasantly entitled "Juicy Joe," has been commended for its unquestionable power and condemned for its ugly texture. It belongs to the so-called naturalist school of novels, and aims to give a minute and faithful picture of the peasantry of a part of England. No one can read it without acknowledging that Mr. Blyth can write, and hardly any one will take pleasure in the book. We must, however, look upon it as a book of promise rather than of performance. Like Mr. George Moore and Mr. Maugham, the author starts on a wrong track, or, at all events, on a track that leads through a very ugly country. He has, nevertheless, the right stuff in him, and in the end, like Mr. Moore and Mr. Maugham, he will find his way into the true path. We may be very sure that Mr. Moore now wishes that he had not begun his career by writing "A Mummer's Wife," and that Mr. Maugham wishes that he had not taken the trouble to tell us the unsavory history of "Liza of Lambeth." Mr. Blyth will yet write a novel that can be praised heartily and justly, for he knows how to tell a story and to paint life as he sees it.

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Mr. George Moore protests against the proposed Gallery of Modern Art in Dublin on the ground that modern art galleries always consist of pictures that ought not to be preserved, and never contain the pictures that the public ought to study. Perhaps this is so, but, after all, it would be impossible to have an art gallery which should satisfy every one. Moreover, the public taste in regard to pictures and also the judgment of competent critics change as the years go on, and a gallery which might content Mr. Moore to-day might not content him twenty years from now. If the late Mr. Ruskin could have selected the picture for the Royal Academy in the days when his word as to matters of art was held to be final, that gallery would hardly satisfy the public to-day. Mr. Moore goes altogether too far in condemning all modern art galleries. What is needed is not the abolition of modern art galleries, but the intelligent control and management of them.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, July 16, 1907.

Some New Editions.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., who is one of those fortunate authors who has a large income from his novels, has just seen his latest book, "The One Woman," go to press for the second time only a few days after publication.

The first edition of 10,000 copies of Jack London's new novel, "The Call of the Wild," was exhausted on the day of publication. The second edition, of similar size, was put to press immediately by the Macmillan Company; but the book contains a number of fine illustrations, which are reproduced in color by a new process, and the time required to prepare these will delay for a week or two the appearance of the second edition.

BOSTON NOTES.

Reade and Justin McCarthy, New Dante Books, Laura Bridgman.

A BRITISH critic has discovered a new disease, Lord Haweditis, which he defines as the idea that there should not be enough story to distract the reader's attention from the writing. Now this is not the disease of Mr. Howells, but rather of Mr. James. Mr. Howells's weakness seems to me that he makes all his characters Catilines, doing nothing, following nothing up, bringing nothing to pass, but never ceasing to wish, and to attempt—and to talk. As the talk happens to be phonographically accurate, it pleases the Catilines who read, and they are much more common than the brilliant and efficient Cicero. This complaint of giving more attention to writing than to incident was made first in this country against Mr. Justin McCarthy when his "My Enemy's Daughter" appeared in Harper's Magazine. Anthony Trollope was the popular favorite of the moment, and his readers demanded more conversation than Mr. McCarthy chose to give them. His habit of thought contracted in writing leading articles and brief critical biographies led him to carry on his story by direct narrative, and the reader of Trollope sighed for pages printed in nice, open order, with many quotation marks and much punctuation. It is an odd chance that brings to light Charles Reade's angry disapproval of Mr. McCarthy's Galaxy paper on "George Eliot and George Lewes" at the very moment when Mr. McCarthy is honored by being placed on the civil list. The compensation should seem adequate to him, if he needs any consolation for Mr. Reade's disapproval. The real Reade lovers, those who persevered in loving his work in spite of "the pruriest prudes," will suspect that when he accused George Eliot of borrowing from him he was indulging in a little irony at the expense of those English critics who had accused him of stealing "Foul Play" from the French, and of Mrs. Southworth, who slyly remarked that if he stole it from any one, perhaps he stole it from her, one of her New York Ledger stories having in truth continued passages exactly parallel with his.

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Readers not old enough to profit by Mr. McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times" will find an excellent introduction to it among the coming Autumn books, in Dr. Eva March Tappan's "In the Days of Queen Victoria." It is so packed with anecdotes that they will mistake it for a story book, but the graver matters of history are artfully insinuated in a phrase here and there, and nothing is omitted that lies within the limits of a child's comprehension. The volume is illustrated chiefly with portraits, but pictures of St. Stephen's, Westminster, Balmoral, and Windsor are added. When the present King was a boy the small American was happy in Jacob Abbott's charming little series, "Histories of Celebrated Sovereigns," and they have seen nothing quite so good in its way since, but Miss Tappan's book is its worthy successor. In certain ways it is better, because the means at her command are greater than those which this country could furnish any historian in Mr. Abbott's time, but her work abounds in the same delight in the story as a story, the perfect sympathy with the young reader that distinguished his. Miss Tappan's book is on the list of Messrs. Lee & Shepard.

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Another of their forthcoming books is "The Girl Who Kept Up," and the heroine, an evangelical Christian, meets a youth who has advanced beyond the Christian religion and holds a belief founded on the principle, "I will be what I will to be." "The will is all powerful," he says; "it is divinity itself." "Whence did it come?" asks the young woman. "The will is the centre and all sufficient unto itself," he says. "Does a man perceive anything grand and noble, at once, by the exercise of the will, he can become the same. * * * and by making all his powers subservient to his will he can continue to ascend." "How do you increase your will power," asks the girl. "It cannot grow by devouring itself. It will be like the snake who began by swallowing its tail, and devoured itself, all but the cavity in its mouth," and then she coldly tells that young man that those who are unlearned in the language of Heaven cannot criticise the words of Heaven, and dismisses him without even promising to be a sister to him, and the young woman who is his second choice refuses him for a similar reason. Moreover, with something of the wisdom of the serpent, the author, Mrs. Mary McRae Culler, makes the young man call his religion "Practical Occultism."

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The publishers of the Rev. William Elliott Griffis, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., have been notified of his withdrawal from the pastorate of his church in Ithaca, N. Y., and his intention to devote himself chiefly to his favorite branches of history, the relation of feudal to modern Japan, and the influence of the Netherlands on the progress of Europe and on American Colonial and Federal history. He will continue to lecture, and will "supply" when pulpits are temporarily vacant, but his two somewhat divergent subjects of investigation will occupy most of his time. In the matter of the New Netherlands he will, like Mr. Augustus C. Buell in his "Sir William Johnson," represent the reaction against the New England historians. Meanwhile it is just possible that a faithful few will buy some thousands of Mr. John Fiske's "Dutch and Quaker Colonies," when it makes its appearance in the holiday style in which his books always appear, a new coat, so to speak, all their own. They will be illustrated with maps, views, portraits, and fac similes, and will be uniform in size and binding with the author's earlier works.

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Mr. Seda Kichi Hartmann intends to follow his history of American art with "Japanese Art," a subject which he, being purely of Japanese extraction, has peculiar ability to treat. The book will be issued by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., and bound in the pretty style of the Art Lovers' Series, and some of its thirty-two illustrations will be in color.

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Another gift book to be issued by the same firm is "Woman's Work in Music," by Mr. Arthur W. Elson, and as it deals not only with women who have been musicians, but with women who have influenced musicians, it is full of romance, and it will contain much curious matter never before brought together.

***

Mr. C. A. Dinsmore's "Aids to the Study of Dante" will appear in September, and in October it will be followed by "Comments on Dante's Divine Commedia by John Ruskin." It will be remembered from the early announcement many weeks ago that these "comments" were collected by Mr. George P. Huntington, whose pleasant task involved no small labor. Mr. Charles Eliot Norton has written the introduction. In September also will come "The Hill Towns of Italy," by Mr. Egerton R. Williams, Jr., a story of a journey through the region in which lived some of Dante's worthies and "unworthies," as the convent girl said. The volume will be illustrated with forty photographs, taken with especial reference to the text. This is of course only collateral reading for the Dante student, but it will come in good time, and so will "The Great Poets of Italy," by Mr. Oscar Kuhne, a handbook with translations of the most brilliant passages and with critical discussion so arranged as to make a skeleton history of Italian literature.

This being the Emerson year, one may follow Emerson's precept and read translations. Even the visit of the National Education has not completely educated everybody. The street boys who sold portraits of the Pope proclaimed them as "memorial souvenirs."

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Amid all the rejoicing over the success attending upon the efforts to bring the afflicted Helen Keller to the level of a person with all her normal senses, those who know anything of the history of teaching the blind have been amused at the silence as to the experience of Dr. Howe with the more deeply afflicted Laura Bridgman. It is true that the record was scattered through many journals, including those of many teachers and Laura's own diary, but her case was known so widely, so many travelers were attracted to the Perkins Institution by its fame, and it was mentioned in so many books, that one would have expected that it would be frequently compared with the later case. Possibly it will be after next Autumn when Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will publish "Laura Bridgman, Dr. Howe's Famous Pupil, and What He Taught Her." Fragments of the story may be found here and there in works on psychology and physiology and in the books of curious travelers, for any attempt to monopolize knowledge needed by any sufferer, or even simply wanted by anybody, would be as impossible to Dr. Howe's family as it would have been to Dr. Howe, but now his daughters, Mrs. Elliott and Mrs. Hall, have carefully collated all the records in their possession and in that of the Perkins Institution, and have made a connected story of the great work done so long ago by their father and his assistants. Mr. John Elliott has illustrated the book with portraits and other drawings, so that it will have a certain personal interest to those acquainted with Dr. Howe's family.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, July 24, 1907.

Scholarly Fiction.

THE TWILIGHT OF THE GODS. And Other Tales. By Richard Garnett. New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head.

This collection of tales is "scholarly" rather than vitally interesting. In other words it is literature rather than life, even the twilight life of dismissed gods and discredited devils. Some of the tales are classical, some are Oriental, some Byzantine, some Italian, some patriotic, some even deal with modern scientists. The ancient Greek gods talk in places somewhat after the manner of Mr. Hope's Deity of immortal memory—though respectfully remote; the devil and the Pope of Rome discuss matters of ecclesiastical polity and worldly wisdom, while the notorious Roman Emperor Gallienus pays a compliment to Christianity. In fact, to persons with large reading in history, the classics, and the sages of the East and the West, and with a smattering of the study of comparative religions, Dr. Garnett's book will be entertaining provided it is not taken in large doses. The characters of the play will then be old friends whom to find treated in a spirit of indulgent levity will be pleasing. The manner of telling is always polished and many phrases are of fine literary aroma and otherwise felicitous. If, in fact, the manner of everything that is said is better than the thing itself which is said, that may properly suggest the reflection that many books of fiction upon the market neglect manner in scandalous fashion, yet seem to have no more to tell than have these airy nothings of Dr. Garnett, and that certainly many other works of fiction daily appearing, with the spark of the human in them, are yet written with singular clumsiness. So perhaps it is not ill to read the tales which scholars who are not primarily story-tellers choose to write, provided the tales are not very long or dull. Dr. Garnett's certainly, by a man in the proper mood, may be read with pleasure and some profit.

QUERIES.

"M. I. K.," New York City: "What are the best editions (as regards annotation as well as text) of Matthew Arnold, Robert Browning, Byron, Coleridge, Dryden, Keats, Moore, Pope, Spenser, and Poe?"

Arnold, (The Macmillan Company, $1.75;) Robert Browning, edited by Augustine Birrell, (Macmillan, two volumes, each $1.75;) Byron, "Poetical and Prose Works," edited by E. H. Coleridge, (Charles Scribner's Sons, twelve volumes, each $2;) Coleridge, edited by Dr. Garnett, (Scribner's, Muses Library, $1.75;) Dryden, edited by W. D. Christie, (Macmillan, $1.75;) Keats, edited by H. B. Forman, (Scribner's, $3.50;) Moore, edited by R. H. Shepherd, (Scribner's, $2.00;) Pope, edited by Croker, Elwin, and Courthope, (Scribner's, ten volumes, $42,) or the "Poetical Works," in one volume, edited by Prof. Ward, (Macmillan, $1.75,) or the same, edited by H. W. Boynton, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2;) Spenser, edited by Morris and Hales, (Macmillan, $1.75,) or Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s "Cambridge Edition," edited by Neil Dodge, $2; Poe, edited by Stedman and Woodberry, (Stone & Co., ten volumes, $15,) or the "Virginia Edition," edited by Prof. Harrison, (T. Y. Crowell & Co., seventeen volumes, sold only in sets.)

"R. L. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Please give me the leading facts of the life of 'Maarten Maartens.'"

J. M. W. Van de Poorten Schwartz ("Maarten Maartens") was born in Amsterdam Aug. 15, 1858. His novels include: "The Sin of Joost Avelingh," 1890; "An Old Maid's Love," 1891; "A Question of Taste," 1891; "God's Fool," 1892; "The Greater Glory," 1894; "My Lady Nobody," 1895; "Her Memory," 1898, and "Some Women I Have Known," 1901. He has lived in England, but chiefly resides in Holland. D. Appleton & Co. publish "The Sin of Joost Avelingh" at $1.50 and 50 cents, and "God's Fool," "The Greater Glory," "Her Memory," (with portrait,) and "Some Women I Have Known," at $1.50 each. "My Lady Nobody" is issued by Harper & Brothers at $1.75. "An Old Maid's Love" and "The Black Box Murder," his earlier and uncopyrighted novels, can be had in several cheap editions.

"C.," New York City: "I have a copy of Nathaniel Hawthorne's 'The Snow Image and Other Tales,' London, Henry G. Bohn, 1851. Mr. Arnold's copy was in cloth, with leather label. This one is in boards, and forms one of Bohn's cheap series, but judging from the catalogues bound in it must have been bound up five or six years later than the date on the title page. The first edition of the book was published in England, but was Bohn the publisher? I shall be very much pleased if you can answer this query, as I wish to know whether it is the first edition."

This is evidently the first edition of "The Snow Image and Other Tales," published by Bohn in 1851, although, judging from the advertisements bound in, it is a late copy of that edition. Is this not a different work from "The Snow Image and Other Twice Told Tales," Boston, 1852, and should not both books find a place in Hawthorne collections? According to G. M. Williamson's "Bibliography of Hawthorne," the latter, apparently issued in January, 1852, contains "The Snow Image," "The Great Stone Face," "Main Street," "Ethan Brand," "A Bell's Biography," "Sylph Etherege," "The Canterbury Pilgrims," "Old News," "The Old French War," "The Old Tory," "The Man of Adamant," "The Devil in Manuscript," "John Inglefield's Thanksgiving," "Old Ticonderoga," "The Wives of the Dead," "Little Daffydowndilly," and "Major Molineux."

L. BARRETT, Newark, N. J.: "How were the famous 'Rejected Addresses' written?"

When Drury Lane Theatre was reopened in 1812, the managers desired to inaugurate the new building with a poetical address which should be worthy of the occasion. Accordingly they advertised and received over one hundred poems. None of them proved worthy, and Byron was asked to write the "Opening Address," which was spoken by Elliston Saturday, Oct. 10, 1812. Meanwhile, the peculiar circumstances connected with the affair suggested to James and Horace Smith that a collection of imaginary "addresses," in which the style of certain popular poets should be parodied, would receive favor. The book was written, offered to Murray, the publisher, for £20, and refused. It was finally published by James Miller, the author receiving half the profits. Its success was immediate and great. The Smiths made £1,000 out of the book, and in 1819 Murray was glad to get the copyright for £131. James Smith wrote Nos. 2, 5, 7, 13, 14, 16, 17, and the travesties, Nos. 18, 19, and 20, his brother being responsible for the remainder of the volume. The success of the burlesque led to the publishing of the actual addresses sent in and rejected, and in 1812 there appeared "The Genuine Rejected Addresses, Presented to the Committee of Management for Drury Lane Theatre; Preceded by that Written by Lord Byron, and Adopted by the Committee."

"SUBSCRIBER," Cincinnati, Ohio: "Where is George Frederick Watts's painting of George Meredith to be found?"

In the National Portrait Gallery, London.

ANTHONY LOFTUS, San Diego, Cal.: "Kindly say if there is a large, full life of Leonardo da Vinci in English or French. The monograph by Jean Paul Richter is the only one I know of, and it shows that abundant material exists for as full a life as the autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini."

See Eugene Muntz's "Leonardo da Vinci: Artist, Thinker, and Man of Science," translated from the French. (Charles Scribner's Sons, two volumes, many illustrations, $15.)

"M. H.," New York City: "Please give me the epitaph written for Thomas Huxley, of which, I think, the last line runs:
"'And if eternal peace He wills, 'tis best.'"

The following lines, written by Mrs. Huxley, were carved upon the scientist's tombstone, in compliance with his own request:

And if there be no meeting past the grave,
If all is darkness, silence, yet 'tis rest:
Be not afraid, ye waiting hearts that weep,
For God still giveth His beloved sleep,
And if an endless sleep He wills—so best!

Mrs. COLLINS, 817 Elm Street, Bennington, Vt.: "Can you inform me where I can obtain 'Alide,' a romance in the life of Goethe, by Emma Lazarus; 'Saunterings in Pleasant Places' and 'Literary Hearthstones,' by Christian Terhune? I saw an account of Emma Lazarus in Queries, and am anxious to obtain a copy of 'Alide.'"

"Alide: An Episode of Goethe's Life," by Emma Lazarus, issued in Philadelphia in 1874, is out of print, but can probably be obtained from dealers in old books. The other books mentioned by our correspondent are not by Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick, but were written by her mother, Mrs. Mary Virginia Terhune, ("Marion Harland.") "Loiterings in Pleasant Paths" is listed in one catalogue as having been published by the Scribners, but apparently is not issued by them. "Literary Hearthstones: Studies of the Home Life of Certain Writers and Thinkers," eight volumes in four sets of two volumes each, price per volume $1.50, are published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. When completed, the series will include: William Cowper, Charlotte Brontë, Hannah More, John Knox, John Bunyan, Sir Thomas More, the Gurneys, and the Wesleys.

"EXILE," Cambridge, Mass.: "Kindly tell me something about 'Stepniak,' the Russian writer."

"Stepniak," who was accidentally killed on the North London Railway Dec. 23, 1895, was born in Russia in 1852, and his real name was Kravinchisky. Exiled for avenging his mother's death at the hands of a military functionary, he took the name of "Sergius Stepniak," and spent the latter half of his life in London, maintaining himself by literary work. His best-known and most valuable book is "Underground Russia," in addition to which he wrote a novel entitled "The Career of a Nihilist," (founded on his own experience;) "Nihilism As It Is," publishing shortly before his tragic death "King Log and King Stork," a signal testimony to his hopes and fears for Russia.

"L. S.," Waterford, N. Y.: "Who was 'January Searle'?"

George Searle Phillips, ("January Searle,") 1815-89, was a writer and lecturer of Yorkshire, England, who, after some years of literary work in the United States, became, in 1873, an inmate of an insane asylum in New Jersey. He wrote "Chapters in the History of a Life," "Memoirs of Wordsworth," a "Life" of Ebenezer Elliott, "The Gypsies of Dane's Dyke," "Chicago and Her Churches," &c.

"W.," New York City: "Can you tell me of a book on the Indian names of this State?"

W. M. Beauchamp's "Indian Names in New York State," published in Fayetteville, N. Y., in 1893.

HENRY TRUMBULL, [illegible]

[illegible]

reader may be able to inform our correspondent.

Appeals to Readers.

N. DAVIES, 410 Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.: "Will some reader kindly inform me concerning an article published in a New York magazine between 1880 and 1890, which treated of a surgeon curing a patient who had a mind any one could read?"

ARTHUR W. YOUNG, Orange, N. J.: "I am desirous to get a book published about two years ago with the title 'How Can I Cure My Dyspepsia?' I do not know the author's name."

"H. McL. M.," East Orange, N. J.: "I should like to know whether the word 'stunt,' used in application to a trick or a gymnastic feat, has any connection with the American colloquialism 'stump.' Some reader may be able to give me this information."

The Rev. N. B. RIPLEY, Orange, N. Y.: "I wish to obtain a book on the origin and uses of the mirror."

"M. I. K.," New York City: "Can any reader inform me regarding English translations of the works of the Russian author Chekov (or Chekoff)?"

"W. K.," Clinton Street, New York City: "What poem contains these lines:
"'She deceiving,
I believing,
What need lovers wish for more'?"

L. D. BURDICK, Verona, Oneida County, N. Y.: "I would like to get from some reader of Queries THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Sept. 21, 1901, and of May 23, 1901; also, Pushkin's 'Poems' in English."

R. BUDDS, 59 Vesey Street, New York City: "Will some reader inform me where I can obtain a copy of 'Expedition of the Belgica to the Antarctic,' by Dr. Cook?"

"J. S. T.," Ellicott City, Md.: "What is the origin of this line:
"'And the verdict of Fisher's Alley was "Served him right"'?"

"J. H. S.," Argyle, N. Y.: "Can any one tell me where to find a poem or song entitled 'My Pretty Quadroon'; also, a poem entitled 'The Watcher'? The latter begins like this:

"'The night was dark and dreary,
The wind was howling wild,
As a woman worn and weary
Sat by her dying child.'"

"M. E. R.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can some one give me the name of the author of the following lines? I quote from memory and perhaps not correctly. The title, I think, is 'A Sacrifice':

"'To do some little kindness every day,
To help some wandering child to find the way,
To ponder on a noble thought and pray,
And smile when evening falls.

To follow truth as blind men grope for light,
To do my best from early dawn to night,
To keep myself fit for His holy sight,
And smile when evening falls.'"

J. M. WARD, 2,218 Seventh Avenue, New York City: "I would like to hear from anyone having any of the following books which they would be willing to dispose of: 'Diet,' Paris, 1826; 'The Maintenance of Health,' by J. M. Fothergill; 'Social Ethics and Society Duties,' by Mrs. H. C. Ward; 'Improvement of Health,' by James Knight; 'Sex in Nature,' by Leopold Hartley Grindon, 1882; 'Diseases of Modern Life,' by Benjamin Ward Richardson, and 'Levana; or, The Doctrines of Education,' by Jean Paul Richter, 1848."

H. RINTOUL CRAWFORD, 222 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, New York City: "Who is the author of a short poem first brought to my notice in 1880? The first lines are:

"'If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him, yes, and let him know
That you love him ere life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend till he is dead?'"

JOHN R. BROWN, Post Office Box 611, New York City: "I wish to obtain the second, third, and fifteenth annual reports of the Bureau of Ethnology; Volumes I., V., VIII., and IX. of 'Contributions to Northern American Ethnology,' and Nos. 1-4 of 'Miscellaneous Publications of the Bureau of Ethnology.'"

Frank Norris's Posthumous Writings.

The financial success of Frank Norris's "The Pit" intensifies the tragedy of his death. From the time he wrote his first book the author was recognized as one of the most brilliant of the younger American writers, but he had at first only a literary success. "The Octopus," the first of the "trilogy of the wheat," had not nearly the popular success of "The Pit," the second of the series. Norris had a position with Doubleday, Page & Co., which supported him and his wife. Then, when he was about to live a life of ease, he died—before even the publication of "The Pit." The tragedy perhaps is even greater than that of the death of any other young writer or artist in America for many years past. This Fall his short stories and essays, "A Deal in Wheat and Other Stories of the Old West" and "The Responsibilities of a Novelist," respectively, will be published separately, as was announced last week, as well as a complete edition of his works.

E. S. Van Zile.

Edward S. Van Zile, author of "A Duke and His Double," just published by Henry Holt & Co., is descended from Hollanders who came to this country in the seventeenth century. He was born at Troy, N. Y., on May 2, 1863. His highest honors at Trinity College, Hartford, (from which he was graduated in 1884,) were won in the English department. He recently had conferred upon him by that institution the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. For the last ten years Mr. Van Zile has been known to the reading public through many short stories and novelettes and a few novels. He was married in 1886 to Mary Morgan Bulkeley of Hartford, Conn. Their four children are much interested in the success of the author's first book for boys, "Defending the Flash," published a few weeks ago by the Lothrop Publishing Company.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following popular books for the week ending July 18: Mrs. Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter," Thomas Nelson Page's "Gordon Keith," Irving Bacheller's "Darrel of the Blessed Isles," Baldwin's "Story of Roland," [illegible]

The Conclave at Rome will have in discussion the "Temporal Power" question.
RICHARD BAGOT'S
Splendid and Informed Novels
The Roman Mystery
Casting of Nets
Are woven round this subject and give you good stories as well.
READ ALSO
Mrs. WILFRID WARD'S
The Light Behind

FOR A MAIDEN BRAVE
By CHAUNCEY C. HOTCHKISS
Illustrations in Color. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.
"Vigorous adventure races from page to page."—BOSTON ADVERTISER.

NEW YORK SOCIETY LIFE
HIS DAUGHTER FIRST
By Arthur Sherburne Hardy. $1.50
"The tale is fascinating from first to last."—Phila. Ledger.
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Publishers.

THE SAMARITANS
A Tale of To-day in "Dickens'" London
$1.50 ALL BOOKSELLERS $1.50

Two remarkable Nature Books
THE KINDRED OF THE WILD
EARTH'S ENIGMAS,
BY CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

It Will Live!
"'The Main Chance' will live because it has strength to live. It is a genuine relief to read an American Story."—Washington Post.
That's what THE MAIN CHANCE is.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. WALFORD.
STAY-AT-HOMES
By L. B. WALFORD,
Author of "Mr. Smith," "The Baby's Grandmother," &c. Crown, 8vo, Cloth, $1.50.
LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., N. Y.

"A Prince of Sinners,"
by E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM,
is one of the half-dozen best novels of the season.—Chicago Record-Herald.

MODERN ELOQUENCE, THE GREATEST LITERARY production of the present century. Edited by Hon. Thomas B. Reed, assisted by a corps of the foremost thinkers of our time. Published in ten handsome library volumes. Send for portfolio containing specimen pages and photogravure illustrations. JOHN D. MORRIS & COMPANY, Publishers, [illegible] Philadelphia.

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Edited by
CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.
"An Historical and Geographical Account of the Province and Country of Pensilvania; and of West-New-Jersey in America (1698)," by Gabriel Thomas, edited from the source original in the Lenox Library, with critical and biographical foreword by CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, octavo, antique boards, deckle edges, 250 copies on hand-made deckle edge paper, numbered, $5.00 net, and 15 copies on Japanese vellum, numbered and signed, $5.00 net. The prices are according to your desire for quality, and your booklish sense must tell you immediately that the copy [illegible].
This exceedingly rare little volume has but once been offered to the public in reprint, and then in 1848, without introduction or notes of any kind. In that form it is valued at from $5.00 to $10.00 at auction, and the original has recently been offered for more than $1,000 by a New York bookseller. As to its desirability, consult Winsor's "History" or any authoritative work on the subject and feel convinced that you should possess it without delay. MR. BRADY'S able remarks make it doubly interesting, coming as they do from a source of this character. To be beautifully printed and tastefully bound, it will be found delightfully readable. Ready about September 1.
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MEMORIAL WINDOWS
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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND has addressed the following note to Mgr. O'Reilly: "I am pleased to learn that your manuscript 'Life of Leo XIII.' is to be brought down to present date by your own hand and to be published by the John C. Winston Company of Philadelphia. I pray God to bless this your latest and not the least of your labors for the glory of the Church and for the honor of one of the greatest names in her history."

Signor Raffaelle Simboli, a well-known collaborator of Nuova Antologia, has written an article on the details of the late Pope's life at the Vatican, which will appear in the August Critic. It is said to contain much hitherto unpublished information, and will be set forth with a number of original photographs. Signor Simboli's paper is prefaced by an appreciation of his Holiness by A. I. du P. Coleman.

A copy of "Francis Adrian van der Kemp, 1752-1829," edited, with historical sketch, by Helen Lincklaen Fairchild, which is published to-day by G. P. Putnam's Sons, will be sent to the granddaughter of the subject of the book, Mrs. Bernard Henry of Northeast Harbor, Me.

Cutcliffe Hyne evidently intends to make his character named McTodd a subject for other stories; it is even so stated by the friends of the author. Years ago he established himself with his "Captain Kettle" books, and he has made his popularity considerably more sure through his latest story, "Thompson's Progress." McTodd himself is quite as picturesque as either the fiery little Captain or the man who rises from a poacher to a peer of Great Britain. The author has made his experiences more like those of real people, and has constructed a story which is said to be well knit, forceful, and absorbing. He has outgrown the erudition observable in his previous books, and it is expected that his new creation will greatly strengthen his hold on popular favor.

Apropos of "The Spellsman," by Elliott Flower, the following note has been received by the author from ex-President Cleveland: "It ought to do good. The world of municipal politics is put before the reader in a striking and truthful manner, and the sources of evil that afflict the government of our cities are laid bare in a manner that should arrest the attention of every honest man who wishes to purge and cleanse our local governments. It illustrates, too, very forcibly, how difficult a work it is to accomplish such municipal reform and how useless it is to attempt it without united and persistent effort on the part of those who should be most interested."

The following note is from The Daily Messenger of Paris: "Mr. John W. Harding, the journalist and author of New York, formerly editor-in-chief of The Daily Messenger, is staying with friends at Les Mureaux, Seine-et-Oise. He is reading the manuscript of a French version of his latest novel, "The Gate of the Kiss," which has been translated by M. Frederic Boutet, author of "Contes dans la Nuit," &c., and will be published in the Autumn by Mr. Charles Carrington of this city, with a preface by Comte Robert de Montesquiou."

Stephen Gwynn, author of "John Maxwell's Marriage," a forthcoming novel on The Macmillan Company's list, has been selected by John Morley to write the biography of Tom Moore for the English Men of Letter Series. Mr. Gwynn is an Irishman, a circumstance which, on account of his selection, has caused great satisfaction among the admirers of the Irish poet.

The fact that "Her Ladyship's Elephant" has just gone into its fifteenth edition causes renewed regret for the untimely death of the man who wrote it. The author, David Dwight Wells, son of the late political economist, David A. Wells, based his story upon an incident which actually occurred while he was Second Secretary of the United States Embassy in London under Mr. Bayard. Although Mr. Wells later wrote "His Lordship's Leopard" and "Parious Times," these were books rather of promise than achievement. He had a broad, droll imagination, which finds its fullest expression in his first book, but he had not that result of mental discipline, which comes after years of writing, of being plausibly serious.

J. Storer Clouston, author of "Adventures of M. d'Haricot," the account of ludicrous adventures of a Frenchman in England, is writing a new story, which is said to be not quite so broadly farcical as the "D'Haricot" book. It has been stated that Mr. Clouston's name is only a pseudonym of George Gissing, but this is not true. Mr. Clouston is the son of a Scottish physician, who is the author of several scientific works. The new book will be published in the Autumn by Harper & Brothers.

George Ashdown Audsley is putting the finishing touches to his work on "The Art of Organ Building," which will be in two volumes. The author has spent thirty years in studying the subject of organ construction in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and the United States, and, in addition to this, he has been assisted by all the leading organ builders in the world. The numerous illustrations in the volumes were drawn by the author and will be reproduced by photo-engraving. There will be two editions—the regular, limited to 1,000 sets, and an edition de luxe, limited to 250 numbered and autographed copies. Dodd, Mead & Co. will bring the book out in this country.

Marion Ames Taggart has sent to the press of D. Appleton & Co. a story for girls which she calls "Miss Lookover." This is the tale of the experiences of a country girl brought up to worship nature and truth, to take things at their true worth, and to look always for the best in her friends and her surroundings, who is suddenly called upon to face life in the home of her rich city cousins. William L. Jacobs will furnish the illustrations for the book.

Gilbert Holden Montague, whose new history of the "Rise and Progress of the Standard Oil Company" Harper & Brothers have just published, was graduated from Harvard in 1901. He was for two years an associate editor of The Harvard Monthly. He won the Ricardo Prize Scholarship by an impromptu historical essay on "Democracy and Empire" and the Bowdoin Literary Prize with the final half of his history of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Montague is a native of Springfield, Mass.

The Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, author of "Lake Country Sketches," just published in this country by the Macmillan Company, is touring the Continent this Summer. It seems that wherever he stops he writes a sonnet. On his arrival at Lucerne he had a sonnet for the local newspaper, and shortly afterward he produced another for Bonstenburg. His new book, by the way, contains the following chapters: "Reminiscences of Wordsworth among the Peasantry of Westmoreland," "With the Black-Headed Gulls in Cumberland," "At the Grasmere Play," "James Cropper of Ellergreen," "A Day with Roman and Norse," "Arctic Splendors at the English Lakes," "William Pearson of Borderside," "Joseph Hawell, a Skiddaw Shepherd," "A Famous Yew Tree," "Ladore After Storm," "A North Country Nimrod," "A Winter Day on Derwentwater," "Wordsworth at Cockermouth," and "Mountain Silence and Valley Song."

Molly Elliot Seawell is writing several books for D. Appleton & Co.'s Young Heroes of Our Navy Series. They will be illustrated by H. D. Murphy and J. G. Davidson and are to be entitled "Little Jarvis," the story of the brave midshipman of the old Constellation; "Paul Jones," with eight full-page pictures; "Decatur and Somers," the story of the career of two of America's greatest naval heroes in the French war, and with the pirates in the Mediterranean, with six full-page illustrations, and "Midshipman Paulding," a story of Commodore Paulding's youth and the battle of Lake Champlain.

Lady Stanley, wife of the explorer, Sir Henry Stanley, has made some interesting drawings for the August Harper's Bazar, illustrating an article on "Street Arabs in London." Before her marriage in 1890 she was Miss Dorothy Tennent, daughter of C. Tennent of Glamorganshire, England, and known as a beauty and wit. She acquired fame in England by electioneering for her husband when he was a candidate for Parliament. Her sister was the model of Millais's celebrated painting, "Yes or No?"

Charles Raymond Macauley, the well-known cartoonist, who collaborated in a children's book with John Kendrick Bangs, for which he also made the illustrations, is writing the story of "Phantasmaland," which the Bobbs-Merrill Company will publish in the Fall. Mr. Macauley is also engaged on illustrations for several books which will appear about the same time, and is between is working on a novel which will deal with political struggles.

Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks's new story, "Round Anvil Rock," which the Macmillan Company is publishing, is called "a Kentucky Lorna Doone." A recent reviewer remarked that "the romance is full of splendid descriptive passages, none of which surpasses the picture of night on the Wilderness Road." But the book has also been attacked on the ground that, while it will be read and accepted as history, it contains historical inaccuracies.

Says Mrs. Elizabeth Cherry Waltz, author of "Pa Gladden: The Story of a Common Man," to be published shortly by the Century Company, of the people in her book: "The hill people are out of my own experience. I have but to ride seven or eight miles to lose the world, and, in sight of Louisville, at one turn on a height be in the wildest fastnesses." Mrs. Waltz is literary editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal and wife of Frederic H. Waltz, financial editor of The Louisville Herald. Her home is in Meadowbrook, a suburb of Louisville.

George Gibbs, author of "The Love of Monsieur," will spend the Summer on a Colorado ranch, where he will build his own shack, and live most of the time on horseback. In the interim he intends to do some illustrating from Western scenes and people. Later he will make drawings of the "bronco-busters" at their annual bronco-busting contest in September, at Denver, where prizes are offered to the winners, and the entire ranch country is represented in the crowd that attends.

The English literary papers report the death of Mrs. E. T. Cook, who was closely associated with literature and journalism for many years. She was the wife of the former editor of The Pall Mall Gazette and The Daily News. She contributed regularly to the magazines. Her best known book here is "Highways and Byways of London," published by the Macmillan Company.

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